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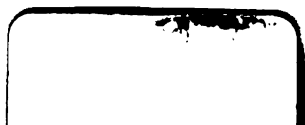
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**A**  
**BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY**  
**OF**  
**ENGLAND,**

**FROM EGBERT THE GREAT TO THE REVOLUTION.**



64/217

A

# BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

## ENGLAND,

**From Egbert the Great to the Revolution:**

CONSISTING OF

CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES,

AND ADAPTED TO

A METHODICAL CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS:

INTENDED AS

AN ESSAY TOWARDS REDUCING OUR BIOGRAPHY TO SYSTEM, AND  
A HELP TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF PORTRAITS:

INTERSPERSED WITH

A VARIETY OF ANECDOTES,

AND

MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS,

NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL WORK.

**WITH A PREFACE,**

SHewing THE UTILITY OF A COLLECTION OF ENGRAVED PORTRAITS TO SUPPLY THE  
DEFECT, AND ANSWER THE VARIOUS PURPOSES, OF MEDALS.

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**BY THE REV. J. GRANGER,**

VICAR OF SHIPLAKE, IN OXFORDSHIRE.

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*Animum picturâ pascit inani.—VIRG.*

*Celebrare domestica facta.—HOR.*

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Printed by J. F. Dove, St. John's Square.

A

# BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

# ENGLAND.

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REIGN OF CHARLES II. CONTINUED.

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## CLASS IV.

### THE CLERGY.

#### ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

**GILBERTUS SHELDON**, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis ; *half length ; h. sh. mezz.*

The print exactly corresponds with the original painting of him in the theatre at Oxford. There is another original at Amesbury, similar to the former.

**GILBERTUS SHELDON** ; *a head copied, from this print, by Vertue ; large 4to.*

**GILBERTUS SHELDON**, &c. *D. Loggan ad vivum del. et sc. This was done when he was bishop of London.*

**ARCHBISHOP SHELDON** ; *an engraving, 8vo. copied from the larger mezzotinto.*

**ARCHBISHOP SHELDON** ; *8vo. mezz.*

**GILBERT SHELDON**, &c. *Clamp.*



GILBERT SHELDON, &c. *Gardiner; 4to. 1797.*

There is a good print of his monument in Croydon church, in Lyson's "Environs of London."

GILBERT SHELDON. *T. Nugent sc. In Harding's "Biographical Mirrour," 1793.*

Translated  
from London, Aug.  
1663.

Archbishop Sheldon was some time warden of All-Souls College, in Oxford, and clerk of the closet to Charles I. who had a great esteem for him. He was, upon the restoration of Charles II. who knew his worth, and during his exile had experienced his munificence, made dean of the chapel royal. He was afterward successively promoted to the sees of London and Canterbury, in both which he succeeded Dr. Juxon. His benevolent heart, public spirit, prudent conduct, and exemplary piety, merited the highest and most conspicuous station in the church.\* He expended, in public and private benefactions, and acts of charity, no less than 66,000*l.* as appeared from his accounts. Much of this money was appropriated to the relief of the necessitous in the time of the plague, and to the redemption of Christian slaves. The building only of the theatre in Oxford cost him 16,000*l.* This structure alone is sufficient to perpetuate the memory of the founder and the architect. *Ob.* 9 Nov. 1677.

RICHARDUS STERNE, archiepiscopus Eboracensis. *F. Place f. large h. sh. mezz.*

RICHARD STERNE. *Harding sc. 1799.*

Translated  
from Carlise, June  
20, 1664.

Richard Sterne, who was educated at Cambridge, was, in the reign of Charles I. master of Jesus College in that university,† and chaplain to Archbishop Laud. Upon the commencement of the civil war, when the king's necessities were very urgent, he, and several others of the heads of houses, were very instrumental in send-

\* Dr. Eachard, in the Dedication of his second Dialogue against Hobbes, says, that he was able to live down many "Leviathans."

† In the "Strafforde Papers," vol. i. p. 208, is this passage, in a letter of G. Gerard to the lord-deputy Wentworth: "The long-disputed business for the headship of St. John's College, in Cambridge, is now at an end, &c. and one Sterne, a solid scholar, who first summed up the three thousand and six hundred faults that were in our printed Bibles of London, is by his Majesty's direction to the Bishop of Ely, who elects there, made master of Jesus College."

ing the Cambridge plate to his majesty to be coined for his use. This gave great offence to Cromwell, who seized Dr. Sterne, Dr. Beale, master of St. John's College, and Dr. Martin, master of Queen's, and carried them to London; where they were imprisoned for a year, and afterward sent on board a ship at Wapping, put under hatches, and treated with great inhumanity.\* A little before the execution of his good friend and patron, the archbishop, he was permitted to attend him, and performed the last offices for him on the scaffold. He lived in great obscurity till the restoration, when he returned to his mastership of Jesus College, which he held till he was made bishop of Carlisle. He was afterward translated to York. He was a man of worth, and of good abilities as an author.† He compiled a system of logic; and wrote a comment upon the 103d Psalm. He gave 1850*l.* towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Ob.* 18 June, 1683, *Æt.* 87.

**HUMPHREDUS HENCHMAN**, episcopus Londinensis. *Lely p. half length; h. sh. mezz.*

**HUMPHREY HENCHMAN**; *small whole length, book under his right arm. Hollar f. In "Carter's Honour," &c.*

Humphrey Henchman, who was educated at Clare-hall, in Cambridge, was, for his merit, promoted to the chantorship of Salisbury, in the reign of Charles I. He was one of those that helped to conceal Charles II. and were instrumental to his escape, after the battle of Worcester. Several of the royalists who assisted the king upon this important occasion, were rewarded by him at the restoration, and were then among the most popular persons in the kingdom. Dr. Henchman succeeded Dr. Duppa in the see of Salisbury; and was removed to London upon the translation of Dr. Sheldon to Canterbury. He was, soon after his removal, made lord-almoner. When the declaration for liberty of conscience was published, he was much alarmed, and strictly enjoined his clergy to preach

Translated from Salisbury, Sept. 15, 1663.

\* See more in the "Querela Cantabrigiensis," at the end of the "Mercurius Rusticus," p. 4, & seq. It is there said, that some actually made it their business to get them sold to Algiers for slaves.

† He had the honour of being reported the author of the "Whole Duty of Man," now ascertained to have been written by Lady Packington. See Masters's "History of Corpus-Christi College, in Cambridge," where there is a good account of him.

March 15, 1671-2, against popery, though it gave great offence to the king. His example was followed by the other bishops. He was editor of the "Gentleman's Calling," supposed to be written by the author of the "Whole Duty of Man."\* Ob. Oct. 1675.

**HENRICUS COMPTONUS**, episcopus Londinensis. *Loggan sc.* 1679; *large h. sh.*—Henry Compton was successor to Bishop Henchman in the see of London. There is some account of him in the next reign.

**JOHANNES COSIN**, episcopus Dunelmensis. *W. Dolle sc.* Before his "*History of Transubstantiation*," 1676; 8vo.

Consec.  
Dec. 2,  
1660.

John Cosin was master of Peter-house, in Cambridge, and dean of Peterborough, in the reign of Charles I. in which he enjoyed several other considerable preferments. He was accused of introducing superstitious innovations in the church of Durham, of which he was then a prebendary,† by Peter Smart, who had been prosecuted by him for preaching against episcopacy. He held his deanery but a short time, as he was the first of the clergy who were sequestered from their dignities and benefices by the parliament.‡ In 1643, he retired to Paris, where he was appointed chaplain to the Protestant part of Queen Henrietta's family. He succeeded Dr. Morton in the see of Durham; and while he sat in that see, expended more than 36,000*l.* in public and private charities and benefactions. He died Jan. 15, 1671-2, in the 78th year of his age. His principal work, which shews him to have been a man of learning, is his "Scholastical History of the Canon of the Holy Scripture;" a book still in esteem. The first edition was published in 1657, the second in 1672; 4to.

**BRIAN DUPPA**, quondam episcopus Wintoniensis. *R. W. (White) sc.* Before his "*Holy Rules and Helps of Devotion*," &c. *small 12mo.* 1674.

\* See the epistle prefixed to the octavo edition of that book.

† He is, in Rapin's "History," said to have been dean; but this is a mistake.

‡ He was installed dean in November, 1640.

There is a portrait of him at Christ Church, in Oxford, of which college he was dean.

Brian Duppa, who was successively promoted to the bishoprics of Chichester and Salisbury by Charles I. was, upon the restoration of Charles II. advanced to the see of Winchester. He had been preceptor to the latter of these princes, and was, in all respects, well qualified for that important office. He was a very handsome personage, of a graceful deportment, and of an irreproachable life. He lived in retirement at Richmond during the usurpation; and was then hospitable, generous, and charitable, to a degree beyond his fortune. He is said to have received 50,000*l.* for fines, soon after his translation to Winchester. It is certain that he remitted no less than 30,000*l.* to his tenants, and that he left 16,000*l.* to be expended in acts of charity and munificence. He left legacies to Christ Church, and All-Souls College, in Oxford; and to the several cathedrals in which he sat as bishop; and founded an almshouse at Richmond. The king asked his blessing on his knees, as he lay on his death-bed. He died March 26, 1662. He was author of sermons, and several books of devotion. When he was bishop of Chichester, he published his "*Jonsonius Verbius*," which is a collection of verses in praise of Ben Jonson and his works, by above thirty different hands.

Translated from Salisbury, Oct. 4, 1660.

GEORGE MORLEY, bishop of Winchester. *P. Lely p. R. Tompson, exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

GEORGE MORLEY, &c. *Lely p. Vertue sc. 1740. In the collection of General Dormer, at Rowsham. Illust. Head.*

GEORGE MORLEY, &c. *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1744.*

GEORGE MORLEY, &c. *sitting in a chair; h. sh. mezz.*

*This print, as I learn from Vertue's manuscript, was done by Vansomer.*

There is a portrait of him at Christ Church, in Oxford, of which he was canon, and afterward dean.

There is another by Sir Peter Lely, at Amesbury.

Translated  
from Wor-  
cester, May  
14, 1662.

George Morley, some time chaplain to Charles I. was a polite scholar, and an eminent divine, especially in controversy. He was, in the early part of his life, one of Ben Jonson's sons. He was also an intimate friend of Lord Falkland, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Chillingworth, Mr. Waller,\* and others of the first eminence in the late reign. One of his excellences, which raised him much in the esteem of all his friends, helped to degrade his character in the opinion of his enemies. This was his wit, which was natural, but uncommon; keen, but inoffensive. The very faculty was condemned by many in this age, without the least regard to its application. After the death of the king, he retired to the Hague, where he attended on Charles II. He afterward resided at Antwerp, where he was very assiduous in his ministerial duty. During his residence abroad, he contracted an intimacy with Rivetus, Heinsius, Salmasius, Bochart, and other persons of rank in the learned world. Upon the restoration, he was made dean of Christ Church, and the same year bishop of Worcester, whence he was translated to Winchester. His constant practice was to rise at five o'clock in the morning, to go to bed at eleven, and eat but once a day. By these rules he preserved his health, with very little interruption, through the course of a long life. He died Oct. 29, 1684. His writings are chiefly on polemical subjects.†

PETRUS MEWS, Wintoniensis episcopus, &c.  
*qui pugnabit et oravit pro pace regni et ecclesiæ.*  
*D. Loggan ad vivum del. et sc. h. sh.* There are two  
oval prints of him, smaller than the former, without the  
name of an engraver.

DR. PETER MEWS, &c. in a square. *D. Loggan;*  
*T. Trotter sc. 4to.*

His portrait is at St. John's College, in Oxford, of which he was president.

\* Mr. Morley was under an arrest for a debt, when this gentleman first became acquainted with him; and it is said that he paid the debt, on condition that he would live with him at Beconsfield, which he did for many years. Mr. Waller acknowledged that he was indebted to him for his taste of the ancient classics. See the "Life of Waller," before his works, 12mo.

† In 1683, he published several treatises in a quarto volume. In the preface is a good account of the religious character of Anne Hyde, dutchess of York, before her conversion to popery.

Peter Mews, who was a fellow of St. John's College, left that society upon the commencement of the civil war, and entered into the royal army, where he was promoted to the rank of a captain. He served the king both in England and Scotland, and afterward retired beyond the seas. In the time of the interregnum, he entered into holy orders, and was, by a relation, presented to the rectory of Lambourn, in Essex, which he was not suffered to enjoy. As he had been a zealous royalist, preferments were heaped upon him after the restoration, and he rose by the usual gradations to a bishopric. In February, 1672-3, he was promoted to the see of Bath and Wells, whence he was translated to Winchester. Mr. Wood tells us, that "when he sat in the former of these sees, he was much beloved and admired for his hospitality, generosity, justice, and frequent preaching." Bishop Burnet represents him as a man of very slender abilities, with a small pittance of learning, who by his zeal and obsequiousness raised himself through several steps to his high station in the church. In 1685, he again appeared in arms to oppose the Duke of Monmouth. *Ob.* Nov. 9, 1706.

Translated from Bath and Wells, to Winchester, 22 Nov. 1684.

His portrait may be placed in the next reign, in which it was probably engraved. See the reign of James II.

ROBERTUS SANDERSON, episcopus Lincolnien-  
sis, *Æt.* 76, 1662. *Loggan, sc. h. sh.* This appears  
to be the original print.

ROBERTUS SANDERSON, episcopus Lincolnien-  
sis. *W. Hollar f.* 1668; 12mo.

ROBERTUS SANDERSON, &c. *Æt.* 76. *W. Dolle sc.*  
*Before his "Sermons, with his Life;" folio.*

ROBERTUS SANDERSON, &c. *Æt.* 76. *R. White sc.*  
*Before his "Life;" 1678; 8vo.*

ROBERT SANDERSON; in the "*Oxford Almanack*,"  
1733.

Dr. Sanderson, who stands at the head of all casuists, ancient or modern, was frequently consulted by Charles I. His casuistry

Consec.  
28 Oct.  
1660.

is founded on the clear principles of truth and equity, and is very different from that which hath been taught in the schools of the Jesuits; in which sophistry was substituted for argument, and disguise and mental reservation for candour and sincerity.\* He was, especially in the former part of his life, remarkable for his excessive modesty; an infirmity oftener seen in men of the quickest sensibility and the best understanding, than in the half-witted, the stupid, and the ignorant. He would often lament this weakness to his intimate friends. His Latin lectures, read in the divinity school at Oxford, are well known.† His Sermons still maintain their reputation for *clearness of reason*, and a purity of style, which seems to be the effect of it. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1662-3.

Archbishop Usher has given us a just and admirable character of this great prelate, which may be seen at p. 531, of Lloyd's "Memoirs."

### NICHOLAS MONCK, lord-bishop of Hereford, &c.

\* The moral character of this great and good man has lately been rashly and feebly attacked by the author of the *Confessional*,‡ and as ably defended by the author of "A Dialogue between Isaac Walton and Homologistes."§ Every enemy to church-government hath been, for the same reason, an enemy to Bishop Sanderson and every other prelate; but I am confident that the uprightness and integrity of his heart, as a casuist, was never before called in question by any man who was not an entire stranger to his character. He saw and deplored, and did his utmost, *honestly and rationally*, to remedy the complicated ills of anarchy in church and state; when "every man projected and reformed, and did what was right in his own eyes. No image can better express such a condition, than that of a dead animal in a state of putrefaction; when, instead of one noble creature, as it was when life held it together, there are ten thousand little nauseous reptiles growing out of it, every one crawling in a path of its own."||

† Casuistry has perhaps started more difficulties than ever it solved; as nothing is more common than for scruples to multiply upon reflection. Dr. Sanderson was frequently embarrassed in nice points, and was sometimes at a loss to know which reason should preponderate, among the variety that offered, when the clock informed him that it was time to read his lecture. He was then obliged to determine from necessity. It is observable, that the hasty decisions which he made were generally the same that he afterward adhered to, upon the maturest deliberation.

‡ ————— Telumque imbelle sine ictu

Conjecit.

VIRG.

See the 2d edit. of the "Confessional," betwixt page 299, and 313.

§ Lond. 1768, 8vo.

|| Mudge's "Sermons." Sermon on the Evils of Anarchy, p. 86.

*Jos. Nutting sc. a small head, with several others of the Rawlinson family; 4to.*

NICHOLAS MONCK, bishop of Hereford, 1660; *oval, in a square frame, small. W. Richardson.*

Nicholas Monck was third son of Sir Thomas Monck, of Potheridge, in Devonshire,\* and brother to the general. He lived some years upon a small benefice in that county; but was, before the restoration, presented by Sir John Greenville to the rectory of Kilhampton, worth about 300*l.* a year. Sir John, at the same time, signified to him, that if he should have occasion to use his interest with his brother, he hoped he might depend upon him: Mr. Monck assured him that he might. He was afterward employed by that gentleman and sent to Scotland to engage the general in the king's service. It is probable that the arguments he used had their due weight; but he could not prevail with his brother to enter into confidence with him. His near relation to the man that set the king upon the throne, and his own personal services, entitled him to preferment. He was therefore in June, 1660, made provost of Eton College, and soon after promoted to the bishopric of Hereford. He could scarcely be said to enjoy this preferment, as he died within a year after his promotion, on the 17th of December, 1661.

Consec.  
Jan. 13,  
1660-1.

EDWARDUS REYNOLDS, episcopus, Norvicensis. *R. White sc. 12mo.*

Edward Reynolds, preacher at Lincoln's-Inn, and one of the assembly of divines, was by the authority of parliament, preferred to the deanery of Christ Church, in Oxford, on the 12th of April, 1648, soon after the ejection of Dr. Samuel Fell. About two years after, he was himself ejected, and Dr. John Owen, who was as highly esteemed and revered by the independents, as Dr. Reynolds was by the Presbyterians, was promoted to that deanery, which he

Consec.  
Jan. 13,  
1660-1.

\* The Moncks of Potheridge are said to have descended from Arthur Plantagenet, viscount Lisle, a natural son of Edward IV. It is asserted, that the race of Plantagenet became extinct with that of Monck: this is very improbable, as the Fitz-Edwards were doubtless as numerous as the Fitz-Charles's. But it was not usual, in the age of Edward, for the natural sons of kings to be created dukes, or even so much as owned.



enjoyed for about nine years. In 1659, Dr. Reynolds was again restored; but the next year was obliged to give place to Dr. Morley, who was appointed dean by royal authority. The king, soon after his restoration, endeavoured to bring over to the church some of the most eminent divines among the dissenters, by offering them dignities. They all refused, except Dr. Reynolds, who accepted of the bishopric of Norwich. He was universally allowed to be a man of extraordinary parts, and discovers in his writings a richness of fancy, as well as a solidity of judgment. He died the 29th of July, 1676, and was buried in the new chapel belonging to his palace, which was built at his own expense.

JOHN HACKET, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, *Æt.* 78, &c. *Faithorne sc.* Over the head is this motto, "*Serve God and be chearful.*" There is a character of cheerfulness in his countenance.\* This head is prefixed to his "*Century of Sermons.*"

JOHANNES HACKET, &c. 1670. *Faithorne sc.* *Svo.*

Consec.  
22 Dec.  
1661.

The motto of this worthy prelate was perfectly adapted to his character. He was pious and humane, learned and eloquent, and highly esteemed by all that knew him. As his temper was naturally lively, these advantages still added to his innate cheerfulness, and rendered him the happy man that he appeared to be. He was chaplain in ordinary to James I. who preferred him to the rectories of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and Cheam, in Surrey.† He was in the next reign promoted to a prebend and residentiary's place in the church of St. Paul, London; but was soon after forced to quit that, and his rectory of St. Andrew's, which he recovered at the restoration.‡

\* Character, of any kind, is the strongest presumptive proof that a portrait is like the person represented.

† "*Biog. Brit.*" p. 2456.

‡ Dr. Hacket, when minister of St. Andrew's, Holborn, having, soon after the restoration, received notice of the interment of a fanatic, belonging to his parish, got the Burial Office by heart. As he was a great master of elocution, and was himself always affected with the propriety and excellence of the composition, he delivered it with such emphasis and grace, as touched the hearts of every one present, and especially of the friends of the deceased, who unanimously declared, that they never heard a finer discourse. But how were they astonished, when they were told

He was, the year after, advanced to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. He caused the magnificent cathedral, which Dr. Plot calls "the finest public building in England,"\* to be repaired and beautified, at the expense of 20,000*l*. He wrote, during his retirement with his pupil Sir John Byron, at Newstede Abbey, his Latin comedy, entitled, "*Loyola*," which was twice acted before James I. His "*Sermons*," and his "*Life of Archbishop Williams*," to whom he was domestic chaplain, were published after his decease. The former are too much in the style of Bishop Andrews; the latter is thought to be too favourable to the character of the archbishop. But this is not to be wondered at, as it is as difficult for a good natured and grateful person to speak ill of his friend and patron, as it is to speak ill of himself. *Ob.* 28 Oct. 1670, *Æt.* 78.

EDWARD RAINBOW, bishop of Carlisle, *Æt.* 74.  
*Sturt sc. Before his "Life," by Jonathan Banks.†*  
*Six English verses. Copied by Richardson.*

Edward Rainbow was born at Bliton, near Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, on the 20th of April, 1608. He was educated at *Consec.*  
July 10,  
1664.

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that it was taken from our Liturgy, a book which, though they had never read, they had been taught to regard with contempt and detestation!‡

This story, but without the name of Dr. Hacket, who was certainly meant, is circumstantially told in Bishop Sprat's excellent Discourse to his Clergy, 1695, p. 15, &c.

\* The west fronts of the cathedrals of Lichfield, Wells, and Peterborough, are greatly and deservedly admired: so is the church of Salisbury, which was begun early in Henry the Third's reign, and finished upon a settled plan, without any variations; and is therefore by far the most regular of all our ancient churches;§ but these beautiful and magnificent Gothic structures are by no means comparable to the church of St. Ambrose at Milan, and the cathedral at Rheims. There is a fine print of the last in Beger's Antiquities of that place; a small 4to. in French.

† See "*Athen. Oxon.*" ii. coll. 1168.

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‡ The worthy Bishop Bull, when a parish-priest, is known to have practised the same honest art, with like success, in using other offices of our Liturgy. See his "*Life*," p. 40 & 55.

§ See Bentham's "*Hist. &c. of the Church of Ely*," p. 38, &c. where are some excellent remarks on our Gothic churches. [In Mr. Grose's beautiful and curious work, is a no less excellent account of the Saxon architecture.] There are two prints of the cathedral of Salisbury worth the reader's notice: the one drawn by Jackson, and engraved by Fougeron; the other, an inside view, drawn by Biddlecombe, a gentleman's servant, and engraved by Miller, who used to write his name Müller.

Magdalen College, in Cambridge, of which he was some time master. He gave early proofs of the quickness and brilliancy of his parts, by an extemporary speech, spoken at a public act, when he was called upon to supply the place of the prevaricator,\* who was ordered, by the vice-chancellor, to be pulled down for his scurrility. He afterward acquitted himself with honour in an unpremeditated sermon, preached, at the request of the vice-chancellor, before the university; the person whose turn it was to preach failing to perform his duty. He was celebrated for his eloquence in the pulpit; but his style was, in the former part of his life, too florid, and bordering, at least, upon affectation, a fault which he afterward corrected. He was a man of polite manners, uncommon learning, and of exemplary piety and charity. He died on the 26th of March, 1684. There are only four of his sermons in print, the most considerable of which is that which he preached at the funeral of Anne, countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery. There runs through all his works a vein of the pedantry of the two former reigns.

SETHUS WARDUS, episcopus Salisburiensis.  
*Loggan sc. 1678; large h. sh.*

SETH WARD, &c. *mexz.*

SETH WARD; *an etching. (Claussin) Richardson.*

SETH WARD; *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1738.*

His portrait, by Greenhill, is in the town-hall at Salisbury.

Consec. Bp.  
of Exeter  
20 July,  
1662, trans-  
lated to Sa-  
lisbury Sept.  
1667.

Seth Ward was the first that brought mathematical learning into vogue in the university of Cambridge; where he lectured his pupils in the "Clavis Mathematica," a well known work of the celebrated Mr. Oughtred. He was followed by Dr. Barrow, who carried this branch of science to a great height. These able mathematicians were succeeded by Mr. Isaac Newton, who made such discoveries as perhaps no human capacity was ever equal to but his own.† Dr. Ward particularly excelled in astronomy, and was the first that

\* Called Terræ Filius, at Oxford.

† Dr. John North, who succeeded Dr. Barrow in the mastership of Trinity College, used to say, that he believed Mr. Newton would have killed himself with study, if he had not wrought with his hands in making experiments.—"Life of Dr. John North, by R. North," p. 243.

demonstratively proved the elliptical hypothesis,\* which is more plain and simple, and consequently more suitable to the analogy of nature, than any other. He succeeded Mr. John Greaves, as Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and was, a little before the restoration, elected president of Trinity College, in that university; but was soon after forced to quit this preferment. He published several books of divinity; but the greatest part of his works are on mathematical subjects. See the "Athenæ Oxonienses." This very able man, whose character was exemplary as a prelate, died on the 6th of January, 1688-9. He was a close reasoner and an admirable speaker, having, in the House of Lords, been esteemed equal, at least, to the Earl of Shaftesbury. He was a great benefactor to both his bishoprics, as, by his interest, the deanery of Burien, in Cornwall,† was annexed to the former, and the chancellorship of the Garter to the latter, for ever. He was polite, hospitable, and generous; and, in his lifetime, founded the college at Salisbury, for the reception and support of ministers' widows; and the sumptuous hospital at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, the place of his nativity. His intimate friend, Dr. Walter Pope, the noted author of "The old Man's Wish," has given us a just and curious account of his life, interspersed with agreeable anecdotes of his friends.

JOHN DOLBEN, lord-bishop of Rochester. *J. Haysmans (Huysmans) p. Tompson exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

JOHN DOLBEN, &c. together with Bishop FELL

\* Glanvill's "Plus Ultra," p. 46.

† The last dean of Burien was Dr. Thomas Wykes,‡ who had more wit than discretion, and was notorious for his puns, of which the following is recorded by Dr. Pope.§ When Charles I. was in Cornwall, in the time of the civil war, Dr. Wykes, being well mounted, was near his majesty: "The king spoke thus to him, "Doctor, you have a pretty nag under you: I pray, how old is he?" To which he, out of the abundance of the quibbles of his heart, returned this answer: "If it please your majesty, he is in the second year of his reign (rein)." The good king did not like this unmannerly jest, and gave him such an answer as he deserved, which was this: "Go; you are a fool."

‡ He was the last dean before the annexation of the deanery to the bishopric of Exeter. It has since been separated from that see.

§ "Life of Seth Ward," p. 59.

and Dr. ALLESTRY. *Lely p. Loggan exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

JOHN DOLBEN, &c. 4to. *from an original picture. W. Richardson.*

There is a portrait of him at Christ Church.

Consec.  
25 Nov.  
1666

John Dolben, who distinguished himself by the early pregnancy of his parts at Westminster school, was, in 1640, elected a student of Christ Church, in Oxford. In the civil war, when that city was made a garrison for the king, he entered a volunteer into the royal army. He acquitted himself so well in his military capacity, that he was soon made an ensign, and at length advanced to the rank of a major. Upon the disbanding of the army, he again applied himself to his studies; and having entered into holy orders, he was, upon the restoration, preferred to a canonry of Christ Church. He was afterward made archdeacon of London, clerk of the closet to the king, and dean of Westminster. In 1666, he was advanced to the bishopric of Rochester, with which he held his deanery in commendam. He was a man of great generosity, candour, and benevolence, and was justly admired as a preacher. The people, as they afterward did in the reign of Anne, assembled in crowds to hear

"Him of the western dome, whose weighty sense  
Flow'd in fit words, and heavenly eloquence."

DRYDEN'S ABSOLON, &c.

He was afterward translated to York, and died the 11th of April, 1686. Two or three of his sermons only are in print.\*

\* In the "History and Antiquities of Rochester, &c."† by an able hand, is the following character of him, taken from a manuscript of Sir William Trumbull, who drew this great and good man from the life. "He was an extraordinary comely person, though grown too fat; of an open countenance, a lively piercing eye, and majestic presence. He hated flattery; and guarded himself with all possible care against the least insinuation of any thing of that nature, how well soever he deserved. He had admirable natural parts, and great acquired ones; for whatever he read he made his own, and improved it. He had such a happy genius, and such an admirable elocution, that his extempore preaching was beyond, not only the most of other men's elaborate performances, but (I was going to say) even his own. I have been credibly informed, that in Westminster Abbey, a preacher falling ill after he had named his text, and proposed the heads of his intended discourse, the bishop went up into the pulpit, took the same text, followed the same method,

† Printed at Rochester in 8vo. 1772. p. 176, 177.

JOHANNES WILKINS, nuper episcopus Cestriensis. *M. Beale p. Blooteling sc. large h. sh.*

JOHANNES WILKINS, &c. *White sc. Before his "Principles and Duties of Natural Religion," 1675; 8vo.*

JOHANNES WILKINS, &c. *Sturt sc. 8vo. prefixed to his "Art of Flying."*

JOHN WILKINS; in the "*Oxford Almanack*," 1738, 1739.

Dr. Wilkins, a man of a penetrating genius and enlarged understanding, seems to have been born for the improvement of every kind of knowledge to which he applied himself. He was a very able naturalist and mathematician, and an excellent divine. He disdained to tread in the beaten track of philosophy, as his forefathers had done; but struck into the new road pointed out by the great Lord Bacon. Considerable discoveries were made by him and the ingenious persons who assembled at his lodgings in Oxford, before the incorporation of the Royal Society; which was prin-

Consec.  
15 Nov.  
1668.

and, I believe, discoursed much better on each head than the other would have done. In the judgment he made of other men, he always preferred the good temper of their minds above all other qualities they were masters of. I have had the honour to converse with many of the most eminent men at home and abroad, but I never yet met with any one that in all respects equalled him. He had a large and generous soul, and a courage that nothing was too hard for; when he was basely calumniated, he supported himself by the only true heroism, if I may so phrase it, I mean by exalted Christianity, and by turning all the slander of his enemies into the best use of studying and knowing himself, and keeping a constant guard and watch upon his words and actions; practising ever after (though hardly to be discovered, unless by nice and long observers) a strict course of life, and a constant mortification. Not any of the bishops' bench, I may say not all of them, had that interest and authority in the House of Lords which he had. He had easily mastered all the forms of proceeding. He had studied much of our laws, especially those of the parliament, and was not to be brow-beat or daunted by the arrogance or titles of any courtier or favourite. His presence of mind, and readiness of elocution, accompanied with good breeding and an inimitable wit, gave him a greater superiority than any other lord could pretend to from his dignity of office. In him we lost the greatest abilities, the usefulest conversation, the faithfullest friendship, and one who had a mind that practised the best virtues itself, and a wit that was best able to recommend them to others; as Dr. Spratt well expresses it in his life of Mr. Cowley."

I make no apology for exceeding my usual length in this note; the character will best apologize for itself.

cipally contrived by Theodore Haak, Mr. Hartlib,\* and himself. His books on prayer and preaching, and especially his "Principles and Duties of Natural Religion," shew how able a divine he was. His "Essay towards a real Character and Philosophical Language," is a masterpiece of invention,† yet has been laughed at together with his chimeras: but even these shew themselves to be the chimeras of a man of genius.‡ He projected the impracticable "Art of Flying," when the nature of the air was but imperfectly known. That branch of philosophy was soon after much improved by the experiments of his friend Mr. Boyle. This excellent person whose character was truly exemplary, as well as extraordinary, died much lamented, the 19th Nov. 1672.

PETRUS GUNNING, Eliensis episcopus. *Loggan sc. large h. sh.*

PETER GUNNING; *inscribed, "The Bishop of Ely." J. S. (mith) exc. small 4to. mezz.*

There is a portrait of him in the university library, and another in the library of St. John's College, in Cambridge.

Consec.  
6 March,  
1669.  
Translat.  
from Chi-  
chester,  
4 Mar.  
1674.

Peter Gunning, a man of quick and lively parts, and of uncommon elocution, was one of the most distinguished persons of his time in polemical divinity. He even carried the war into the enemy's quarters, and not only attacked the Papists, but the sectaries of every denomination. As the Bible was the book which he principally studied, he was scarcely equalled as a textuary. He was also well read in the fathers and ecclesiastical historians, which his memory enabled him to quote upon every occasion. His zeal for his religion, which was grounded upon the knowledge of it, was indeed extraordinary; but it never carried him to the usual ex-

\* See "Parl. Hist." xxi. p. 204, Notes.

† The Index to this "Essay," by the famous Dr. William Lloyd, is also in its kind a masterpiece.

‡ Such was his attempt to shew the possibility of a voyage to the moon; to which the Dutchess of Newcastle§ made this objection: "Doctor, where am I to find a place for baiting at, in the way up to that planet?" *Madam, said he, of all the people in the world, I never expected that question from you, who have built so many castles in the air, that you may lie every night at one of your own.*

§ See her character, Class IX.

cesses of bigotry; nor was he ever known to hate a man's person, because he was no friend to his tenets. He, soon after the restoration, succeeded Dr. Tuckney, a nonconformist, in the mastership of St. John's College, in Cambridge, and in the chair of regius professor of divinity in that university. The ejected professor was surprised to find a generous friend and benefactor in his successor, who settled on him a handsome annuity for life. He and Dr. Pearson were the chief disputants against the Presbyterian divines, at the conference held at the Savoy, in the beginning of this reign.\* 1661. Bishop Burnet informs us, that "he was a dark and perplexed preacher," and that his sermons abounded with Greek and Hebrew, and quotations from the fathers. He was nevertheless admired by the court ladies: the king said, "they admired his preaching, because they did not understand him."† Almost all his writings are on subjects of controversy.‡ *Ob.* 6 July, 1684, *Æt.* 71. See more of him in a discourse by Dr. Humfrey Gower, in two sermons preached soon after his death.§

\* See a particular account of this conference in the "Life of Baxter," folio.

† He was handsome in his person, and graceful in his manner. This alone would account for his being admired by the ladies, without that exercise, or rather play of the imagination, which is sometimes occasioned by an unintelligible discourse.

‡ See Wood.

§ Dr. John Edwards, in the manuscript of his own Life, in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Beadon, of St. John's College, in Cambridge, says, "that he devoured plenty of authors, but digested none. Though he was at the pains to make long collections, yet he could not make use of them, not being able to reduce them into order, and bring them into any tolerable compass: whence it was, that whenever he came into the pulpit, he marred all with his intolerable length, and stretched his auditors upon the rack." It should be observed here, that Edwards and he were not friends.

Mr. Baker, a man of more candour, in his manuscript "History of St. John's College," speaks thus of him: "He was not the most popular preacher, being too digressive and immethodical; but what was wanting in his method was made up by his looks, the most graceful and venerable I ever saw. So that though his discourses were generally long, yet to me they were never tedious; and I could cheerfully follow him through all his rambles, having something in them extremely charming and apostolical, either from the gracefulness of his person, or the strength and authority wherewith they were delivered."||

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|| See a good account of him in Masters's "History of C. C. C." p. 157, 158.

"One little story of him is yet remembered in his diocese of Ely, for which he will perhaps be deemed a sophister. An enthusiast had been holding forth about the country that the world would be at an end in a year's time. He had got a



JOHANNES PEARSONUS, episcopus Cestriensis,  
&c. *W. Sonman (Sunman) p. Van Hove sc. h. sh.*

JOHANNES PEARSON, *Æt. 70. Elder sc. h. sh.*

JOHN PEARSON, bishop of Chester, *Æt. 70, 1682.*  
*Loggan sc. h. sh.*

There is a whole length of him by Whood, disciple of Richardson, in Trinity College-hall, in Cambridge.\* It resembles the head by Loggan, which is the truest likeness of him.

Consec.  
9 Feb.  
1672.

This very learned and pious prelate was successively master of Jesus and Trinity Colleges, in Cambridge, and also Margaret professor of divinity in that university. He enjoyed several other very considerable preferments in this reign, which were as much above his ambition, as they were below his merit. He was eminently read in ecclesiastical history and antiquity, and was a most exact chronologist. He applied himself to every kind of learning that he thought essential to his profession; and was in every kind a master. His works are not numerous, but they are all excellent; and some of the least of them shew that he was one of the completest divines of his age. The chief are, his "Exposition of the Creed," in English, and his "Vindication of St. Ignatius's Epistles," in Latin. The former, which has gone through twelve or thirteen editions, is one of the most finished pieces of theology in our language. It is itself a *body of divinity*, but not a *body without a spirit*. The style of it is just; the periods are, for the most part, well turned; the method is very exact; and it is in general free from those errors which are too often found in theological systems.† He

\* The assemblage of whole length portraits of truly great men, educated in this college, gives its hall a noble and venerable appearance.

† There is a translation of this book into Latin by a foreign divine, who styles himself "Simon Joannes Arnoldus, Ecclesiarum ballivus, sive prefectum Sonnenburgensis Inspector."

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train after him, who neglected their business, and were every day improving in madness. The bishop sent for him and some of his proselytes, but made no impression by reason and argument; for the bottle was full, and all that was poured on afterward ran over. He found that this leader had some estate, for which he offered him two years' purchase. The man insisted upon twenty as the common price, which wrought so upon his converts that they all left him upon it."—Nath. Salmon's "Lives of Eng. Bishops," p. 259.

died, after having entirely lost his memory, the 16th of July, 1686.\*

**JOHN FELL**, bishop of Oxford; *sitting; in the same print with John Dolben, bishop of Rochester, and Dr. Richard Allestry. Bishop Dolben is in the middle, Dr. Allestry is on his right hand, and Bishop Fell on his left. Lely p. Loggan exc. large h. sh. mexz.*

Portraits of all three are at Christ Church. There is one of Dr. Allestry in the picture gallery at Oxford: this was given by Dr. Bathurst: and there is another in the provost's lodge at Eton College.

**JOHN FELL, &c.** *Sir P. Lilly p. W. Richardson exc.*

**JOHN FELL**; *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1724; among the right hand group.*

Dr. John Fell, born at Longworth, in the county of Berks, bishop of Oxford, and dean of Christ Church, was one of the most shining ornaments and munificent benefactors to that college. His excellent government, while he was at the head of it, raised his reputation for discipline to a higher pitch than it ever rose to in any former period; and it is well known that some of the most distinguished persons that the kingdom itself ever produced, were trained up under his inspection. He may be traced as a benefactor through several parts of his diocess; and his munificence is seen in every part of his college. The best rectories belonging to it were purchased by him, and he settled on it no less than ten exhibitions. He for many years published annually some book, generally a classic author, to which he wrote a preface and notes, and presented it to the students of his house as a new year's gift. Some of his writings are a proof of the depth, others of the elegance, of his learn-

Consec.  
6 Feb.  
1675.

\* There is a print of a divine, in a common clerical habit, whose name is Pearson. As I know not where to put it with propriety, I shall mention it in this place. It is in 12mo. or small 8vo. and engraved by Van Hove. Under the head are these lines:

Prudence and piety agree  
Herein to make an harmony:  
Engravers wonders work with ayres;  
But Pearson pierceth with his prayers.

ing; and the books of which he was editor, particularly the works of St. Cyprian, are a conspicuous proof of his great industry. He and Dr. Allestry are supposed to have written almost all the books attributed to the author of the "Whole Duty of Man."\* He has, in his Life of the learned and pious Dr. Hammond, shewn how future biographers might do justice to merit in writing his own. *Ob.* 10 July, 1686, *Æt* 61.

THOMAS KENN was promoted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells at the latter end of the reign of Charles II. He attended that prince on his death-bed, and did his utmost to awaken his conscience. Bishop Burnet tells us, that he spoke on that occasion "with great elevation of thought and expression, and like a man inspired." See the next reign.

### A SCOTCH PRELATE.

JACOBUS SHARP, St<sup>i</sup>. Andreæ archiepiscopus, totius Scotiæ primas, &c. *Lely p. Da. Patton delin. Vertue sc.* 1710; *large h. sh.* Over his head is the crown of martyrdom.

*This was afterward altered to Sir William Dawes, by M. v. Gucht.*

JAMES SHARP, &c. *prefixed to the "Account of his Murder,"* 1679.

JACOBUS SHARPUS, &c. 1675. *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

JAMES SHARP, archbishop of St. Andrew's, &c. *T. Dudley f. h. sh.*

This prelate was, soon after the restoration, sent by the Scottish Presbyterians to improve their interest with the king, who easily prevailed with him to abandon that party. He was presently after

\* This was the opinion of Dean Prideaux, who excepts the "Whole Duty of Man" itself.

preferred to the archbishopric of St. Andrew's, and intrusted with the management of ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland. His dignity, which was of itself sufficiently odious, became much more so when conferred on a man who was commonly esteemed the betrayer of the religion of his country; who was the friend and coadjutor of Lauderdale, and consequently a persecutor of those that differed from the established church. He was cruelly murdered by nine assassins, within a mile of St. Andrew's, the 3d of May, 1679, after he had sat in that see about seventeen years.

### IRISH PRELATES.

MICHAEL BOYLE, archbishop of Armagh, and lord-chancellor of Ireland. See the next reign.

JEREMY TAYLOR, bishop of Down and Connor. *R. White sc. 8vo. Before his "Contemplations of the State of Man," 1684; 8vo. There are two prints of him standing on a pedestal, inscribed, "Mercurius Christianus," &c. and another before his "Holy Dying," pointing to a looking-glass, which exhibits a skeleton; a man, woman, and child are standing by. This is neatly engraved by Lombart, and was done before he was made a bishop.*

This excellent prelate was not only one of the greatest divines that flourished in the seventeenth century, but was also one of the completest characters of his age. His person was uncommonly beautiful, his manners polite, his conversation sprightly and engaging, and his voice harmonious. He united, in a high degree, the powers of invention, memory, and judgment; his learning was various, almost universal; and his piety was as unaffected as it was extraordinary. His practical, controversial, and casuistical writings are, in their several kinds, excellent; and, "answer all the purposes of a Christian."\* His Sermons appear to the least ad-

Consec.  
27 Jan.  
1660-1.

\* The ingenious Mr. William Thompson, late of Queen's College, in Oxford, who was a good judge of divinity, as well as poetry, used to call him "The Homer of Divines."

vantage at present; though they must be allowed to be good for the time in which they were written.\* A brilliancy of imagination appears in all his writings; but his "Ductor Dubitantium" is a signal proof of his judgment.† His works have been printed in four, and also in six, volumes in folio, besides several volumes of devotions in octavo and duodecimo. His books on "Holy Living," and on "Holy Dying," which are frequently bound together, and his "Golden Grove," have passed through many editions. *Ob.* 13 Aug. 1667.

EDVARDUS WETENHALL, S. S. T. P. Corcagiensis et Rossensis episcopus. *J. Vandervaaert p. et f. large h. sh. mezz. R. Thompson exc.*

EDWARD WETENHALL; *mezz. J. Vandervaaert p. J. Becket sc. Probably the same plate as the former.*

Consec.  
Feb. 1678.

Edward Wetenhall, a native of Lichfield, was educated at Exeter College, in Oxford. He was some time minister of Coombe, near Woodstock, and successively a schoolmaster at Exeter and Dublin. He was preferred to the chantorship of Christ Church, in the latter of these cities, which he enjoyed at the time of his promotion to the see of Cork and Ross. In 1699, he was translated to the united sees of Kilmore and Ardagh. He was a man of learning, especially in divinity, and published a considerable number of sermons, and other practical works, and some pieces of controversy; of all which Mr. Wood has given us a catalogue. *Ob.* 1714.

## DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, AND INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

JOHANNES TILLOTSON, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling sc. large h. sh.*

\* See Birch's "Life of Archbishop Tillotson," p. 22, second edit.

† It should be observed, that the learned and judicious Dr. Dodwell, in his "Letter on the Marriage Act," p. 32, speaks thus of him: "Dr. Taylor, in his voluminous writings, said many lively things which will not bear a strict examination."

JOHANNES TILLOTSON, S. S. theologiæ professor, Promot.  
4. Nov.  
1672.  
regiæ majestati a sacris, decanus Cantuariensis. *R. White ad vivum delin. et sc.* 8vo. The portraits of him, in his episcopal character, belong to the reign of William III.

JOHANNES BARWICK, S. T. P. S. Pauli Londinensis decanus. *G. Vertue sc. Before his "Life," in Latin, 1721; 8vo.*

John Barwick was born in Westmoreland, and educated at Sedberg school, in Yorkshire, where he gave many early proofs of an uncommon capacity, and particularly distinguished himself by acting the part of Hercules, in one of Seneca's tragedies. In the eighteenth year of his age he was sent to St. John's College, in Cambridge, where he presently outshone all of his age and standing; and was so remarkable for his abilities, that, when he was little more than twenty, he was chosen by the members of his college to plead their cause in a controverted election of a master, which was heard before the privy council. In the time of the civil war, he was instrumental in sending the Cambridge plate to the king; published the "*Querela Cantabrigiensis*,"\* in which he had the chief hand; and wrote against the covenant. He afterward retired to London, where he undertook to manage the king's correspondence between that city and Oxford; which he executed with great dexterity and address. He also carried on a secret correspondence with Charles, whilst he was at Carisbrook Castle; and was, on many other occasions, of singular service to him. He was no less assiduous in serving Charles II. He was a man of extraordinary sagacity, had a fertile invention, an enterprising genius, and great courage and presence of mind. He was at length betrayed by one Bostock, belonging to the post-office; and was long confined in a dungeon in the Tower. He was then far gone in a consumption; but living upon gruel and vegetables, he, after some time, recovered to a miracle. Upon his enlargement, he renewed his correspondence with the king, and is said to have furnished Lord Charendon with a great part of the materials for his History. He conveyed money to his majesty after the execution of Hewit;

Installed  
19 Oct.  
1661.

\* Printed with the "*Mercurius Rusticus*."

and was so dexterous in all his conveyances, that he even eluded the vigilance of Thurloe. See more of him in his "Life," written in Latin by his brother: there are many curious notes in the anonymous translation of it, by Mr. Hilkiah Bedford. *Ob.* 22 Oct. 1664.

RICHARDUS MEGGOT, S. T. P. decanus Wintoniensis. *Kneller p. Loggan sc. large h. sh.*

RICHARDUS MEGGOT, S. T. P. *Kneller p. White sc. large h. sh. This print was afterward copied in 8vo. by the same hand. It may be placed in this or the next reign.*

Installed  
9 Oct.  
1679.

Richard Meggot, of Queen's College, in Cambridge, was rector of St. Olave's, in Southwark, and vicar of Twickenham, in Middlesex. In 1677, he succeeded Bruno Ryves, dean of Windsor, in his canonry belonging to that church; and was, in about two years after, made dean of Winchester. He was a preacher of note in this reign, in which he published several occasional sermons. Ten of his discourses were printed together in 1699, octavo. He died the 7th of Dec. 1692, and was buried in the chapel at Windsor.

RADOLPHUS BATHURST, M. D. *Eccl. Cathedr. Wellensis decanus, reg. maj<sup>a</sup>. a sacris, coll. Trin. Præs. et acad. Oxon. vice-cancellarius, 1676. Loggan sc. h. sh.*

This is supposed to have been done from a portrait in miniature, drawn by Loggan, which he left his sister. The painting in Trinity College-hall was done from the print.

RALPH BATHURST, &c. *copied by Walker from the preceding. It is prefixed to Mr. Warton's "Life" of him, 1761; 8vo.*

Installed  
28 June,  
1670.

Dr. Bathurst, in the early part of his life, applied himself to the study of divinity, in which he made a very considerable progress. But when he saw that some churches were defaced or demolished, and others converted into barracks and stables, and that a learned ministry was held in the utmost contempt, he changed the course of his studies,

and applied himself to physic. He took a doctor's degree in that faculty, in which he rose to such eminence, that he was, in the time of the usurpation, appointed physician to the state. Upon the restoration, he quitted his profession of physic, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and president of his college: and having entered into holy orders, he was made chaplain to the king, and afterward dean of Wells. His learning and talents were various: he was the orator and the poet, the philosopher and the divine. He possessed an inexhaustible fund of wit, and was the facetious companion at eighty years of age. Ridicule was the weapon that he made use of to correct the delinquents of his college; and he was so absolute a master of it, that he had it always at hand.\* His poetical pieces in the "*Musæ Anglicanæ*" are excellent in their kind: they are much in the spirit of Ovid, who was his favourite poet. His "*Diatribæ Theologicæ*," in manuscript, which he began at twenty-three years of age, are much commended by Mr. Warton. He died greatly lamented by all that knew his worth, and particularly by the society over which he presided, the 14th of June, 1704, in the 84th year of his age.

GEORGIUS STRADLING, S. T. P. decanus Ciceriensi, *prebendarius Westmon.* *R. White sc.* Before his "*Sermons*," published after his death, 1692; 8vo.

George Stradling was educated at Jesus College, in Oxford, whence he was elected a fellow of All-Souls. He continued in the university during the interregnum, and was then much esteemed by Dr. Wilson, the music professor, for his extraordinary skill on the lute. He was, upon the restoration, made chaplain to Dr. Sheldon, bishop of London; and, about two years after, preferred to a prebend of Westminster. In 1671, he was installed chantor

Installed  
1672.

\* Mr. Warton tells us that he took a whip with him "when he went out to surprise the scholars walking in the grove at unseasonable hours;" but that he never made use of that illiberal weapon.—The following anecdote of him was told me by a gentleman of character: A milch ass, which was kept near his college for an invalid, who was a member of it, happened to stray into the belfry, and entangling himself in one of the bell-ropes, made an unusual jangling. Dr. Bathurst sent to inquire what was the meaning of it, and was told that it was occasioned by the ass. "I thought," said he, with his usual quickness, "that it was an ass or a gentleman commoner." This was humour as it came from Dr. Bathurst; but it was that kind of humour which by every repercussion loses something of its original force.



of Chichester, and the next year dean of that church. There is a short account of him before his "Sermons," by James Harrington, esq. who gives him the character of a man of learning and exemplary life. *Ob.* 19 April, 1688. He lies buried in Westminster Abbey.

R. LOVE, D. D. dean of Ely, master of C. C. C. C. *etched by Mr. Michael Tyson, 4to. The original is in the master's lodge.*

Richard Love, a native of Cambridge, was educated at Clare Hall, of which he was some time fellow. In 1632, upon the death of Dr. Butts, he was, by royal mandate, admitted master of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, and, the next year, chosen vice-chancellor of the university. He greatly endeared himself to that learned body, by the signal victory which he gained over Davenport,\* at the commencement; and afterward acquitted himself with uncommon sufficiency in the course of his office, as Lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He was a man of good natural, as well as acquired, abilities; and no mean orator. His "moderation was known unto all men;" as by his acquiescence in, rather than his compliance with, the changes of the times, during the civil war and the usurpation of Cromwell, he, with singular prudence, but without prostituting his principles, not only maintained the mastership of his college when the majority of the heads of houses were ejected, but so recommended himself to Charles II. that he, soon after the restoration, was promoted to the deanery of Ely. He published, about the same time, two Latin Orations; one, upon the king's return, spoken at the commencement, in 1660; the other addressed to his majesty in person, at Canterbury, when he, as substitute to the vice-chancellor, went to meet him on his way to London. He enjoyed his preferment but a few months, as he deceased in January the next year.†

Installed  
Sept. 28,  
1660.

JOANNES SPENCER, S. T. P. decanus Eliensis,

\* His assumed, or religious, name, by which he commonly went, was Franciscus a Sancta Clara. He had lately published a book, at Douay, in which he attempted to reconcile the articles of the church of England with the decrees of the council of Trent.

† See a particular account of him in Masters's "History of C. C. C. C."

*et Collegii Corporis Christi apud Cantabrigiensiis custos.*  
*Vertue sc. 1727 ; h. sh.*

This very learned author was, for his singular merit, elected master of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, in 1667 ; and was afterward preferred to the deanery of Ely. He published a " Discourse upon Prodigies," together with another concerning Prophecies, Lond. 1665 ; 8vo. His " Dissertatio de Urim et Thummim," &c. was printed at Cambridge, in 8vo. 1678. But his capital work is his book " De Legibus Hebræorum," the best edition of which was published by Mr. Chappelow, in two volumes folio, 1727, to which is prefixed his head, engraved at the expense of the society of Corpus Christi College. *Ob. 27 May, 1695, Æt. 63.*

Installed  
 19 Sept.  
 1677.

GULIELMUS HOLDER, S. T. P. &c. *Societatis Regiæ Londini socius*, 1683. *D. Loggan ad vivum del. h. sh.*

WILLIAM HOLDER ; in *Hawkins's " History of Music."* C. Grignion.

Dr. William Holder was educated at Pembroke Hall, in the university of Cambridge. About the year 1642, he was presented to the rectory of Blechingdon, in Oxfordshire. After the restoration, he became canon of Ely, canon-residentiary of St. Paul's, and sub-dean of the chapel royal. He was a man of a truly philosophic genius, of which he has given abundant proof in his " Elements of Speech, an Essay of Enquiry into the natural Production of Letters ; with an Appendix concerning Persons that are deaf and dumb." His " Treatise on the natural Grounds and Principles of Harmony," is allowed to be as rational a discourse on that subject as was ever published. He exactly knew the powers of the organs of speech, and composed a Natural Alphabet adapted to those powers. This would be a much more eligible alphabet for the Chinese, who have not yet adopted any, than that which is now in use. It was much controverted, whether the glory of first teaching deaf and dumb persons to speak, and understand a language, was due to him or Dr. Wallis. The true theory of the art appears to have been published by the latter, in his book " De Loquela," which came forth about six years before Mr. Popham was taught to speak by

Dr. Holder.\* Peter de Cestro, physician to the Duke of Mantua, is said to have been the first that hit upon this discovery.† *Ob.* 24. Jan. 1697. He lies buried with his wife, who was only sister to Sir Christopher Wren, in the vault under St. Paul's cathedral. See more of him in "Athen. Oxon." II. col. 139.

JOHANNES CONANT, S. T. P. *black cap, &c. 8vo.*

Dr. John Conant was, in the time of the interregnum, rector of Exeter College, in Oxford; where he maintained a strict discipline, and caused that society to flourish more than any other in the university. In 1654, he was appointed king's professor of divinity, in the room of Dr. Sanderson; but was obliged to resign the chair to him upon the restoration. In 1662, he was ejected from his rectory of Exeter College for nonconformity; but afterward conforming, he became vicar of All-Saints, at Northampton, and was by Bishop Reynolds, whose daughter he had formerly married, made archdeacon of Norwich. He was a few years after preferred to a prebend of Worcester. He was a man of a modest and amiable character; of exemplary piety; and was, in other respects, well qualified for the preferments which he enjoyed. He particularly excelled as a preacher. Several volumes of his Sermons were published by Bishop Williams. *Ob.* March, 1693.

Installed  
archdeacon,  
8 June,  
1676.

THOMAS HYDE, archdeacon of Gloucester; *a bust. Cipriani del. F. Perry sc. Before the collection of his works published by Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Oxon. 1767.*

Installed  
12 Jan.  
1678-9.

Doctor Thomas Hyde is a great character, but is much less known than he deserves to be, because the studies in which he was occupied are but little cultivated. Those that are acquainted with the oriental languages are astonished at the progress which was made in them by one man, though aided by the powers of genius, supported and strengthened by incessant industry. Before he was eighteen years of age, he was sent from Cambridge to London by

\* Vide "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 139, and Wallis's "Memoirs and Sermons," 8vo. 1791.

† See the "Universal Magazine" for Jan. 1762, p. 15, et seq.—It is obvious to observe here, that the first rudiments of a newly-discovered art are generally so imperfect, that the improver of it not only receives his own share of honour, but even that which was due to the first inventor.

the celebrated Abraham Wheelock, to assist Mr. Brian Walton in the great work of the Polyglot Bible; and, about that period, undertook to transcribe the Persian Pentateuch out of the Hebrew characters, which Archbishop Usher, who well knew the difficulty of the undertaking, pronounced to be an impossible task to a native Persian. After he had happily succeeded in this, he assisted in correcting several parts of Mr. Walton's work, for which he was perfectly qualified. Of all his learned writings, the very catalogue of which is a singular curiosity,\* his "*Religio veterum Persarum*" is the most celebrated. This will ever be a valuable book. Dr. Gregory Sharpe, the learned and ingenious master of the Temple, has collected several of his pieces, formerly printed, and republished them, with some additional Dissertations and his Life prefixed, in two elegant volumes in quarto. Dr. Hyde was archdeacon of Gloucester, canon of Christ Church, head keeper of the Bodleian library, and professor both of Hebrew and Arabic in the university of Oxford. He was interpreter and secretary of the oriental languages during the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. He was perfectly qualified to fill this post, as he could converse in the languages which he understood. There never was an Englishman, in his situation of life, who made so great a progress in the Chinese. Bochart, Pococke, and Hyde, are allowed to have been the greatest orientalists that any nation ever produced. *Ob.* Feb. 18, 1702. I am informed by a good hand,† that his mind had been so much engrossed by his beloved studies, that he was but ill qualified to appear to any advantage in common conversation.

EDVARDUS LAKE, S. T. P. *M. Vander Gucht* sc. 8vo.

EDWARD LAKE, &c. *G. Vander Gucht* sc. Before his "*Officium Eucharisticum*," 12mo. copied from the former.—It is uncertain when the picture was done from which his head was engraved.

Edward Lake, who had been a member of both universities, but took his degrees at Cambridge, was chaplain to James, duke of York; and as we learn from the inscription on his monument, he

\* See it in the "Athen. Oxon." or the "Biographia."

† The Reverend Mr. Merrick, of Reading, whose father knew him well.

was also tutor and chaplain to his two daughters, Mary and Anne, who afterward sat upon the throne of Great Britain. Mr. Wood informs us, that he was prebendary and archdeacon of Exeter, and rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard, in London. He was a man of uncommon piety and charity, and a celebrated preacher. He died the 1st of February, 1703-4, and lies buried in the collegiate church of St. Catharine, near the Tower, where a monument is erected to his memory. Le Neve, by mistake, says that he was buried in the church of St. Mary Hill.\*

MARCUS FRANCK, S. T. P. &c. *W. Dolle sc. small h. sh.*

Mark Franck, master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and archdeacon of St. Alban's, was author of fifty sermons, published in folio, 1672, with his print prefixed. His character and preferments, except his rectory of Barley, in Hertfordshire, to which he was admitted on the 2d of February, 1663, are mentioned in the following inscription, which was formerly on his monument, near the entrance of the north door of St. Paul's, but perished soon after its erection, together with the church, in the conflagration of the city.

Hoc marmore tumulatur,  
Doctrina, pietas, charitas,  
Quippe monumentum illius Marci Franck,  
S. T. D.

Archiepiscopo Cantuarensi a sacris,  
Sancti Albani archidiaconi; hujus ecclesiæ thesaurarii  
et prebendarii,  
Cujus

Virtutem, humilitatem, eloquentiam,  
in singulis sagacitatem,  
Dictis metiri non liceat; dicat posteritas.

Obiit { ætatis anno LI.  
          { salutis MDCLXIV.

ISAAC CASAUBON. *Vander Werff. P. v. Gunst.*  
*Prefixed to his and his son's "Epistolæ," fol.*

\* See Le Neve's "Fasti," p. 93.

Isaac Casaubon, born at Geneva 1559, was invited by James I. into England upon the death of Henry IV. of France. James, justly esteeming him as a man of the first rank in the learned world, made him his librarian, and afterward promoted him to a prebend of Canterbury, and likewise granted him a pension of 300*l.* per annum. He died the 1st of July, 1614, in the 55th year of his age; and was buried in Westminster Abbey; where a tomb was erected to his memory, by Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham.\*

MERICUS CASAUBONUS. *Is. F. (Isaaci Filius)*  
*p. Vr. Werff p. Van Gunst sc. h. sh. In the large*  
*volume of his father's and his own works; Roterodami,*  
*1709.†*

MERIC CASAUBON. *R. Schothii; 8vo.*

Meric, the learned son of the most learned Isaac Casaubon, was born at Geneva in 1599, and brought into England by his father when he was about eleven years of age. He received his education at Christ Church, in Oxford, under Dr. Edward à Meetkirk, the king's Hebrew professor. Whilst he was a student of that house, he acquired a great reputation at home and abroad for a "Vindication of his Father against an Impostor of the Church of Rome," who published under his name a book on the origin of idolatry. He also published, by command of King James, another vindication of him against the Puritans of that age. These two pieces, which are in Latin, were the foundation of his fame. He intended to pursue his father's great work against Baronius's "Annals," but was prevented by the distractions of the civil war, which interrupted the course of his studies. Cromwell made him large offers on condition of his writing the history of that turbulent period, which he thought proper to decline. He also declined the advantageous overtures made him by Christina, queen of Sweden, who, with a view to the advancement of learning, was desirous of his settling in that country. He was successively rector of Bledon, in Somersetshire, and Ickham, in Kent, and is entitled to a place

\* See his epitaph, composed by Dr. Thomas Goad, rector of Hadley, in Suffolk, in the "Antiquities of Westminster Abbey."—See Barwick's "Life of Bishop Morton," p. 73.

† See Batteley's "Cant. Sacra," p. 127. See also Wood.

Installed  
1671.

among the dignitaries of our church as a prebendary of Canterbury. His works in divinity and philology, particularly his "Notes on Classic Authors," bear a sufficient testimony to his learning and abilities; but the honour of the latter is believed to be in some measure owing to his father, as it is more than probable that he availed himself of his papers. What he has written concerning apparitions and spirits, and particularly his account of Dee and Kelly, deserves the notice of the curious reader, who may see a detail of his works in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." He died in July, 1671.

BENJAMIN CALAMY, S. T. P. *Drapentier sc. h. sh.* *There is a large half-sheet print of Calamy, with the name of Henry Finch, dean of York, affixed.*

BENJAMIN CALAMY, D. D. I. V. P. *E. D. C. f. et exc. 4to. mezz.*

BENJAMIN CALAMY, S. T. P. *M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.* *Before his volume of "Sermons."*

Installed  
June 18,  
1685.

Benjamin Calamy, chaplain in ordinary to the king, and prebendary of St. Paul's, was son of the famous Edmund Calamy, formerly mentioned, by a second wife. In 1677, he succeeded Dr. Simon Ford as minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in London, of which church his father was formerly minister. In 1683, he was preferred to the vicarage of St. Laurence Jewry, with St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, annexed. Though he was of a nonconforming family, he was a true son of the church of England, and one of her most distinguished ornaments. He was courteous and affable in his behaviour, exemplary in his life, and one of the best preachers and writers of his time. He has left us but few sermons; but these few are an abundant proof that he possessed that strength and clearness of head, as well as goodness and sensibility of heart, which are essential to the character of a Christian orator. He died, to the regret of all that knew him, in January, 1686.

EDWARD POCOCKE, D. D. &c. *W. Green del. F. Morellon la Cave sc. h. sh.*—Engraved from his portrait in the picture gallery at Oxford.

EDWARD POCOCKE, &c. in the "*Oxford Almanack*," 1749, 1758.

Dr. Edward Pococke, canon of Christ Church, in Oxford, and rector of Childrey, in Berkshire, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. was the greatest orientalist of his age. He acquired an early reputation at home and abroad, by publishing the four epistles which were wanting to a complete edition of the New Testament in the Syriac language.\* He made two voyages into the East, where he attained to a perfect knowledge of the Arabic tongue, which he spoke with fluency and propriety. He collected a considerable number of coins and manuscripts for Archbishop Laud, and returned to England from his second voyage in 1640,

Restored to  
his canonry  
27 July,  
1660.

————— Spoliis Orientis onustus.

He was the first that read the Arabic lecture founded by his patron the archbishop:† he was also professor of Hebrew: and discharged the duties of both these employments with great punctuality and sufficiency. He was ejected from his canonry of Christ Church for not taking the Engagement; and was succeeded by Peter French, brother-in-law to Cromwell. He was very near being ejected from his living of Childrey for "ignorance and insufficiency;" but Dr. Owen, the learned independent, interested himself in his behalf, and prevented his ejection. He translated several books out of the Arabic, and Grotius "*Of the Truth of the Christian Religion*," into that language. He was not only a master of Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Greek, and Latin, but was also well acquainted with the Persian, Samaritan, Æthiopic, Coptic, and Turkish languages: he understood the Italian, and was not ignorant of the Spanish. *Ob.* 10 Sept. 1691, *Æt.* 87. His Commentaries on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel, together with his "*Porta Mosis*," were published in two volumes folio, in 1740, by Mr. Leonard Twells, with the head and life of the author prefixed.‡

\* These epistles were the second of Peter, the second and third of John, and that of Jude.

† When Pococke was in the East, the mufti of Aleppo laid his hand upon his head, and said, "This young man speaks and understands Arabic as well as the mufti of Aleppo."

‡ Samuel Clarke, a native of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, and some time of Merton College, in Oxford, was contemporary with Pococke, and in the next eminence to him for oriental learning. He was the first architypographus of the university, to which was annexed the office of superior beadle of law. He held both



**RICHARDUS ALLESTRY**, S. S. T. professor reg. Oxon. ædis Christi canonicus, coll. Ætonensis præpositus reg. majestati a sacris. *Loggan ad vivum delin. h. sh.*

**RICHARD ALLESTRY**, D. D. *in the same print with his two friends, Bishop Dolben and Bishop Fell. The original picture was painted by Lely.*

It is remarkable that this worthy triumvirate bore arms for Charles I. in the civil war.

Doctor Allestry was educated in the grammar-school at Coventry, under Dr. Philemon Holland the *translator*, and afterward at Christ Church, in Oxford, under Mr. Richard Busby, who was then an eminent tutor. His parts, which were very extraordinary, were improved by a no less extraordinary industry. He had been seen, when he bore arms for Charles I. to carry his musket in one hand, and his book in the other. He was very active in the service of Charles II. before his restoration; and was employed more than once by the royalists in transacting business with that prince during his exile. In 1660, he was made a canon of Christ Church, and chaplain in ordinary to the king; and was, soon after, appointed regius professor of divinity. He sat in the chair seventeen years, and acquitted himself in it with honour. In 1665, he was appointed provost of Eton College, where he raised the school, which he found in a low condition, to an uncommon pitch of reputation. The west side of the outward quadrangle of that college was built from the ground at his expense. The excellent Dr. Hammond, who was his intimate friend, left him his valuable library, which he bequeathed himself to his successors in the divinity chair. His eagerness for study, and his intention of mind while he was employed in it, was so great, that it impaired his constitution, and hastened his death. He died Jan. 27, 1680-1. Forty of his sermons, to which his head is prefixed, were published by Bishop Fell. His *Life*, before his *Sermons*, contain some particulars well worth the reader's notice.

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these employments upwards of ten years, and was possessed of them till the time of his death, which happened on the 27th of December, 1669. His portrait is in the gallery at Oxford. See particulars in "*Athen. Oxon.*" vol. ii. col. 456, &c.

ROBERT SOUTH, canon of Christ Church, was an eminent preacher at court, and the scourge of fanaticism, in this reign. Some of his contemporaries could not even *read* his sermons with a safe conscience; as elegance of style in divinity was, in their estimation, scarce a *venial crime*; but wit was a *mortal sin*. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.—See Noble's Continuation.

Installed  
Dec. 29,  
1670.

DR. BRUNO RYVES; *an etching. C. Towneley fecit; 8vo.*

DR. BRUNO RYVES; *small oval, mezz. Woodburn exc. 8vo.*

Dr. Bruno Ryves was vicar of the parish of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex, and rector of St. Martin's in the Vintryward, London. He was a noted and florid preacher, and being chaplain to King Charles I. suffered with his royal master, was sequestered from his vicarage and parsonage, and forced to fly in order to save his life. He attended King Charles II. in his exile, and was by him made dean of Chichester, and master of the hospital there, but had no profit of either till the restoration: when being sworn chaplain in ordinary to the king, he was preferred to the deanery of Windsor, and to the rectories of Acton, in Middlesex, and Hasely, in Oxfordshire, and was appointed scribe of the most noble order of the Garter. Dr. Ryves was author of several works, particularly "*Mercurius Rusticus, or the Country's Complaint*," and "*Querela Cantabrigiensis*," giving an account of the sufferings of the clergy in that university; and the "*Micro Chronicon, or a Brief Chronology of the Battles and Sieges in which his Majesty King Charles I. was engaged, from the beginning of the Civil Wars to March 25, 1647.*" Some sermons were published by him, upon 1 Tim. vi. 10. 2 Tim. iv. 7, and one preached before the House of Commons, in 1660. He died at Windsor, July 13, 1677, and lies buried in the isle, on the south side of St. George's chapel there; and over his grave, on a marble table fixed in the wall, is a large inscription in Latin to his memory, portraying his merits, sufferings, and preferments.

**EZEKIAS BURTON**, S. T. P. canonicus Norwicensis. *M. Beale p. R. White sc. Before his "Sermons," 1684; 8vo.*

Hezekiah Burton, fellow of Magdalen College, in Cambridge, and an eminent tutor there, was, for his singular merit, made chaplain to the lord-keeper Bridgeman in 1667, and the same year presented by him to a prebend of Norwich. In the beginning of the year 1668, a treaty was proposed by the lord-keeper, for a comprehension of some of the dissenters, and a toleration of others. Dr. Tillotson, Dr. Stillingfleet, Dr. Burton, and the lord chief-baron Hale, were very desirous of an accommodation; and ready to do every thing to promote it, if it could be done without betraying the interests of the church. But this scheme met with such powerful opposition, that the debates upon the terms of union were presently concluded. Dr. Burton, who was a man of great prudence, moderation, and sweetness of temper, was snatched from the world when he was capable of doing most good in it; and when his incessant labours and exemplary piety promised a great deal. His friend Dr. Tillotson, who well knew the worth of the man and the value of his writings, published two volumes of his discourses.\* These, though never intended for the public, and consequently not so perfect as if he had put his last hand to them, give us a high idea of the piety, and no mean one of the abilities of the author. *Ob.* 1681. See more of him in the preface to the first volume of his "Discourses," and in Birch's "Life of Dr. Tillotson."

**THOMAS FULLER**, S. T. D. *Æt.* 53, 1661. *D. Loggan sc. Over his head is this motto, "Methodus Mater Memoriae;" underneath are these verses:*

"The graver here hath well thy face designed,  
But no hand *Fuller* can express thy mind;  
For that a resurrection gives to those  
Whom silent monuments did long enclose."

*Before his "History of the Worthies of England," 1662; fol.*

\* The only thing that he ever published himself was the Preface to Dr. Cumberland's book of the "Laws of Nature."

I am informed that the best impressions are before his "Pisgah Sight."

He is placed here as a prebendary of the cathedral church of Salisbury. See the reign of Charles I.

Collated  
June 16,  
1631.

JOS. GLANVILL, &c. *qui vehiculum mutavit quarto die Novemb. 1680.\* W. Faithorne sc. Before his "Discourses, Sermons," &c. 1681; 4to.*

It appears from the inscription on his monument that he was a prebendary of Worcester.

Joseph Glanvill, rector of Bath, chaplain to Charles II. and F. R. S. was a man of good natural and acquired abilities, and of considerable eminence as a divine and philosopher. He was author of "Essays on several important Subjects, in Philosophy and Religion;" "An Essay concerning Preaching," &c. &c. He has, in his "Plus Ultra," which is the scarcest and most estimable of his works, pointed out the discoveries in the new world of science, by the light of reason and experiment. In his "Saducismus Triumphatus," he has endeavoured to discover the secret transactions of the kingdom of darkness; and has brought variety of arguments, and a large collection of relations, to prove the real existence of witches and apparitions.† He wrote in defence of the Royal Society, and the new philosophy, against Dr. Henry Stubbe, a man of parts and learning, but positive, arrogant, and dogmatical; and extremely averse from the belief of any truths, but such as were familiar to himself.

JOHANNES LIGHTFOOT, S. T. P. &c. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

John Lightfoot, who was educated at Christ's College, in Cambridge, was first engaged in the study of rabbinical learning, by the persuasion and example of Sir Rowland Cotton, who greatly

\* The date of his death on this print, which agrees with that on his monument in the abbey-church of Bath, serves to rectify a mistake of Mr. Wood, who informs us that he died on the 4th of October.

† Beaumont, in his "Treatise of Spirits, Apparitions, Witchcraft," &c. has written on the same side with Glanvill. The reader may see a collection of arguments and relations on the other side of the question, in Scot's "Discovery of Witchcraft," and Webster's "Display of supposed Witchcraft."

assisted him in the Hebrew. He was, by this gentleman, to whom he dedicated the first fruits of his studies, presented to the rectory of Ashley, in Staffordshire. Here he applied himself for twelve years to searching the Scriptures; and the world was soon after informed that his researches were to some purpose, by the books that he published, which are so many proofs of his industry, learning, and judgment. He was afterward chosen minister of St. Bartholomew's, behind the Exchange, and a member of the assembly of divines which sat at Westminster; and was preferred by the parliament visitors to the mastership of Catharine Hall, in Cambridge. He offered to resign his mastership at the restoration, but it was not accepted; and he had soon after a confirmation of that and his benefice from the king. The lord-keeper Bridgeman, who professed a great esteem for him, presented him to a prebend in the church of Ely.\* His "*Horæ Hebraicæ*" is esteemed his most valuable work. His style is not good: it is probable that he paid but little attention to it. His greatest excellence was criticism. His works, which rendered his name famous throughout Europe, are in three volumes folio,† besides his "*Remains*." *Ob.* Dec. 6, 1675.‡

Installed  
Feb. 5,  
1667.

\* "*Biographia*," p. 2935.

† The edition here meant is that published by J. Leusden at Utrecht, 1699.

‡ He was succeeded in the mastership of Catharine Hall by Dr. John Eachard, author of a noted piece of drollery entitled, "*The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into, in a Letter written to R. L.*" This pamphlet, which was published without the author's name, made a great noise in the world, and was soon answered by several clergymen. The "*Letter to R. L.*" and the Dialogue betwixt "*Philautus and Timothy*," on Hobbes's "*State of Nature*," are the most considerable of this author's works, which have been evidently studied by Dr. Swift.§ It hath been said of him, that he had no talent at all for serious subjects.

The celebrated Mr. Baker, of St. John's College, in Cambridge, in a blank leaf of his copy of Dr. Eachard's "*Letter on the Contempt of the Clergy*," observes, that he went to St. Mary's with great expectation to hear him preach, but was never more disappointed. It has been said, that he took the instances of absurdity and nonsense in this letter, from his father's sermons. Eachard the historian tells us,|| that he was too nearly related to him to give him his just character without suspicion of partiality.

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§ His works have been lately reprinted, with an additional pamphlet, by Thomas Davies, in Russell-street, Covent-garden.

|| P. 922, edit. 1720. It is observable that Laurence Echard differed from John in the spelling of his name.

EDMUNDUS CASTELLUS, S. T. P. ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariensis, canonicus,\* &c. *Æt.* 63, *Anno* 1669; *Faithorne p. et sc. large h. sh.*

Dr. Edmund Castle, who had been many years a member of Emmanuel College, in Cambridge, was, in his advanced age, admitted into St. John's in that university. In 1666, he was chosen Arabic professor; to which preferment he was entitled by his merit as an orientalist. He had several years before, given very eminent proofs of his abilities in the laborious work of the Polyglot, which he revised and corrected. A great part of his life was spent in compiling his "Lexicon Heptaglotton," on which he bestowed incredible pains and expense, even to the breaking of his constitution, and exhausting his fortune.† At length, when it was printed, the copies remained unsold upon his hands. He died in 1685, and lies buried in the church of Higham Gobyon, in Bedfordshire, of which parish he was rector. It appears from the inscription on his monument, which he erected in his lifetime, that he was chaplain to Charles II. He bequeathed all his oriental manuscripts to the university library at Cambridge, on condition that his name should be written on every copy in the collection. See more of him at the end of "Thomas de Elmham," published by Hearne, p. 356, 427, and in "Lelandi Collectanea," by the same editor, vol. vi. p. 80; also in Dr. Pococke's "Life," fol. p. 50, notes, and p. 66.

Installed  
1685.  
So Le Neve,  
Quære.

See an account of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, and Dr. Jos. Beaumont, lower down in this class: the former was prebendary of Gloucester, the latter of Ely.

PETRUS HEYLIN, S. T. P. ecclesiæ collegiatae Sancti Petri Westmonasteriensis canonicus, *Martyri et superstiti Carolis, patri ac filio, Magnæ Britanniae, &c. monarchis, dum viveret, a sacris. Before his "Historical and Miscellaneous Tracts,"* 1681; fol.

Peter Heylin was educated at Magdalen College, in Oxford, where he applied himself early to the study of cosmography, and

Installed  
prebendary,  
Nov. 9,  
1631.

\* It appears from Le Neve's "Fasti," that Dr. Castle was prebendary; f the eighth stall in the cathedral church of Canterbury.

† He expended no less than 12,000*l.* upon that work.

read a course of lectures in that science, from which he in a great measure composed his "Microcosm, or little Description of the great World;" which was twice printed in small quarto in the reign of James I. This book, which was afterward enlarged, was the foundation of his fame as an author, and the work to which he put his last hand, when his eyes failed him. It has been often reprinted, and has more merit than any of his compilations. His "History of St. George," recommended him to Charles I. who, soon after he presented it to him, preferred him to a prebend of Westminster, and to the rectory of Houghton in the bishopric of Durham. He was ejected from his prebend and other preferments in the time of the civil war. He, like James Howel, supported himself by his pen; and he appears, by the number and bulk of his books, to have kept pace at least with that author in writing. He even continued to publish when he could no longer see to write; and retained an amanuensis to the time of his death. He was much in favour with Archbishop Laud, and distinguished himself in the controversy between that prelate and Archbishop Williams, concerning the placing of the altar. It appears, from the inscription on his monument in Westminster Abbey, that he was sub-dean to that church; which was the highest preferment he enjoyed, though he strongly expected a bishopric. His knowledge in history and divinity was extensive; but he wrote with more ease than elegance; and his memory, which was very extraordinary, was better than his judgment. He is not free from the leaven and acrimony of party-prejudice.\* The generality of his writings are in no great esteem at present; but his "Help to History," which is a work of great utility, deserves particular commendation.† Some of the best of his pieces

\* Dr. Gloucester Ridley, in his "Second Letter to the Author of the Confessional," p. 179, speaks thus of him: "Doubtless he was biassed and warm to a degree, which, notwithstanding the dreadful provocations that he and his party underwent, was very blamable; but I know not that he misrepresented things deliberately and wilfully."

† His "Historia Quinquarticularis" is among these tracts. It relates to the quinquarticular controversy, which was warmly agitated in this and the preceding reign. It turned upon the five points, which were the grand subject of debate betwixt the Calvinists and the Arminians; namely, the eternal decrees; freewill; grace and conversion; the extent of Christ's redemption and universal grace; and the perseverance of the saints. Limborch's "Theologia Christiana," founded on the Arminian scheme, and translated into almost every language of Europe, had a great effect towards putting an end to this controversy. Dean Swift's judgment on Heylin's "Hist. of the Presbyterians" is just published, in a small pamphlet called an Appendix to his Works.

are in the collection of historical and miscellaneous tracts above-mentioned. *Ob.* 8 May, 1662.\*

**GULIELMUS OUTRAMUS**, S. T. P. ecclesiæ S<sup>u</sup>. Petri apud Westmonasterienses canonicus (prebendarius). *R. White* sc. 8vo. *Before his "Twenty Sermons, published from the Author's own Copies, by the Rev. Dr. James Gardiner, now Lord Bishop of Lincoln," 1697; 8vo.*

Dr. Owtram was a man of great industry, charity, and piety, and an excellent preacher. Mr. Baxter speaks of him as one of the best and ablest of the conformists.† Indeed such was his moderation, that men of all persuasions spoke well of him. Dr. Gardiner tells us, that he never could be prevailed with, either by the entreaty of his friends or the authority of his superiors, to publish any of his sermons. The five printed under his name are not genuine. He was famous for his knowledge in almost all kinds of science, particularly in rabbinical learning; of which he has given eminent proof in his book "*De Sacrificiis*," &c. *Ob.* 23 Aug. 1679, *Æt.* 54. He lies buried in Westminster Abbey.

Installed  
July 30,  
1670.

**THO. BARLOW**, S. S. Theol. Dr. col. reg. præpositus, et pro *D. Margareta S. S. theol. professor publicus, Oxon.* 1672. *D. Loggan ad vivum* sc. h. sh.

See an account of him among the bishops in the next reign.

**TIMOTHY HALTON** succeeded Dr. Barlow in the 1677. provostship of Queen's College, in Oxford. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.—See Noble's Continuation.

**ISAACUS BARROW**, S. T. P. reg. Ma<sup>u</sup>. a sacris, coll. S. S. Trini. Cantab. præfec. nec non acad. ejusdem

\* See Wood.—The Epitaph on Dr. Heylin, which is a good composition, was written by Dr. John Earle, then dean of Westminster.†

† "*Life*," part iii. p. 19.

‡ Vide "*Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.*" lib. ii. 205.



procanc. 1676. *Loggan delin.* Before his *English works*, fol. This print has been copied in small 8vo. by the same engraver, and also by M. Vander Gucht, and Lud. Du. Guernier.\*

The name of Dr. Barrow will ever be illustrious for a strength of mind and a compass of knowledge that did honour to his country. He was unrivalled in mathematical learning, and especially in the sublime geometry; in which he has been excelled only by one man, and that man was his pupil.† The same genius that seemed to be born only to bring hidden truths to light, to rise to the heights, or descend to the depths of science, could sometimes amuse itself in the flowery paths of poetry.‡ He at length gave himself up entirely to divinity; and particularly to the most useful part of it, that which has a tendency to make men wiser and better. He has, in his excellent sermons on the Creed, solved every difficulty, and removed every obstacle that opposed itself to our faith, and made divine revelation as clear as the demonstrations in his own "Euclid." He was famous for the length§ as well as the excellence of his sermons. He knew not how to leave off writing till he had exhausted his subject; and if his life had been prolonged to seventy years, he might perhaps have gone as far towards exhausting science itself as ever man did.|| This excellent person,

\* Dr. Barrow would never consent to have his picture drawn; but Mrs. Mary Beale drew it by stealth, whilst some of his friends held him in discourse. This portrait was in the collection of James West, esq. See Abraham Hill's "Life of Dr. Barrow," prefixed to his works, four pages from the end. The biographer, who was the doctor's intimate friend, says, that "his picture was never made from the life." Hence I took the liberty to omit "*ad vivum*" after "*Loggan*," in the first edition of this work. It is however possible, that the engraver might also have stolen his likeness.

† Sir Isaac Newton.

‡ He composed verses both in Greek and Latin.

§ He was three hours and a half in preaching his admirable sermon on "The Duty and Reward of Bounty to the Poor." It must be acknowledged that this discourse was too long for the pulpit: Dr. Barrow did not consider that the very opportunities of doing good might be lost whilst we are attending to the rules of it. The life of man is too short for such long sermons.

|| The reader will be delighted with his copious and exact description of wit, in the sermon upon "Foolish Talking and Jestings." This alone is a sufficient specimen of his marvellous talent for exhausting the subject. Such were his richness of thought and copiousness of expression, upon the common business of life, that no two of the letters that he wrote to solicit contributions for Trinity College library are alike.—These letters are deposited in the library.

who was a bright example of Christian virtue, as well as a prodigy of learning, died the 4th of May, 1677, in the 47th year of his age. His English and Latin works are in four volumes folio.

R. CUDWORTH, D. D. *Loggan del.* 1684. *G. Vertue sc.* 8vo.

Dr. Ralph Cudworth, who held the same rank in metaphysics that Dr. Barrow did in sublime geometry, was, in the former part of his life, a very eminent tutor at Emmanuel College, in Cambridge, where he entered at thirteen years of age. He had no less than twenty-eight pupils at one time under his care, among whom was Mr. William Temple.\* He was afterward appointed 1645 master of Clare Hall,† where he had a share in the education of Mr. John Tillotson. He had the courage to stem the torrent of irreligion and atheism that prevailed in the reign of Charles II. by publishing his "True Intellectual System;" a book well known for the excellence of its reasoning, and the variety of his learning. He understood the oriental languages,‡ and was an exact critic in the Greek and Latin. He was a good antiquary, mathematician, and philosopher; and was superior to all his contemporaries in metaphysics. He was father to the learned and accomplished Lady Masham, of Oates, in Essex, in whose house Mr. Locke spent the last fourteen years of his life. This learned and pious man died June 26, 1688, in the 71st year of his age.

BENJAMIN WHICHCOT, S. S. T. P. *R. White sc.* 8vo. *Before the first volume of his "Discourses."*

An original picture of him is in the possession of my ingenious and very worthy friend, the Reverend Mr. Bagshaw, minister of Bromley, in Kent.

Dr. Whichcot, when he was about thirty-five years of age, was made provost of King's College, in Cambridge, of which he was a prudent and vigilant governor. He was afterward successively minister of Black Friars and St. Laurence Jewry, in London, where he was universally beloved and respected as a parish priest. He was a man of great moderation and sweetness of temper. His

\* Afterward created a baronet.

† In 1654 he was preferred to the mastership of Christ's College.

‡ He, in 1645, succeeded Dr. Metcalf as regius professor of Hebrew.

notions of religion were like his charity, exalted and diffusive, and never limited by the narrow prejudices of sects and parties. He was much disgusted with the dryness and foolishness of preaching that prevailed in his time, and encouraged the young students of his college to form themselves after the best models of Greece and Rome. He was indeed himself an example of plain and unaffected eloquence, as well as of sincere piety. Mr. Baxter numbers him with the "best and ablest of the conformists;"\* and another author speaks of Chillingworth, Cudworth, and Whichcot, as "men of manly thought, generous minds, and incomparable learning."† He died at the house of Dr. Cudworth, master of Christ's College, in May, 1683, in the 74th year of his age. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Tillotson, who, though his friend, is guilty of no exaggeration in his character. The first volume of his "Discourses" was published, with a preface, by Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics;" the three next by Dr. John Jeffery, archdeacon of Norwich; and the last by Dr. Samuel Clarke. He was a considerable benefactor to the university of Cambridge.

DR. JOSEPH BEAUMONT, late the king's professor of divinity, and master of St. Peter's College, in Cambridge. *R. White sc. Frontispiece to his "Psyche," fol.*

Dr. Joseph Beaumont succeeded Dr. Pearson in the mastership of Jesus College, in Cambridge, in 1662; and was, within two years afterward, appointed master of Peter-house. In 1672, he was preferred to the chair of regius professor of divinity, in which he sat many years with great reputation. He was author of "Psyche, or Love's Mystery, in twenty-four Cantos, displaying the Intercourse betwixt Christ and the Soul." This allegorical poem was not without its admirers in the last age. Giles Jacob calls it an *invaluable work*. The second edition of it was printed in 1702. Dr. Beaumont also wrote "Observations upon the Apology of Dr. Henry More," Camb. 1685; 4to. A considerable number of his poems, &c. were published in quarto, by subscription, in

\* "Life of Baxter," part iii. p. 19.

† The ingenious author of a "Dialogue on the Uses of Foreign Travel, addressed to Lord Molesworth," 1764, 8vo, p. 178.

1749, with the life of the author prefixed. He died in 1699, in the 84th year of his age. He is, in his epitaph in the antichapel at Peter-house, styled, "Poeta, Orator, Theologus præstantissimus; quovis nomine Hæreticorum Malleus, et Veritatis Vindex."

JOHANNES WALLIS, S. T. D. geometriæ professor Savilianus, Oxoniæ. *Faithorne delin. et sc.* 1688. *Before his "Mechanica, sive de Motu,"* 1670; 4to.

JOHANNES WALLIS, S. T. P. geometriæ professor Savilianus, Oxon. reg. ma<sup>u</sup>. a sacris, Regalis Societatis Lond. sodalis. *Loggan ad vivum delin.* 1678; *h. sh.*

JOHN WALLIS, &c. *Loggan. M. Burghers; fol.*

JOHN WALLIS, &c. *Sonmans. Id.* 1699; *fol.*

JOHN WALLIS, &c. *Cipriani. Basire,* 1791.

JOHN WALLIS, &c. *Æt.* 85 (1700). *Kneller. Faber.*

Dr. John Wallis was born at Ashford, in Kent, of which parish his father was minister. After learning a little arithmetic of his brother, he made his way in the mathematics by the force of a genius which seemed to be designed by nature for this branch of science, and that was equal to every thing to which it was applied. He was not content with treading in the footsteps of other mathematicians, but in several instances went beyond them; and is by Mr. Glanvill ranked with Vieta and Des Cartes, who are of the first class of discoverers in mathematical knowledge.\* He invented the method for measuring all kinds of curves, and was thought to have gone nearer than any other man towards *squaring the circle*, which he has demonstrated to be impossible. He greatly improved decimal arithmetic, and was the first that reduced a fraction, by a continued division, to an infinite series; which series was afterward employed by Lord Brouncker in squaring the hyperbola. He was the inventor of the modern art of decyphering,† which he practised in the time of the civil war. The writers of the papers which he

\* Glanvill's "Plus Ultra," p. 31, & seq.

† There is a discourse by Dr. Wallis on this art, printed in "An Essay on the Art of Decyphering;" Lond. 1737; 4to. This essay was written by the ingenious Mr. John Davys, formerly of Hart Hall, in Oxford, and afterward rector of Castle Ashby, in Northamptonshire.

undertook to explain, were astonished when they saw them deciphered; and fairly owned that there was great truth, if not infallibility, in his art. He was probably the first that invented a method of teaching deaf and dumb persons to speak, and to understand a language.\* He composed an English grammar, in which are many things entirely his own, and which shew at once the grammarian and the philosopher. *Ob.* 28 Oct. 1703, *Æt.* 87. His works are in three volumes folio. A volume of his Sermons, 8vo. with some account of his life, was published in 1791, in which is an ingenious and interesting defence of the Trinity.

HENRICUS MORUS, Cantabrigiensis, S. S. T. D.  
A. *Æt.* 61, &c.

"O chara anima, quando una eris et nuda et simplex!"

M. Antoninus, Med. lib. X. *He is represented sitting under a large tree. W. Faithorne del. et sc. Before his "Opera Theologica," 1675; fol.*

HENRICUS MORUS, &c. D. *Loggan ad vivum delin. h. sh.*

We are informed by the author of his "Life," that this head is much like him; and that Faithorne, though his print is finely executed, has not hit his features.

HENRY MORE, &c. D. *Loggan delin. M. Vander Gucht sc. 8vo. copied from the next above, and prefixed to his "Life," by Richard Ward, 1710.*

Dr. Henry More, who was by many esteemed one of the greatest divines and philosophers,† and was certainly one of the best men

\* See "Philos. Transact." under the year 1670. Mr. Wood attributes this invention to Dr. Holder; which is, with good reason, contradicted by Mr. Warton, in his "Life of Dr. Bathurst," p. 157. See the article of Dr. Holder in this class.

† Mr. Hobbes, who was one of his admirers, said, that "if his own philosophy was not true, he knew none that he should sooner like than More's of Cambridge."

It is more natural for the human mind to fly from one extreme to the other than it is commonly imagined. Hobbes, in the instance before us, if he had not been attached to his own philosophy, would have chosen that which is just the contrary. So Alexander declared, "That if he were not Alexander, he would wish to be Diogenes;" having probably been taught by his master Aristotle, that contraction of desire may produce happiness, as well as amplitude of possession.

of his time, had a good deal of natural enthusiasm. He was fired or rather enraptured, with the Platonic philosophy; and his writings shew how happy a visionary the author was. Mr. John Norris, his friend, and a man of similar but superior character, styles him, "The intellectual Epicure." His works, which were formerly much read, have been long neglected. Sir Samuel Garth condemns them in the lump: speaking of Dr. Tyson's library, he says,

"And hither rescued from the grocer's come,  
More's works entire, and endless reams of Blome."\*

He would at least have excepted his excellent "System of Ethics," if he had been acquainted with the book. This is commended by Mr. Addison, in No. 86 of the "Spectator."† *Ob.* 1 Sept. 1687, *Æt.* 73. Vide JOHANNES COCKSHUIT, Class VIII.

EDVARDUS SPARKE, S. T. D. 1662. *A. Hertochs f. 8vo.*

EDVARDUS SPARKE, S. T. D. regi a sacris, 1666, *8vo. White sc. Before his "Scintilla Altaris."*

Dr. Edward Sparke, who was educated in the university of Cambridge, was, in the reign of Charles I. minister of St. Martin's church, in Ironmonger-lane, London; from which he was ejected in the civil war, and plundered of his goods. In 1660, he was restored to his benefice, and made chaplain to Charles II. In 1665, he succeeded Mr. William Bedwell in the vicarage of Tottenham High-cross, in Middlesex. He published a sermon preached at the funeral of Henry Chitting, esq. Chester-herald; a book of devotions; and "Scintilla Altaris, or a pious Reflection on primitive Devotion, as to the Feasts and Fasts of the Christian Church orthodoxly revived." This book has been several times printed.

SAMUEL DRAKE, D. D. *Birrell sc. 4to.*

Dr. Drake was fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; and on account of his father's loyalty to Charles I. and his bravery in the sieges of Pontefract and Newark Castles, was created by royal mandate D. D. He had also a prebend in the cathedral church of York, and in the collegiate of Southwell. He died in 1673.

\* "Dispensary," canto iv.

† The book is in Latin, and has been often printed at home and abroad.

**RICHARD SHERLOCK, D.D.** rector of Winwick. *M. Vandergucht sc.*

The print is prefixed to his "Practical Christian," the 6th edition of which was published in 8vo. 1713.

Richard Sherlock, a native of Oxton, in Werral,\* in the county of Chester, received part of his education at Magdalen Hall, in Oxford, whence he removed to Trinity College, near Dublin. He was some time a minister of several small parishes in Ireland; but, upon the commencement of the civil war, he came into England, and was chaplain to one of the king's regiments at Nantwich, in Cheshire. He was afterward curate to Dr. Jasper Mayne, of Christ Church, at Cassington, an obscure village near Woodstock. About the year 1652, he was retained as chaplain to Sir Robert Bindlosse, of Berwick Hall, in Lancashire, where he was much troubled with the Quakers, against whom he wrote several *polemical* pieces, a species of divinity that ill suited his disposition, as practical Christianity was his delight. Upon the restoration, he became doctor of divinity in the university of Dublin; and was, by the favour of his patron, James, earl of Derby, preferred to the rich benefice of Winwick.† He was afterward the same pious and humble man that he was before, and seemed to have only this advantage from his preferment, *the constant exertion of that charity towards the poor and distressed, which was before a strong, but latent principle in his heart.* His chief work is his "Practical Christian." He caused this inscription to be engraved on brass, and fixed on a flat stone laid over his grave: "Exuvix Richardi Sherlock, S. T. D. indignissimi hujus ecclesiæ rectoris. obiit 20. die Junii, Anno Ætatis 76, Anno Dom. 1689.—Sal infatuum conculcate."—To which a person, who knew his merit, added these words: "En viri sanctissimi modestia! qui epitaphium se indignum inscribi volebat, cum vita et merita ejus laudes omnes longe superarent."

His "Life," prefixed to the 6th edition of his "Practical Christian,"‡ was written by his nephew Dr. Thomas Wilson, the primitive bishop of Sodor and Man, who resembled him in several circumstances of his character.

\* This place has reason to bless his memory for the useful charity which he has there established.

† In the county of Lancaster. It is esteemed the richest living in England, and has been valued at 1400*l.* per annum.

‡ It is also printed in the "Memorials and Characters," published by Wilford, p. 642.

GULIELMUS FALKNER, S. S. T. P. *J. Sturt sc.*  
4to. *Before his works.*

William Falkner, who was one of the town-preachers at Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, was author of several pieces of divinity, printed in one volume in quarto, 1684. His "*Libertas Ecclesiastica*," written in English, and published in 8vo. 1674, is a book of merit. Mr. Wood, in his "*Fasti*," under the year 1671, mentions William Falconer, M. A. of Aberdeen, who was then incorporated into the university of Oxford, and was one of the first Scotch exhibitioners at Baliol College; but he was not at that time an author. Quære if the same person.

HENRY HIBBERT, D. D. *D. Loggan f. h. sh.*

This print is anonymous. Under the head is an epigram of six lines, which contain nothing but the old hackneyed turn of thought, which is so often seen under portraits; intimating that the pencil or the graver can express only the outside of an author, and that his mind is exhibited in his book. The print is distinguished by the word *Burin*, which is in larger letter than the rest.

Henry Hibbert, who received his education at Brazen-nose College, in Oxford, was successively minister of All-hallows the Less, and of St. Olave in the Old Jewry, London. He was author of sermons, and other theological discourses: but his chief work is "*Syntagma Theologicum*, or a Treatise wherein is concisely comprehended the Body of Divinity, and the Fundamentals of Religion orderly discussed," &c. 1662, to which is prefixed his portrait. Mr. Wood informs us that he was accounted a Presbyterian, but he was not ejected from St. Olave's, in 1662. *Ob.* 18 Dec. 1678.

DR. ADAM SAMUEL HARTMAN; *oval; clerical habit.*

I never saw this print but in the Pepysian collection.

DR. ADAM SAMUEL HARTMAN. *Harding sc.*

Mr. Wood informs us, that "Adam Samuel Hartman, D. D. of the university of Frankfort upon the Oder, bishop of the reformed churches through Great Poland and Prussia," was incorporated doctor of divinity at Oxford in 1680.



**ANDRE LORTIE**, ci-devant ministre de l'Eglise réformé de la Rochelle, et a present a Londres. *Van Somer f. 1681, h. sh. mezz.*

He is placed here as D. D.

Andrew Lortie, S. T. P. occurs in Newcourt's "Repertory," vol. ii. p. 459, as rector of Packlesham, in Essex. He became so May 7, 1683, and was the same year incorporated D. D. of Cambridge, by royal mandate. He appears to have been presented to this benefice by Dr. Compton, then bishop of London, who, as Burnet informs us,\* "was a great patron of the converts from popery, and of those Protestants, whom the bad usage they were beginning to meet with in France drove over to us." Dr. Lortie was certainly living in the year 1700. A person of both his names is mentioned in Letsome's "Historical Register," as the author of a volume of sermons, 1720, 8vo. He is there called, "late rector of Barton, Nottinghamshire, and was probably a son of the former.

**TITUS OATES**, D. D. appeared at the head of that *cloud of witnesses* which helped to obscure the reign of Charles II. As he has no right to occupy this class, I have placed him with the rest of his fraternity in the twelfth. His name is a perfect contrast to the next.

**JOHN RAWLET**, B. D. *died Sept. 28, 1686, Æt. 44; 8vo.*

John Rawlet, a man distinguished by his many and great virtues, and his excellent preaching, was many years lecturer at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His sermons were plain, convincing, and persuasive; perfectly adapted to the lowest, and approved by the highest, capacities. He thoroughly understood the nature of a popular discourse, of which he has left us a specimen in his "Christian Monitor;" which has fully answered the purposes for which it was intended, and has been oftener printed than any other tract of practical

\* Vol. i. p. 392, sub. ann. 1676.

divinity. This is a very proper book for the clergy to distribute among their parishioners.\* The pious author, who was himself the good Christian that he taught others to be, laboured for the sake of doing good. He was offered the living of Coleshill, in Warwickshire, worth 400*l.* a year; but refused it, as he thought he could be more useful at Newcastle. As he declined the acceptance, Lord Digby desired him to nominate some other person; upon which he recommended Mr. Kettlewell, on whom it was conferred. Mr. Rawlet was author of several other pieces, all of which have a tendency to promote practical religion.†

GULIELMUS WALKER, S. T. B. scholæ publicæ quondam Ludensis, nunc Granthamiensis, magister, *Æt.* 59. Before his "*English Examples*," 8vo.

William Walker, who was one of the most able schoolmasters of his time, was successively master of the schools of Lowth and Grantham, in Lincolnshire. He wrote several books on grammar, phraseology, rhetoric, and logic; and also, "A modest Plea for Infant Baptism." But the book which gained him most reputation, and which has been oftener printed than any of his works, except his "*English Examples*," was his "*Treatise of English Particles*," a judicious performance, and much wanted: it is dedicated to Dr. Busby. He is said to have had the honour of instructing Sir Isaac Newton,‡ who was born at Woolstrop, a hamlet belonging to Colsterworth,§ a few miles from Grantham. Of this parish Mr. Walker

\* The late ingenious and learned Mr. James Merrick, a well known clergyman of Reading, who was indefatigable in his endeavours to promote literature, charity, and piety, has distributed near 10,000 copies of this excellent tract chiefly among the soldiers, many of whom he has brought to a sense of religion.—Though I cherish and reverence the memory, I shall not here attempt the character of this worthy person; so worthy, so excellent, that it is, indeed, far beyond my power to do justice to it.

† In Dr. James Stonehouse's "Friendly Letter to a Patient just admitted into an Infirmary," p. 25. edit. 6, are these words: "I cannot here forbear mentioning to persons of tolerable circumstances (if this letter should come into such hands), 'Rawlet's Treatise on Sacramental Covenanting,' which has passed through eight editions, and is, in my opinion, a lively and judicious book, in which there is a happy mixture of the instructive and pathetic."

‡ This is contradicted in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for Nov. 1772, p. 522.

§ Popularly called Coltsworth.

was rector, and he lies buried in his own church with the following inscription on his tomb, which alludes to his capital work :

Hic jacent  
Gulielmi Walkeri  
Particulæ.  
obiit  
1 mo Aug<sup>a</sup>.  
Anno { Dom. 1684,  
Ætatis, 61.

He had a son who was vicar of Sunning, in Berkshire.

**EDWARDUS BOYS, S. T. B. Æt. 66. W. Faithorne**  
*sc. Before his Sermons.*

Edward Boys, who received the former part of his education at Eton school, was afterward successively a scholar and fellow of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge. In 1634, he was appointed one of the university preachers ; and, in 1640, was, by William Paston, esq. presented to the rectory of Mautby, in Norfolk. Mr. Masters, to whom I am indebted for this account of him, “ apprehends ” that he was chaplain to Charles I. He certainly deserved that distinction, as he was a man of acknowledged merit, and a justly-admired preacher ; and therefore much in favour with the bishop of Norwich. Roger Flynt, the editor of his sermons, with difficulty obtained leave of the dying author to communicate them to the public ; but it was upon condition “ *that he should say nothing of him.* ” From which he leaves the reader to judge how great a man he was, who made so little of himself. He hopes, however, that he may add, without breach of promise, “ that when a man’s genius is fitted for government ; when his person is guarded with authority, and his deportment with gravity ; when his courage is tempered with moderation, and his knowledge with discretion ; when a priest and a gentleman meet in one person, the church must needs suffer a great loss, that such a one should expire in a country village consisting only of four farmers. But I must say no more than this, that he was nephew to Dr. Boys, that famous dean of Canterbury ; and thou mayest judge by his writings ; they were near of kin.”

The Rev. **RICHARD KINGSTON, M. A.** and preacher of St. James’s, Clerkenwell. *Under the head,*

*which is engraved in the manner of Gaywood, are four Latin lines: "Umbra Viri facies," &c. 8vo. The print is prefixed to his "Pilulæ Pestilentes," a sermon preached at St. Paul's, in the midst of the late sore visitation, printed in 1665. The head is copied by Richardson.*

Richard Kingston should be here mentioned with distinction and honour. In the midst of the dreadful pestilence, when "thousands fell on his right hand, and ten thousands on his left," he appeared to be under the peculiar care of Providence. At this time, as he informs us in the preface, he was occupied by day in visiting the sick, and by night in burying the dead; having no time for study but what he deducted from his natural rest.

JOHANNES GOAD, artis astro-meteorologicæ instaurator, *Æt.* 62, 1677, &c. *R. White sc. Before his posthumous work, entitled, "Astro-Meteorologia sana," &c. 4to. 1690. This print is much like the author.*

John Goad, who was educated at St. John's College, in Oxford, was, near twenty years, chief master of Merchant Taylors' school, in London. In 1681, he was ejected from this employment, on account of some passages which savoured strongly of popery, in his "Comment on the Church Catechism," composed for the use of his scholars. After his ejection, he taught school in Westminster. He was a man in general esteem for his probity and learning, and particularly for his abilities as a schoolmaster. He died Oct. 28, 1689, having, a few years before, declared himself a Roman Catholic.\* He was author of several sermons, and one or two vocabularies, &c. but his great work, which employed him for a considerable part of his life, was his "Astro-Meteorologica; or Aphorisms and Discourses of the Bodies celestial, their Natures and Influences, discovered from the Variety of the Alterations of the Air, temperate or intemperate, as to Heat or Cold, Frost, Snow, Hail, Fog, Rain, Wind, Storm, Lightnings, Thunder, Blasting, Hurricane," &c. London, 1686, fol. This book gained the author a great reputation. The subject of it is a kind of astrology, founded,

\* It appears from Mr. Wood's account of him, that he only outwardly conformed to the church of England, from the year 1660.

for the most part, on reason and experiment, as will appear by comparing it with Mr. Boyle's "History of the Air," and Dr. Mead's book "De Imperio Solis et Lunæ."

JOHANNES NEWTON, *Æt.* 39, 1660; *before* "Mathematical Elements, by John Newton, M. A." 1660; 4to.

John Newton, who was some time a commoner of Edmund Hall, in Oxford, was, soon after the restoration, created doctor of divinity, made chaplain to the king, and preferred to the rectory of Ross, in Herefordshire. He seems, by his works, to have run through the whole circle of sciences. There is in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," a catalogue of his books of arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, the seven liberal arts, cosmography, geography, logic, and rhetoric; down to ephemerides, almanacks, and instructions for children to read. Mr. Wood speaks of him as a learned man, but of a singular and capricious character. *Ob.* Jan. 1678-9.

EDMUNDUS ELISEUS, A. M. Coll. Bal. quondam Socius. *He thus writes himself in the title-page to his "Miscellanea,"* 1662, 4to, *before which is an anonymous print of him by Faithorne, in an octagon frame. Ætatis suæ* 28. *Anº. Do.* 1662. *With coat of arms.*

EDMUND ELISEUS; *in an octagon frame, &c.* W. Richardson; 4to.

Edmund Elys,\* son of a clergyman in Devonshire, was educated at Baliol College, in Oxford. In 1655, about the time when he took the degree of bachelor of arts, being then fellow of the college, he published a small volume of divine poems, and another in 1658. The same year he published "Miscellanea," in Latin and English verse, and several short essays in Latin prose. This book was reprinted in 1662. In the preface, and more particularly at p. 32, he speaks with great sensibility of some persons who had decried his performances, and aspersed his character on account of

\* So written by Mr. Wood.

some levities and sallies of youth. In 1669, he succeeded his father in the rectory of East Allington, in Devonshire. His conduct appears to have been irreproachable after he entered into holy orders. He, by his writings, has given sufficient testimony of his parts, industry, and learning. The most remarkable of his numerous works, which are mentioned by Wood, is the pamphlet which he published against Dr. Tillotson's "Sermons on the Incarnation;" and the most estimable is his volume of "Letters," &c. as some of them were written to eminent persons, particularly Dr. Sherlock and Dr. Bentley. There are also letters from Dr. Henry More, Dr. Barlow, and others, to Edmund Elys. He was living, and in studious retirement, in 1693, at which time he was a nonjuror. See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 943.

**CLEMENT ELLIS**, An. *Ætat.* 68; *clerical habit*, small 8vo. *Under the head is a mermaid in a circle.\**

Clement Ellis was born in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's College, in Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was patronised by William, marquis, and afterward duke, of Newcastle, who presented him to the rectory of Kirkby, in Nottinghamshire, of which he was the laborious, useful, and exemplary minister. His writings, except one or two juvenile pieces of poetry, have a tendency to promote practical religion. His principal work is "The Gentile Sinner, or England's brave Gentleman characterised, in a letter to a Friend," 1660, small 8vo. of which several editions have been published.† His small tract, entitled "Christianity in short; or the short Way to be a good Christian; recommended to such as want either time or capacity for reading longer and learned Discourses," was, perhaps, oftener printed than any of his works. This was one of the popular tracts which was pirated and vilely printed on tobacco paper, "by Henry Hills, in Black-Friars, for the benefit of the poor;" by which was meant the poor purchaser.

\* The print, according to the strictness of chronology, may possibly belong to a subsequent reign.

† The writer, in this book, first draws the character of a vain and debauched man of fashion; next of those who are vicious in a less degree; and concludes with that of a Christian gentleman. This work, which was written in a fortnight, in the early part of the author's life, is not without merit, either in design or composition; but we, in the course of it, too frequently meet with the fulsome metaphors of fanatics, and such quaintnesses as abound in Overbury's characters.

The author was living at Kirkby, in 1694. See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 969.

The Rev. Mr. WILLIAM CRAY, of Newcastle; *a small anonymous mezzotinto. F. Place f. 1683.*

This person was probably a friend of Mr. Place, who engraved for his amusement.

ROBERT WALWYN, late minister of Towcester, &c. *12mo.*

Robert Walwyn was author of a compendious system of divinity, entitled, "A particular View of the Fundamentals of the Christian Religion," 1666, small 8vo.

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*An anonymous portrait of a clergyman in a surplice, arms, Bible, and Prayer-book; underneath are four lines, "This but the shade of him adorn'd in white," &c. intimating that he was author of polemical pieces. W. Sherwin sc. 12mo. The name of this author was George Alsop.—See Bromley's Catalogue of English Portraits, Period V. Class IV.*

N. B. Stillingfleet, Patrick, Tenison, Horneck, and other eminent divines of the established church, flourished in this reign, but their portraits belong to a subsequent period.

## NONCONFORMISTS.

JOANNES OWENUS, &c. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

JOANNES OWEN, S. T. D. &c. *Vertue sc. copied from the above. Before his works, 1721, fol.*

JOANNES OWEN, D. D. *J. Vandevelde exc. 4to. mezz.*

JOHN OWEN, &c. *prefixed to his life. R. White; 8vo.*

JOHN OWEN; *mezz. J. v. Velde.*

JOHN OWEN. *J. Riley del. J. Caldwell sc. In the "Nonconformists' Memorial."*

John Owen, some time dean of Christ Church, and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, was a man of more learning and politeness than any of the Independents; and was, perhaps, exceeded by none of that party in probity and piety. Supposing it necessary for one of his persuasion to be placed at the head of the university, none was so proper as this person; who governed it several years, with much prudence and moderation, when faction and animosity seemed to be a part of every religion. He was a man of an engaging conversation, and had an excellent talent for preaching. He was highly in favour with Cromwell, and was, after the restoration, offered preferment in the church, which he refused. Two days before his death, he dictated a letter to a particular friend, in which are these words: "I am leaving the ship of the church in a storm, but whilst the great Pilot is in it, the loss of a poor under-rower will be inconsiderable."\* He died August 24, 1683, in the 67th year of his age.† There are some very peculiar expressions in his writings: Solomon's Song could not furnish him with a sufficient number of phrases to express his love of

\* Calamy.

† Mr. Wood represents him as a perjured person, a time-server, a hypocrite whose godliness was gain, and a blasphemer: and, as if this were not sufficient, he has also made him a fop. All which means no more than this: That when Dr. Owen entered himself a member of the university of Oxford, he was of the established church, and took the usual oaths; that he turned Independent, preached and acted as other Independents did, took the oath called the Engagement, and accepted of preferment from Cromwell; that he was a man of a good person and behaviour, and liked to go well dressed.—We must be extremely cautious how we form our judgment of characters at this period: the difference of a few modes or ceremonies in religious worship, has been the source of infinite prejudice and misrepresentation. The practice of some of the splenetic writers of this period reminds me of the painter well known by the appellation of *Hellish Brueghel*, who had so accustomed himself to painting of witches, imps, and devils, that he sometimes made but little difference betwixt his human and infernal figures. I do not mean, by this remark, to reflect particularly on Mr. Wood, who with his defects had very great merit.



Christ, but he must invent a jargon of his own.\* Dr. William Clagget, in his "Discourse concerning the Operation of the Holy Spirit," wrote a confutation of part of Dr. Owen's book on that subject. There is an excellent abridgment of the former, with considerable improvements, by Henry Stebbing, M. A. 1719, 8vo.

THOMAS GOODWIN, S. T. P. &c. *R. White sc. a double cap on his head.*

*Another by White, in 8vo. copied from the former.*

Thomas Goodwin was one of the assembly of divines that sat at Westminster, and president of Magdalen College, in Oxford. Mr. Wood styles him and Dr. Owen "the two Atlases and Patriarchs of Independency." He was a man of great reading, but by no means equal to Dr. Owen, and was much farther gone in fanaticism. The authors of his character prefixed to his works inform us, that "he was much addicted to retirement and deep contemplation,† had been much exercised in the controversies agitated in the age in which he lived, and had a deep insight into the grace of God, and the covenant of grace." He attended Cromwell, his friend and patron, upon his death-bed, and was very confident that he

\* Dr. South, who knew him well, has mentioned several of his cant words, in his fourth volume, p. 49. See also vol. v. p. 48. 334.

† He was doubtless the Independent minister and head of a college, mentioned in No. 494 of the "Spectator;" where a young man,‡ who went to be entered at his college, is said to have been conducted "with great silence and seriousness to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day, and had only a single candle burning in it. After a short stay in this melancholy apartment, he was led into a chamber hung with black; where he entertained himself for some time, by the glimmering of a taper; till at length the head of the college came out to him from an inner room, with half a dozen nightcaps upon his head, and religious horror in his countenance. The young man trembled; but his fears increased, when instead of being asked what progress he had made in learning, he was examined how he abounded in grace," &c. &c.

The long gallery, mentioned in this note, was taken down in 1770, for the improvement of the president's lodgings. In the "Oxford Almanack" for 1730, is an outside view of it. It is known by the two doors in front, a window with three lights, and as many brackets underneath.

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\* The young man was the famous Thomas, or, more familiarly called, Tom Bradbury, the supposed author of the ballad "Of Bray the Vicar I have been."—LORD HAILES.

would not die, from a supposed revelation communicated to him in a prayer, but a few minutes before his death. When he found himself mistaken, he exclaimed, in a subsequent address to God, "Thou hast deceived us, and we were deceived." *Ob.* 23 Feb. 1679, *Æt.* 80. His writings consist of expositions, sermons, &c. which have been much read. His portrait, which very nearly resembles him, is prefixed to his works, printed in 1681, in two volumes folio.

THOMAS MANTON, D. D. *R. White sc. Before his Sermons, 1678; 4to.*

THOMAS MANTON, &c. *R. W. f. copied from the above; 8vo.*

THOMAS MANTON, &c. *R. White sc. Before his works; fol.*

He is represented very plump, or rather fat.

Thomas Manton, rector of Covent-garden, was one of the greatest divines among the Presbyterians. His industry and learning, his talent as a preacher, his moderation, his activity and address in the management of their public affairs, in all which he was a leading man, are mentioned with respect, by several writers. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference, and was very desirous of a comprehension. Lord Clarendon intimated to Baxter, that he should not have despaired of bringing that affair to a happy issue, if he had been as fat as Manton.† Archbishop Usher used to call him *a voluminous preacher*;‡ and he was no less voluminous as an author. He composed 190 sermons on the 119th Psalm, which are printed in one volume folio. He was also author of several other pieces specified by Dr. Calamy. *Ob.* 18th Oct. 1677.

\* Tillotson's "Life," p. 19, &c. second edit.

† He seems to have had that well known passage of Shakspeare in his mind, where Julius Cæsar, speaking of Cassius, says,

"Let me have men about me that are fat," &c.

‡ The following passage is in a letter of Lord Bolingbroke to Dr. Swift: "My next shall be as long as one of Dr. Manton's (sermons) who taught my youth to yawn, and prepared me to be a high churchman, that I might never hear him read, nor read him more."—*Letters of Swift, &c. published 1766, vol. ii. p. 112.*

GULIELMUS BATESIUS, S. S. T. P. *Faithorne delin. et sc. Before his "Harmony of divine Attributes;" 4to.*

GULIELMUS BATESIUS, &c. *Æt.* 57, 1682. *R. White sc. 12mo.*

GULIELMUS BATESIUS, &c. *Æt.* 65. *Nov.* 1690. *G. Kneller p. R. White sc. 12mo.*

GULIELMUS BATESIUS, &c. *Æt.* 74. *G. Kneller p. R. White sc. Prefixed to his works, fol.* 1700.

GULIELMUS BATESIUS, &c. *Æt.* 62; *prefixed to his Sermons. Sturt sc.*

GULIELMUS BATESIUS, &c. *G. Vertue.*

GULIELMUS BATESIUS. *Kneller pinx. Caldwell sc. In the "Nonconformists' Memorial;" 8vo.*

Dr. William Bates, minister of St. Dunstan's in the West, in the former part of this reign,\* was a man of a good and amiable character; much a scholar, much a gentleman, and no less a Christian. His moderation and sweetness of temper, were known to all that conversed with him; among whom were eminent and pious men of various persuasions. Dr. Tillotson's friendship for him began early; and as his merit was invariably the same, it continued, without interruption, to the end of that prelate's life. His abilities qualified him for the highest dignities in the church: and it is certain that great offers were made him; but he could never be prevailed with to conform. All his works except his "Select Lives of illustrious and pious Persons,"† to which his own life would be a proper supplement, were published in one volume folio. He is esteemed the politest writer of his age, among the Presbyterians. *Ob.* 1699.

\* Near 2000 persons, among whom was Dr. Bates, were silenced and deprived for nonconformity, after the restoration.

† Entitled, "*Vitæ selectæ aliquot Virorum*," &c. It is little more than a collection published by him.

ANTON. TUCKNEY, D. D. *R. White sc.*

Anthony Tuckney was one of the assembly of divines, and successively master of Emmanuel and St. John's College, in Cambridge; regius professor of divinity, and vice-chancellor of that university. After the restoration, he was appointed one of the commissioners at the conference held at the Savoy. He was succeeded in the mastership of Emmanuel College by Dr. William Dillingham,\* in 1653; and was, in 1661, succeeded in the mastership of St. John's, and the divinity chair, by Dr. Peter Gunning. He was a man of great learning, and no less modesty; but is said to have shewn more courage in maintaining the rights and privileges of the university, in the lawless time in which he lived, than any of the heads of houses at Cambridge. He, with great prudence and ability, presided over his college, which never flourished more than under his government. He died in 1669-70, in the 71st year of his age. His "Sermons," before which is his portrait, were published after his death, in 4to. 1676. His "Prælectiones Theologicæ," were also published in 4to. 1679.

JOHANNES COLLINGS, S. T. P. &c. *R. White sc. 4to.*

JOHANNES COLLINGS, &c. 1678, *Æt.* 53; 4to. *mezz.*

Dr. John Collings, who was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference in this reign, was educated at Emmanuel College, in Cambridge; and was forty-four years a minister at Norwich. He was a man of various learning, but particularly excelled as a textuary and critic. He was generally esteemed for his great industry, humanity, and exemplary life. He was author of many sermons and books of practical divinity and controversy; one of the most singular of which is his "Weaver's Pocket-Book, or Weaving spiritualized;" 8vo. 1675.† This book was adapted to

\* An ingenious Latin poet, some of whose compositions are in the first volume of the new edition of the "Musæ Anglicanæ."

† Mr. Boyle, in his "Occasional Reflections on several Subjects," published in 1665, seems to have led the way to spiritualizing the common objects, business, and occurrences of life. This was much practised by Mr. Flavel, and has been lately revived by Mr. James Hervey.

the place where he lived, which has been long famous for the manufacture of stuffs. He had a very considerable hand in the Annotations on the Bible, in two volumes folio; which were begun and carried on by Mr. Matthew Poole, and which go under his name. *Ob.* 1690, *Æt.* 67.

THOMAS JACOMB, D. D. *In the same plate with the heads of Jos. Caryl, Edmund Calamy, Dr. Tho. Manton, Tho. Case, W<sup>m</sup>. Jenkin, Ric. Baxter, Dr. W<sup>m</sup>. Bates, Tho. Watson, Tho. Lye, and Matth. Mead. The print is an engraved title, in which are these words, "The Farewell Sermons of the late London Ministers, preached the 17th of Aug. 1662;"/>\* 8vo. This was a little before the act of uniformity took place.*

THOMAS JACOMB. *J. Riley del. Caldwell sc. In the "Nonconformists' Memorial."*

Thomas Jacomb received part of his education at Magdalen Hall, in Oxford, whence he removed to Emmanuel, and at length to Trinity College, in Cambridge. About the year 1647, he was preferred to the rectory of St. Martin's near Ludgate, and also made chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Exeter.† After the restoration, he lived in Exeter House with that lady; where he frequently preached when other ministers were silenced. Mr. Baxter and Dr. Calamy speak of him as a man of great gravity, sobriety, and moderation, and a good preacher. Dr. Sherlock, who seems to have received some provocation from him, represents him as "the prettiest, nonsensical, trifling goosceap, that ever set pen to paper."‡

\* The publication of these sermons gave great offence, as there were several passages in them which were thought to be of a seditious tendency. Mr. Baxter informs us, that the booksellers procured copies of the Farewell Sermons from the scribes that took them from the mouths of the preachers, and that several of them were altered and mangled at the discretion of the editors.—"Life," part ii. p. 303.

† Daughter to John, earl of Bridgewater. Mr. Baxter styles her "the excellent, sincere, humble, godly, faithful lady, the Countess Dowager of Exeter."—"Life," part iii. p. 95.

‡ This inconsistency of characters is frequently seen in the writings of such as flourished about this period, especially when the authors happen to disagree in their sentiments of religion.—Vide "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 80 1.

He died in the house of his patroness, the 27th of March, 1687. His library, which consisted of books in various languages and faculties, sold after his death for 1300*l*. He published a considerable number of sermons.

EDMUND CALAMY, B. D. *R. White sc.* 12mo.

EDMUND CALAMY, *with the heads of Jos. Caryl, James Janeway, and Ralph Venning*; 8vo.

Edmund Calamy was minister of Aldermanbury, whence he was ejected in 1662. See an account of him in the preceding reign.

STEPHEN CHARNOCK, B. D. *R. White sc.*  
*Before his two volumes of "Discourses on the Existence, Attributes, and Providence of God," &c.* 1684; folio.

STEPHEN CHARNOCK. *J. Riley del. J. Caldwell sc.*  
*In the "Nonconformists' Memorial."*

Stephen Charnock was educated at Emmanuel College, in Cambridge, where he was some time under the tuition of Mr. William Sancroft, who was, in this reign, advanced to the see of Canterbury. In 1652, he was, by authority of the parliament visitors, appointed fellow of New College, in Oxford. He was afterward domestic chaplain to Henry Cromwell, when he was lord-deputy of Ireland. Whilst he continued in that station, he was a constant preacher at one of the churches in Dublin, every Sunday in the afternoon. His sermons, which he delivered without notes, were attended by all persons of distinction in that city. In the latter part of his life, when he exercised his ministry in London, his memory and his eyes failed him; which occasioned his reading his sermons with a glass. The two volumes of his Discourses, though not written with a view to their publication, bear a sufficient testimony to the abilities of the author; whose natural parts were more solid than shining; and were improved by every kind of learning requisite to form a divine. Mr. Johnson, who preached the sermon at his funeral, says, "he never knew a man, in all his life, who had attained near to that skill that Mr. Charnock had, in the originals of the Old and New Testament, except Mr. Thomas Cawton." *Ob.* 27 July, 1680, *Æt.* 52.

**SAMUEL CRADOCK, B. D.** some time fellow of Emmanuel College, in Cambridge. *R. White sc. Before his "Knowledge and Practice," &c. folio.*

Samuel Cradock, rector of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, was elder brother to Dr. Zachary Cradock, preacher at Gray's Inn, and provost of Eton College. In 1662, he was, for nonconformity, ejected from his benefice, worth 300*l.* a year. He was afterward supported by the generosity of Mr. Walter Cradock, a gentleman of fortune, to whom he was heir at law. He, in this reign, kept a private academy for which his learning perfectly qualified him, and had a share in the education of several persons of worth and eminence. I never saw two different characters of Mr. Cradock. He was so good and inoffensive a man, that every body spoke well of him, when it was usual for men of all religions to speak ill of each other. Nothing was ever objected to him but his nonconformity; and if that were a crime, it was entirely the crime of an erroneous conscience, without the least perversity of his will. His "*Apostolical History*," his "*History of the Old and New Testament*," and his "*Harmony of the Four Evangelists*," are his principal works, which have particular merit.\* The last was revised by his friend Dr. Tillotson, who preserved it from the flames in the fire of London. *Ob.* 7 Oct. 1706, *Æt.* 86.<sup>a</sup>

**DAVID CLARKSON**, minister of the gospel, (B.D.) *M. Beale p. R. White sc. Before his "Sermons," fol.* 1696.

David Clarkson, when he was fellow of Clare Hall, in Cambridge, had the honour of instructing Archbishop Tillotson, not only one of the greatest, but also one of the best men this kingdom ever produced. It is well known that this prelate ever maintained a respect for him, not merely because he was his tutor, but because he was a man of uncommon learning and abilities, and of singular modesty and humility. His sermons are esteemed judicious; they are written in an unaffected style and good method. The most noted of his works is that entitled, "*No Evidence of Diocesan Episcopacy*"

\* Dr. Dodderidge recommends the first and last of these books to young students. See his "*Family Expositor*," vol. iii. p. 378.

in the primitive Times;" 1681; 4to. in answer to Dr. Stillingfleet. This book shews him to have been a man of great reading in church history.

MATTHÆUS POLE (vel. POOLE), &c. (M. A.)  
*R. White sc. h. sh.*

This learned critic and casuist finished, in ten years, a work that seemed sufficient to employ a much longer life than his own. It is entitled, "Synopsis Criticorum aliorumque S. Scripturæ Interpretum," and is printed in five large volumes in folio. It contains not only an abridgment of the nine volumes of the "Critici Sacri," and various other expositors,\* but also extracts and abridgments of a great number of small treatises and pamphlets, which, though of considerable merit, would have been otherwise neglected or lost. The plan of it was judicious,† and the execution more free from errors than seems consistent with so great a work, finished in so short a time, by one man.‡ Mr. Poole made a great progress in the English Annotations on the Bible, completed after his decease by several divines, and published in two volumes folio. He was author of some other pieces of less note. His name was among those who were to be murdered by the Papists, according to the deposition of Titus Oates. In 1679, he retired to Amsterdam, where he died the same year, not without suspicion of being poisoned.

JOHANNES HOWE, V. D. M. (M. A.) *White sc.*  
*8vo.*

JOHN HOWE. *G. Kneller p. J. Caldwell sc. In the*  
*"Nonconformists' Memorial."*

JOHN HOWE. *Riley del. Trotter sc.*

\* See Trapp's Preface to his "Explanatory Notes on the Four Gospels," p. 5.

† This stupendous work was undertaken by the advice of the very learned Bishop Lloyd, as appears by a letter of that prelate, addressed to the famous Mr. Dodwell, and communicated to me by his son, Mr. Dodwell, archdeacon of Berks.

‡ This book is of late much sunk in its price, though intrinsically as good as ever. The truth is, Latin commentaries on the Scriptures are little regarded; but we have English ones as often as we have new almanacks. I have myself known about twenty published within these last twenty years.



JOHANNES HOWE, M. A. *J. Pine sc. copied from White.*

John Howe, who had been chaplain to Cromwell, was one of the most learned and polite writers among the dissenters. His reading in divinity was very extensive: he was a good orientalist, and understood several of the modern languages. His sermons, and other practical pieces, which are numerous, were, for the most part, published in this reign. His "Blessedness of the Righteous" was the most generally esteemed of his performances. He was an admired preacher, but was sometimes too profound for ordinary capacities. There is an uncommon depth of thought in several of his works. It is observable, that his friend Dr. Tillotson asserted, in a sermon preached at court the 2d of April, 1680, that "no man, without an extraordinary commission from heaven, testified by working miracles as the apostles did, ought to affront the established religion of a nation, *though it be false*, and openly to draw men off from the profession of it, in contempt of the magistrate and the law," &c. Mr. Howe did not only write him a long letter upon this erroneous doctrine, but expostulated with him upon it in a friendly manner: upon which Dr. Tillotson burst into tears, and frankly acknowledged that it was not to be justified. *Ob.* 2 April, 1705.

JOSEPHUS CARYL. *White sc. h. sh. Before his Commentary, &c.*

JOSEPH CARYL, &c. (M. A.) *R. White sc. 8vo.*

JOSEPH CARYL *with CALAMY and others.*

JOSEPH CARYL. *G. Kneller p. J. Caldwell sc. In the "Nonconformists' Memorial."*

Joseph Caryl, a moderate Independent, was some time a commoner at Exeter College, in Oxford. He was one of the assembly of divines, and a frequent preacher before the Long Parliament in the reign of Charles I. He was several times appointed to attend upon that unhappy prince, particularly when he was a prisoner at Holdenby, and a little before his death; but the king waved all offers of his service. In 1650, he and Dr. Owen were, by order of parliament, sent to attend on Cromwell in Scotland, and to

officiate as ministers. He was a man of parts and learning, and of indefatigable industry. He was author of a considerable number of sermons; but his great work is an endless "Commentary on Job," in two volumes folio, which consist of upwards of six hundred sheets.\* It is also printed in twelve volumes 4to. *Ob.* Feb. 1672-3.†

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, (M.A.) *Æt.* 51. *R. White sc.* Before his "*Treatise on the Lord's Supper*," 1680; 12mo.

John Dunton, who printed the book, informs us that Robert White, who was successful in likenesses, got much reputation by this head. Dunton's "Life," p. 346.

THOMAS DOOLITTLE; *anonymous*; *six English verses*, "*Dust drawn to the life, yet dull and shortly dead*," &c.

THOMAS DOOLITTLE. *R. White sc. J. Sturt*; 12mo.

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, *in a wig. J. Caldwell sc.* In the "*Nonconformists' Memorial*."

THOMAS DOOLITTLE. *Cross sc. Four English verses.*

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, *holding a book*; 12mo.

\* It is indiscreet in an author to be voluminous, as the generality even of scholars are too lazy even to read books of an enormous length. Indeed the age of Charles II. or rather the seventeenth century, was the age of dull rhapsodies and folios. I speak not this in disparagement of Mr. Caryl's performance: but a commentary on the "*Iliad*," in twenty-four volumes in folio, which bears much the same proportion to this on the Hebrew poet, must needs be heavy and rhapsodical, though written by Longinus himself. One just remark has been made on its utility, that it is a very sufficient exercise for the virtue of patience, which it was chiefly intended to inculcate and improve.

† A great-grandson of this Mr. Caryl was lately a mercer in the Strand, but is now retired from business, and has an estate in Hertfordshire. Dr. Lyndford Caryl, master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Canterbury, Lincoln, and Southwell, is his great nephew.

Thomas Doolittle, a native of Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, was minister of St. Alphage, in London, before the ejection. Mr. Baxter, who thought him a promising youth, sent him to Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge; where he made such a proficiency in learning, as fully answered his expectation. He kept a private academy in Monkwell-street, Cripplegate, where he continued to preach, and trained up several ministers of considerable note. He had the character of a serious and affectionate preacher, and was very assiduous in catechising. He published books of practical divinity to almost the time of his death, which was on the 24th of May, 1707.\* In the "History of Europe," for that year, he is said to have built the first meeting-house in London, and to have been the "last that survived of the ministers ejected by the act of uniformity." His "Treatise on the Sacrament" has, perhaps, been oftener printed than any other book on that subject; and his "Call to delaying Sinners" has gone through many editions. He was father of Samuel Doolittle, some time a minister at Reading, in Berkshire.

THOMAS GOUGE, (M. A.) *Riley p. R. White sc.*  
*Before his "Funeral Sermon," 1682; 12mo.*

THOMAS GOUGE. *Van Hove sc.*

THOMAS GOUGE. *Vander Gucht; 8vo.*

THOMAS GOUGE. *J. Riley p. Collyer sc. In the  
 "Nonconformists' Memorial."*

Thomas Gouge, minister of St. Sepulchre's, in London, from the year 1638, to 1662, was son of Dr. William Gouge, of Blackfriars. He was, throughout his life, a person of exemplary piety; and was, especially in the latter part of it, such an example of charity, as none but men of fortune, and of enlarged and benevolent minds like his own, could imitate. He caused many thousand copies of the "Bible," "Church Catechism," "Practice of Piety," and "Whole Duty of Man," to be printed in the Welsh language, and dispersed over Wales; where he set up three or four hundred

\* See Calamy, vol. iii. p. 76.

schools.\* He constantly travelled over that country once or twice a year; where he inspected every thing relating to the schools himself, and instructed the people both in public and private. He was author of several practical books, which he usually distributed *gratis* wherever he went. He was a stranger to the narrow bigotry of sects, and loved good men of every denomination. He was constantly cheerful, and scarce ever knew what sickness was. He died in his sleep, with a single groan,† in the year 1681, and the 77th of his age. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Tillotson, who speaks thus of him: "There have not, since the primitive times of Christianity, been many among the sons of men, to whom the glorious character of the Son of God might be better applied, that *He went about doing good.*"

WILLIAM JENKIN, (M. A.); *a small head, in a plate with several others.*—See JACOMB.

WILLIAM JENKIN. *Gibson p. Burder sc. In the "Nonconformists' Memorial."*

William Jenkin, who was by his mother, descended from John Rogers, the proto-martyr in the reign of Mary, received his education at St. John's College, in Cambridge. About the year 1641, he was chosen minister of Christ Church, in London, and soon after lecturer at St. Anne's, Blackfriars. When the Independent faction prevailed, he was suspended from his ministry and deprived of his benefice for refusing to observe the public thanksgivings enjoined by the parliament. He afterward embarked in a design for restoring the king, for which his friend Mr. Love was beheaded: but on presenting a petition to the parliament they voted him a pardon. Upon the death of Dr. Gouge, he was chosen minister of Blackfriars, which he afterward quitted for the benefice from which he had been ejected. He, for several years, preached upon the names given to Christ in Scripture, and a course of sermons upon the Epistle of Jude, which he published. Mr. Baxter styles him *a sententious and elegant preacher*. He continued to preach in private after the act of uniformity took place; and even in, and

\* He was assisted by his friends in these charitable works.

† Every one of his friends were ready to cry out on this occasion,

*Sic mihi contingat vivere, sicque mori!*

after the year 1682, when the nonconformists were more obnoxious to the laws than ever, he went from place to place, and preached where he thought he could do it with most secrecy.\* He was at length surprised by a party of soldiers, and sent to Newgate; where he died the 19th of Jan. 1684-5. "He was buried by his friends with great honour; many eminent persons, and some scores of mourning coaches attending his funeral."†

THOMAS CASE, (M. A.); *a small head, with several others.*—See JACOMB.

Thomas Case, who was educated at Christ Church, in Oxford, was one of the assembly of divines in the late reign, and a frequent preacher before the parliament. He distinguished himself by his zeal for the Covenant,‡ to which he, with his usual constancy, ad-

\* As the laws, in this reign, were very severe against all religious assemblies which were not of the established church, the nonconformists sometimes met in very obscure places in the country. There is a tradition, that a congregation of Protestant dissenters were assembled in a barn, which frequently harboured beggars and other vagrants; and that the preacher, for want of a ladder or a tub, was suspended in a sack affixed to a beam. He preached that day upon the last judgment, and, towards the close of his sermon, entered upon a description of the terrors of that tribunal. He had no sooner mentioned the "sounding of the trumpet," than a strolling mimic-trumpeter who lay concealed in the straw, began to exert himself. The congregation, struck with the utmost consternation, fled in an instant from the place; and left the affrighted preacher to shift for himself. The effects of his fright are said to have appeared at the bottom of the sack; and to have occasioned that opprobrious appellation by which the nonconformists were vulgarly distinguished. This idle story, which was communicated by a dissenting minister, was propagated throughout the kingdom, in the reign of Charles II.

† Calamy.

‡ I cannot help observing, that there is something so sanguinary in one, at least, of his sermons, that, like that of Josias How,§ of Trinity College, Oxford, it should have been printed in red letters. In the sermon preached before the court martial, 1644, he says, "Noble sirs, imitate God, and be merciful to none that have sinned of malicious wickedness;" meaning the royalists, who were frequently styled *malignants*.

§ He was a native of Grendon Underwood, Bucks. The sermon, of which only thirty copies were taken, was thus printed by command of Charles I. The author is said to have made a whimsical vow, that if he ever printed any thing, it should be in red letters. See Wood's "*Fasti*," ii. 56, and Hearne's "*Glossary to Robert of Gloucester*," p. 669. He died in 1701, aged 90. His sermon is mentioned here as a very singular curiosity. Wood had never seen it; but Hearne had a copy.

hered. He was some time minister of St. Mary Magdalen's, in Milk-street; but was ejected thence for refusing the Engagement; and became afterward rector of St. Giles's in the Fields. He was imprisoned for six months in the Tower, together with Mr. Jenkin, Dr. Drake, and Mr. Watson, for conspiring against the Independent government: this was commonly called Love's plot. They appear to have been equally engaged in a design to restore the king; but all, except Love, were pardoned upon their submission. He first began the morning exercise, or lecture, which was long continued at Cripplegate, and other parts of the city. He died the 30th of May, 1682, in the 84th year of his age, after having survived every one of the dissenters that sat in the assembly of divines. His works are chiefly sermons. Mr. Baxter styles him "an old, faithful servant of God."

**SIMEON ASHE**; *a small head, with a scull. It is in the same plate with that of Jacomb, &c.*

Simeon Ashe, who was educated at Emmanuel College, in Cambridge, under Dr. Stoker, was intimate with Hildersham, Dod, Ball, Langley, and other nonconformists eminent in their day. He exercised his ministry in London for about three-and-twenty years. In the time of the civil war, he was chaplain to the Earl of Warwick. As he was a man of fortune and character, his influence was great among the Presbyterians. He had no inconsiderable hand in the restoration of Charles the Second. Dr. Calamy speaks of him as a man of sanctity, benevolence, and hospitality. "He was," says that author, "a Christian of primitive simplicity, and a nonconformist of the old stamp." How far the narrow bigotry of a sect, and acrimony of railing, may accord with "primitive simplicity," I leave the reader to judge. I am very certain that he proves himself to be *a nonconformist of the old stamp* by bitter invectives against the conforming clergy, whom he calls "blind seers, idle drones, misguiding guides, and scandalous ministers, who plucked down more with their foul hands than they built up with their fair tongues." \* *Ob.* 1662. He published Ball's works, and several sermons of his own composition. The reader is referred to Walker and Calamy for the particulars of his character.

\* Sermon before the Commons, 1642.

**THOMAS LYE, (M. A.);** *a small head, with several others.* See JACOMB. Mr. Wood says this head is very like him.

Thomas Lye, who was some time a servitor at Wadham College, in Oxford, was, in the time of the interregnum, made minister of Chard, in Somersetshire; whence he was ejected for refusing to swear contrary to the Covenant. In 1658, he became pastor of All-hallows church, in Lombard-street, London; and was, the next year, made one of the approvers of ministers, as he had been before in Somersetshire. He was famous for catechising children, and writing books for their instruction. His manner of instructing was so engaging, that the children came with eagerness to be catechised by him. His "Explanation of the shorter Catechism," and his "Child's Delight," have been often printed. Mr. Wood, in his account of his sermons, says he has one in "The Morning Exercise at St. Giles's in the Fields, near London, in May, 1659." Lond. 1676, 4to. In which "Morning Exercise," one John Tillotson\* hath also a sermon. Ob. 7 July, 1684.

**THOMAS WATSON, &c. (M. A.)** *J. Sturt sc.*

**THOMAS WATSON.** *V. Hove; prefixed to his "Art of Contentment," 1662; 8vo.*

Thomas Watson, who was educated at Emmanuel College, in Cambridge, was minister of St. Stephen's Walbrook, in London, where he was much admired as a preacher; and his powers in praying extempore, are said to have been very extraordinary. Dr. Calamy tells us, that Bishop Richardson, before the Bartholomew act took place, went to hear him on a lecture day, and was much taken with his sermon, but more with his prayer after; that he followed him home to thank him, and beg a copy of the prayer; and that the prelate was surprised, when he told him it was not premeditated. His "Art of Divine Contentment" has been oftener printed than any of his works. After his death, was published his

\* This one John Tillotson resembles much the one Walpole of Dr. Swift, in his Last Four Years of Queen Anne. But Swift improves upon it by his Apology for having made mention of a person so obscure. Bishop Burnet was censured for having said one Prior.

"Body of Divinity, or Course of Sermons," 1692, folio, to which his portrait is prefixed.\*

SAMUEL CLARKE, (Sen'.) *Æt.* 50, 1649; in his hair; four English verses; prefixed to his "*Lives of the Fathers*," &c. 1650; 4to. *T. Cross sc.*

SAMUEL CLARKE. *R. Gaywood f. 4to.*

SAMUEL CLARKE. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

SAMUEL CLARKE, *Æt.* 75, Oct. 10, 1674. *Bin-neman sc. Before his "Looking-glass for Persecutors."*

SAMUEL CLARKE, &c. *W. Tringham sc. h. sh.*

SAMUEL CLARKE. *J. Dunstall sc. half sheet.*

SAMUEL CLARKE, *Æt.* 50, 1649; in a cap. *Cross sc.*

SAMUEL CLARKE, *Æt.* 65, 1664; larger; prefixed to his "*Martyrology*;" 4to. *T. Cross sc.*

SAMUEL CLARKE; 4to. *Dahl pinx. (Spilsbury.)*

Samuel Clarke, a preacher and writer of considerable note, was, during the interregnum, and at the time of the ejection, minister of St. Bennet Fink, in London. In November, 1660, he, in the name of the Presbyterian ministers, presented an address of thanks to the king, for his declaration for liberty of conscience. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy, and behaved on that occasion with great decency and moderation. "He sometimes attended the church as a hearer and a communicant."† He was much esteemed by all that knew him, for his great probity and industry. He died the 25th of Dec. 1682. His works were much in vogue among ordinary readers. The author and his bookseller seem to

\* Dr. Doddridge, in his "Life of Col. Gardiner," p. 31, edit. 1747, mentions a book, written by Watson, with this or the like title: "The Christian Soldier, or Heaven taken by Storm," which was the book in which the colonel had been reading just before his marvellous conversion.

† Calamy.



have been thoroughly informed of this secret, "*That a taking title-page becomes much more taking, with an engraved frontispiece before it; and that little pictures, in the body of the book, are great embellishments to style and matter.*" Mr. Clarke was more a compiler than an author. His name was anagrammatized to *Su (c) kall Cream*, alluding to his taking the best parts of those books from which he made his collections. The most valuable of his numerous works are his "*Lives of the Puritan Divines, and other Persons of Note;*" in which are some things not to be found in other memoirs. Twenty-two of these lives are printed with his "*Martyrology.*" The rest are in his "*Lives of sundry eminent Persons in this latter Age,*" 1683, folio;\* and in his "*Marrow of Ecclesiastical History,*" folio and 4to.

SAMUEL CLARKE, M. A. natus Nov. 12, 1626.  
*R. White ad vivum sc. h. sh.*

This person was the son of the former, and much superior to him in parts and learning. He was fellow of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, but was ejected from his fellowship for refusing to take the Engagement. He was also ejected afterward, from his rectory of Grendon, in Buckinghamshire. He applied himself early to the study of the Scriptures; and the books which he published, as helps to others in the same course of study, are so many proofs of his industry and abilities. His "*Annotations on the Bible,*" printed together with the sacred text, was the great work of his life. It is commended in very high terms by Dr. Owen and Mr. Baxter, as a laborious and judicious performance; and in still higher, by Dr. Calamy, who says, that it "*bears the lively signatures of his exact learning, singular piety, and indefatigable industry; and has been valued by good judges, of different sentiments and persuasions, considering the brevity of the parts, and entireness of the whole, as the best single book upon the Bible in the world.*" It has been an excellent fund for some modern commentators, who have republished a great part of it, with very little alteration. Nothing is more common at present, than to buy old books of divinity at three-pence a pound, and retail them to the public at three-

\* In the preface to this book, in which are several portraits, is the life of the author, written by himself. It appears by this account, that he was the most painful and voluminous compiler of his age.

halfpence a sheet. *Ob.* Feb. 24, 1700-1, *Æt.* 75. He has been confounded with Samuel Clarke, a celebrated orientalist, of whom there is an account, in "Athen. Oxon." II. Col. 456.

THOMAS WADSWORTH, M. A. *R. White. sc.*  
*Before his "Remains," 1680; small 8vo.*

Thomas Wadsworth received his education at Christ's College, in Cambridge, where he was under the care of Mr. Owtram, a tutor of eminence. He was, at the restoration, minister of Newington Butts, where he not only spent his time, but a great part of his fortune, in works of piety and charity. He distributed Bibles among the poor, and constantly visited his parishioners, and instructed them from house to house. He was, at the time of the ejection, minister of St. Laurence Poultney, in London, and afterward preached privately at Newington, Theobald's, and Southwark. He received nothing for his labours, but was content *to spend and be spent* in his great Master's service. His "Diary," printed at the end of his "Life," contains the strongest proofs of his being an excellent Christian: and it is no less evident, from his practical works, that he strove to make others as good Christians as himself. He died of the stone, the 29th of Oct. 1676. His composure under the tortures of his distemper was such, as shewed his patience to be, at least, equal to the rest of his virtues.

HENRICUS NEWCOME, M. A. Mancuniensis.  
*R. White sc. 4to.*

Henry Newcome, of St. John's College, in Cambridge, was some time rector of Gausworth, in Cheshire, whence, in 1656, he removed to Manchester. He was a man of parts and learning, of great humanity and modesty, and admired as a preacher by all that ever heard him. When he was no longer permitted to preach, he applied himself diligently to writing, and published discourses on several religious subjects. He was also author of "A faithful Narrative of the Life and Death of that holy and laborious Preacher, Mr. John Machin, late of Astbury, in Cheshire;" 1671; 8vo. In the latter part of his life, he preached at a chapel on the south side of the town of Manchester, which was built on purpose for him. *Ob.* Sept. 1695, *Æt.* 68.

JAMES JANEWAY, (M. A.) *four verses*, "*Time made no furrows*," &c. 12mo.

JAMES JANEWAY. *Van Hove* sc. 12mo.

JAMES JANEWAY, *together with the heads of Edm. Calamy, Ralph Venning, and Jos. Caryl. Before "Saints' Memorials, &c. being a Collection of divers Sentences,"* 1674; 8vo.—All these persons had a hand in this book.

James Janeway was the son of a clergyman in Hertfordshire, and the third of five brothers, who were all bred to the ministry. In 1655, he became a student of Christ Church, in Oxford, and soon after the restoration, minister of Rotherhithe, in Surrey. He was a young man of great industry and strictness of life, and his preaching is said to have been attended with signal effects upon many, especially in the time of the plague, when he entered into the deserted pulpits, and preached to great numbers: he also made it his business to visit the sick. Mr. Wood, who says "he was admired for a forward and precious young man, especially by those of the female sex," has omitted this circumstance of his life. His labours, which were too many for his delicate constitution, are said to have hastened his death, which happened on the 16th of March, 1673-4. A considerable number of his sermons are in print. He also published the Life of his elder brother, John, a young man of extraordinary piety: "*A Token for Children*," often printed. His "*Legacy to his Friends*," before which is his portrait, contains twenty-seven famous instances of God's providence, in and about sea-dangers and deliverances, &c. 1674; 8vo. See more of him in his funeral sermon by Ryther, before which is his print.

RALPH VENNING, *with several other heads.* See the above article.

RALPH VENNING, &c. (M. A.) *who died the 10<sup>th</sup> of March, 1673-4, in the year of his age, 53.* Hollar f. 12mo.

Ralph Venning, who had been educated at Emmanuel College, in Cambridge, was, before the ejection, lecturer of the church of St. Olave, in Southwark, where he was in high repute for his preaching. He was, in his charity sermons, a powerful advocate for the poor, among whom he distributed annually some hundreds of pounds. His oratory on this topic is said to be almost irresistible; as some have gone to church with a resolution not to give, and have been insensibly and involuntarily melted into compassion, and bestowed their alms with uncommon liberality. As he was a man of no faction himself, men of different factions and religions were generally disposed to do justice to his character. He was author of the nine practical treatises, which are all specified by Dr. Calamy.

**HENRY STUBBES, (OR STUBBE) (M. A.)** *Ob.*  
July 7, 1678; *Æt.* 73; 12*mo.*

Henry Stubbes, who, according to Mr. Wood, was educated at Magdalen Hall,\* or, according to Dr. Calamy, at Wadham College, in Oxford, was, for many years, a minister of very considerable note. He exercised his ministry at Wells, in Somersetshire; afterward at Dursley and Horsley, in Gloucestershire: but, in the latter part of his life, he resided altogether in London. Here he preached almost every day, and some days twice. He was one of the most moderate and generally respected of the nonconformists; as he loved, so he seemed to be beloved of all good men. Dr. Calamy says "he lived like an incarnate angel;" and Mr. Baxter his intimate friend, has, in the "Narrative of his own Life," and the sermon which he preached at his funeral, represented him as a man of great sanctity of life, and a blessing to those parts of the kingdom in which he lived. "I scarce remember, says he, the man that I ever knew, that served God with more absolute resignation and devotedness, in *simplicity and godly sincerity*; living like the primitive Christians, without any pride or worldly motive; or in whose case I had rather die."—Dr. Calamy and Mr. Wood have given us a list of his practical works; but they have both omitted the following: "Two Epistles to the professing Parents of baptized Children," written a little before his death, in 1678.

\* "Athen. Oxon." ii. coll. 668.

**CHRISTOPHER NESSE**, (M. A.) minister of the gospel in Fleet-street, London; *Æt.* 56, 1678; *8vo.*

Christopher Nesse, who was some time of St. John's College, in Cambridge, was a minister in several noted towns in Yorkshire: particularly at Leeds, where, at the time of the ejection, he was lecturer to Dr. Lake, afterward bishop of Chichester. There had been, for some time, a bickering betwixt the doctor and the lecturer, who preached with warmth against each other's doctrine. After the passing of the Five Mile Act, he preached in several of the villages about Leeds. In 1675, he was in great danger of being sent to prison; which occasioned his flying to London, where he became minister to a private congregation, and spent a great part of his time in writing. The chief of his works, which are numerous, are his "History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament," &c.\* in four volumes folio; and his "Church History from Adam," 1681. John Dunton, the bookseller, tells us, that he wrote for him "The Life of Pope Innocent XI." of which the whole impression sold off in a fortnight.† His style is but very indifferent. *Ob.* 26 Dec. 1705, *Æt.* 84.

**J. FORBES**, (M. A.) *four English verses*, "*He that views Forbes's face*," &c. 12mo.‡

James Forbes descended from an honourable family in Scotland, was educated at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of master of arts, and was afterward admitted to the same degree at Oxford.§ In 1654, he began to exercise his ministry at Gloucester, where he preached in the cathedral for six years, and exerted himself so much, that his life was apparently in danger. He was strongly persuaded by Dean Frampton, afterward bishop of Gloucester, to conform to the church; but persisted in his nonconformity. He was very assiduous in preaching privately, when he could no longer preach in public; which occasioned his being several times imprisoned, and once for a whole year. He was, as to his tenets, a strict Calvinist, and an Independent. He was liberal and charitable to a degree beyond his circumstances, and was greatly respected for his

\* The reader will find some things well worth his notice in these volumes.

† Dunton's "Life."

‡ There is a print from the same plate, with the name of Murford on it, concerning whom, after particular search, I cannot find the least mention. The verses under the head denote him a poet.

§ Calamy.

learning and piety. He died the 31st of May, 1712, in the 83d year of his age, and lies buried at Gloucester, where he constantly resided in the latter part of his life. "He was off and on," as Dr. Calamy tells us, "fifty-eight years minister in that city." The most considerable of his works is his "Christian directed in the Way to Heaven."

**NATHANAEL VINCENT, (M.A.) &c. *R. White delin. et sc. Before his "True Touchstone of Grace and Nature," 1681; small 8vo.***

Nathaniel Vincent, who received his education at Christ Church, in Oxford, became a member of that university at eleven years of age; and, when he was about eighteen, took the degree of master of arts. We are informed by Mr. Wood, that before he took that degree he was an extravagant and dissolute young man; but that afterward he was visibly reformed, and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to King Charles II.\* He soon became a very noted preacher and writer; and as he was one of the most assiduous, so he was also one of the most unfortunate of his nonconforming brethren. He was several times imprisoned, and heavily fined for holding conventicles; and was once sentenced to suffer three years' imprisonment, and then banishment, in pursuance of an act made in the 25th of Elizabeth. But his counsel finding a flaw in the indictment, the sentence was never carried into execution. He distinguished himself by preaching amidst the ruins after the fire of London, where multitudes assembled to hear him, many of whose consciences were awakened by that dreadful calamity.† He died in 1697. He was author of many sermons, and other practical pieces of divinity.

\* Mr. Wood says, that he preached before the king at Newmarket in a long periwig, &c. according to the then fashion for gentlemen, and that his majesty was much offended at it, &c. &c.

† Thomas Vincent, his brother, a man of a similar character, exerted himself on the same occasion; as he did also in the time of the pestilence, when he constantly preached and visited the sick, but escaped the distemper himself. He was author of "God's terrible Voice to the City by Plague and Fire;" and published another book of the like kind, occasioned by an eruption of Mount *Ætna*, entitled, "Fire and Brimstone; I. From Heaven, in the burning of Sodom and Gomorrah formerly; II. From Earth, in the burning of Mount *Ætna* lately; III. From Hell, in the burning of the wicked eternally;" 1670; 8vo. I have mentioned this book, as it is not specified in the list of his works by Dr. Calamy.

GEORGE GRIFFITH, M. A. *R. White sc. 4to.*

The print, which is anonymous, is known by this inscription:

“Most gladly would I learn, and gladly teach.”

Mr. George Griffith, who was educated at Emmanuel College, in Cambridge,\* was, before the ejection, a preacher at the Charterhouse, and a weekly lecturer at St. Bartholomew's, behind the Exchange. In 1654, he was added to the number of those divines who were appointed commissioners for the approbation or rejection of ministers, and who were distinguished by the name of Triers.† Dr. Calamy informs us, that he was much followed in the former part of his life, for his “great invention and devotion in prayer;” but that when he was advanced in years, his congregation declined. The same author, who makes no mention of any thing written by him, gives us also to understand, that he was a man of an agreeable conversation and polite behaviour.

The Rev. Mr. BAXTER; *from an original in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Fawcet, at Kidderminster. Spilsbury f. h. sh. mezz.*

RICHARD BAXTER; *a book on a table before him; eight English verses; 4to.*

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS, A°. 1670, Æt. 55. *R. White sc.*

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS, &c. *eight English verses. Before his “Poor Man's Family Book,” 1674; 8vo.*

\* This appears from Kennet's “Register and Chronicle,” p. 933, 934. The person of both his names mentioned by Dr. Calamy, as taking his master's degree in 1726, was afterward bishop of St. Asaph.

† These Triers for the most part brought the test to a short issue. If a minister readily gave up the five points of Arminius, embraced the tenets of Calvin, and was orthodox in politics, he was generally qualified to hold any benefice in the church.

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS, &c. *eight English verses*.  
R. White sc. Before his "*Catholic Theology*," 1675;  
*folio*.

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS, *Æt.* 62. R. White sc.  
*h. sh.*

RICHARD BAXTER. J. Riley del. J. Caldwell sc.  
*In the "Nonconformists' Memorial."*

RICHARD BAXTER, *Æt.* 76. T. D. to his "*Call to  
the Unconverted*;" 12mo. 1696.

RICHARD BAXTER; *six verses*; *Æt.* 76. J. Dra-  
pentier; *scarce*; *fol.*

RICHARD BAXTER. V. Hove; to his "*Funeral Ser-  
mon and Life*;" *fol.*

RICHARD BAXTER, *Æt.* 76. J. Sturt.

RICHARD BAXTER. G. Vertue sc. 8vo.

RICHARD BAXTER. R. White sc. to his "*Life and  
Works*," 1696; *fol.*

RICHARD BAXTER; *with a scull*; 12mo.

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS. Arthur Soly sc. 1683; 12mo.

Richard Baxter was a man famous for weakness of body and strength of mind; for having the strongest sense of religion himself, and exciting a sense of it in the thoughtless and the profligate; for preaching more sermons, engaging in more controversies, and writing more books, than any other nonconformist of his age. He spoke, disputed, and wrote with ease; and discovered the same intrepidity when he reprov'd Cromwell, and expostulated with Charles II. as when he preached to a congregation of mechanics. His zeal for religion was extraordinary, but it seems never to have prompted him to faction, or carried him to enthusiasm. This



champion of the Presbyterians was the common butt of men of every other religion, and of those who were of no religion at all. But this had very little effect upon him: his presence and his firmness of mind on no occasion forsook him. He was just the same man before he went into a prison, while he was in it, and when he came out of it; and he maintained a uniformity of character to the last gasp of his life. His enemies have placed him in hell; but every man who has not ten times the bigotry that Mr. Baxter himself had, must conclude that he is in a better place. This is a very faint and imperfect sketch of Mr. Baxter's character: men of his size are not to be drawn in miniature. His portrait, in full proportion, is in his "Narrative of his own Life and Times;" which, though a rhapsody composed in the manner of a diary, contains a great variety of memorable things, and is itself, as far as it goes, a history of nonconformity. His "Catholic Theology," and his "Saints' Everlasting Rest," are the most considerable of his writings, which consist of a hundred and forty-five different treatises. His "Call to the Unconverted" has been oftener printed than any of his works.\* See the following reign.

MATTHÆUS MEAD, 1683. *R. White sc. Before his "Good of early Obedience," 1683; 8vo. There is a copy of this by Nutting, prefixed to his "Young Man's Remembrancer," a book not mentioned by Dr. Calamy.*

MATT. MEAD, *Æt.* 60, 1691. *R. White sc. fol.*

Matthew Mead descended from a good family in Buckinghamshire, was some time minister of Brickhill, in that county; whence he removed to Stepney, near London, where he resided the greater part of his life. He was long a very eminent preacher, and of no

\* Baxter was the chief of the commissioners for the Presbyterians, at the conference held at the Savoy; the issue of which was, that both parties were much further from a comprehension than they were before it began.

At p. 54 of Archdeacon Sharp's "Visitation Charges," in the notes, is the following passage, subjoined to that part of the charge where the author speaks concerning the admission of schismatics, not lying under ecclesiastical censures, to the sacrament. "This matter was thoroughly considered in the case of Mr. Richard Baxter, the famous nonconformist, if he may be called so, who constantly attended the church-service and sacrament in the parish where he lived, at those times when he was not engaged at his own meeting-house."

small note as a casuist and a writer; his "Almost Christian," being esteemed an excellent performance. Though he was accounted a zealous nonconformist, he never meddled with controversies, but was extremely desirous of a union of all visible Christians.\* He was, among other innocent persons, accused as an accomplice in the Rye-house plot; upon which he fled into Holland, and carried his son Richard with him, whom he placed under an excellent schoolmaster. This son, who was the eleventh of his thirteen children, rose to great eminence in the profession of physic, and was many years physician to George II. After his return to England, he was summoned to appear before the privy council, where he very fully vindicated his innocence, and was presently discharged. He died on the 16th of Oct. 1699. Mr. John Howe, who preached his funeral sermons, represent him as a man of exemplary conduct in every relation of life.

JOHN FLAVEL, *Æt.* 50, 1680. *R. White sc. 4to.*

JOHN FLAVEL, *Æt.* 59, 1689. *R. White sc. 8vo.*

JOHN FLAVEL. *V. Gucht; to his "Works;" fol.*

JOHN FLAVEL. *J. Caldwell sc. In the "Nonconformists' Memorial."*

JOHN FLAVEL. *R. Cooper sc. folio.*

John Flavel, who was educated at University College, in Oxford, was minister of Deptford, and afterward at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, where he resided the greatest part of his life. He wrote many pieces of practical divinity, some of which were calculated for sailors; particularly his "Navigation spiritualized, or a New Compass for Seamen, consisting of thirty-two Points of pleasant Observations, and serious Reflections, 8vo. to which are subjoined spiritual Poems." He was also author of "Husbandry spiritualized, &c. to which are added Occasional Meditations upon Beasts, Birds, Trees, Flowers, Rivers, and several other objects,"† 8vo. He was long a constant and frequent preacher, and was thought to

\* Sermon at his funeral, by Mr. John Howe.

† See the note under the article of Dr. COLLINGS, in this Class.

have a good talent that way. Part of his *Diary*, printed with his *Remains*, must give the reader a high idea of his piety. Though he was generally respected at Dartmouth, yet, in 1685, several of the aldermen of that place, attended by the rabble, carried about a ridiculous effigy of him, to which were affixed the *Covenant*, and the *Bill of Exclusion*. He thought it prudent at that time to withdraw from the town, not knowing what treatment he might meet with himself, from a riotous mob, headed by magistrates who were themselves among the lowest of mankind. *Ob.* 26 June, 1691, *Æt.* 61. His works were printed after his death, in two volumes folio.

**M<sup>r</sup>. EDMUND TRENCH.** *M. Beale p. R. White sc. Motto, "In Simplicity and goodly Sincerity."* Before his *Life*, drawn out of his own *Diary*, 1693; 12mo.

Edmund Trench, when he was about sixteen years of age, was sent to Queen's College, in Cambridge, whence he removed to Magdalen Hall, in Oxford, where he stayed about two years. He afterward studied physic abroad: but his inclination leading him strongly to the ministry, he applied himself to divinity. He was a man of the sincerest piety, and appears to have been very sensibly affected with the follies and irregularities of his younger years. But these were amply atoned for by his subsequent conduct. He spent his time, and part of his fortune, in the exercise of his ministry, without receiving any thing for his labours. He appropriated the *tenth*, and for some years, the *seventh* part of his income, to works of charity. His *Diary*, which was written for his private use, without any design of its being communicated to the public, *as some late diaries have been*, shews what sort of a man he was. *Ob.* March 30, 1689, *Æt.* 46.

**ISAAC AMBROSE,** *Æt.* 59, 1663; *a book in his right hand.* Before his "*Works*;" fol. 1674, & 1689.

Isaac Ambrose was minister of Preston, and afterward of Garstang, in Lancashire; whence he was, in 1662, ejected for nonconformity. It was usual with him to retire every year for a month, into a little hut in a wood, where he shunned all society, and devoted himself to religious contemplation. He had, according to

Dr. Calamy, a very strong impulse on his mind of the approach of death; and took a formal leave of his friends at their own houses, a little before his departure: and the last night of his life, he sent his Discourse concerning Angels to the press. The next day he shut himself up in his parlour, where, to the great surprise and regret of all that saw him, he was found just expiring. *Ob.* 1663-4, *Æt.* 72. Dr. Calamy says, that it is much to be lamented that there are no particular memoirs of his life.

EDWARD PEARSE, *Æt.* 40, 1673. *R. White sc.* 12mo. *Before his "Last Legacy," which is the second edition of his "Beams of Divine Glory."*

Edward Pearse, whom Dr. Calamy styles "a most affectionate and useful preacher," was ejected from St. Margaret's, Westminster, when the Act of Uniformity took place. He was author of several practical treatises; the most noted of which is entitled, "The great Concern, or a serious Warning to a timely and thorough Preparation for Death," &c. which was frequently distributed at funerals. It has been reprinted above twenty times. He earnestly prayed, in his last illness, *that something of his might be useful after his decease*; "which prayer," says Dr. Calamy, "was remarkably answered in the signal success of this little book." *Ob.* 1673, *Æt.* 40.\*

GULIELMUS SHERWIN, &c. *W. Sherwin sc.* We learn from the Latin inscription on this print, that the engraver was the eldest son of the person represented, and that he was made royal engraver by patent. The head is prefixed to his "Clavis," &c. 4to. 1672.

\* There was another Edward Pearse, who was author of "The Conformist's Plea for the Nonconformists," who has been confounded with the person above mentioned. I take this to be the minister of Cottesbrook, in Northamptonshire, whom Wood, vol. ii. coll. 999, calls "a conforming nonconformist." That the author of the "Plea" really conformed is apparent from South's "Sermons," vol. vi. p. 33, from Kennet's "Register and Chronicle," p. 755, and from Neale's "History of the Puritans," vol. iv. p. 508.

William Sherwin, minister of Wallington, in Hertfordshire, and lecturer of Baldock, in that county, applied himself to the study of the abstrusest parts of scripture, on which he has published several books. He particularly studied the obscure prophecies of Daniel, and St. John in the Apocalypse; and was much bigoted to his millennial notions.

WILLIAM DYER, *Æt.* 27; 12mo.

William Dyer was minister of Cholesbury, in Buckinghamshire, whence he was ejected, in 1662, for nonconformity. He was author of sermons on several subjects, printed in small volumes, and commonly sold among chapmen's books. His "Glimpse of Sion's Glory," which contains the substance of several sermons upon Rev. xiv. 4, is dedicated to the parishioners of Cholesbury. His "Christ's famous Titles, and a Believer's Golden Chain," are in another small volume. His "Christ's Voice to London," &c. contains two sermons preached in the time of the plague.\* He turned Quaker in the latter part of his life, and lies interred in the burying-ground in Southwark. *Ob.* April, 1696, *Æt.* 60.

THOMAS COLE; *cloak, short band, 4to. mezz. fol. V. Spriett sc.*

THOMAS COLE; *an etching.*

Thomas Cole was author of several sermons, printed in the Supplement to the "Morning Exercise at Cripplegate," and in the "Casuistical Morning Exercise." See Letsome's "Preacher's Assistant."

NATHANAEL PARTRIDGE; *mezz. 4to.*

Nathaniel Partridge was minister at St. Alban's: Dr. Calamy supposes that he belonged to St. Michael's, and that he was ejected in 1662.

Mr. JOHN GOSNOLD, minister of the gospel,

\* His works, which are much in the style of Bunyan, were reprinted in 1761.

&c. "Of whom the world was not worthy." *Van Hove* sc. 12mo.

John Gosnold, who was an Anabaptist preacher in London of some note, was educated at Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge. He particularly exerted himself against Socinianism. He died, much regretted by his flock, 1678, in the fifty-third year of his age.\*

HANSARD KNOLLIS, minister of the gospel, aged 67 years; *small 8vo*.

HANSARD KNOLLIS, *Æt.* 93. *J. H. v. Hove*; *pre-fixed to his "Life,"* 1692.

Hansard Knollis, who was several times convened before the committee for preaching Antinomianism and Antipædobaptism, having been prohibited from preaching in public churches, opened a *separate congregation* in Great S. Helen's, which was soon suppressed.† It appears from his book on the 11th chapter of the Revelation, which he published in this reign,‡ that he was strongly tainted with Quakerism. He was author of "A *Flaming Fire* in Zion," in answer to Mr. Saltmarsh's book, entitled "The Smoke in the Temple." If the reader should have patience to peruse these two very singular pieces, he will most probably be of opinion, that there is much more smoke than fire in them both.

I take the two following persons to be dissenting ministers, but know nothing of their personal history. They may perhaps belong to a subsequent reign.

JOSUA MOONE; *hair, coif, short band with strings, a black loose robe, arms.* *Motto, "Quid retribuam Domino." At bottom, "Mediis tranquillus in undis."* *R. White ad vivum delin.*

JOHN HOPWOOD, *Æt.* 26, 1676. *John Drapentier* sc.

\* Calamy

† Neale, iii. p. 163.

‡ 1679.

HUGH PETERS, *Oct.* 1660; *Æt.* 61; 12mo.

“Lo here the dictates of a dying man!  
Mark well his note! who like the expiring swan,  
Wisely presaging her approaching doom,  
Sings in soft charms her epicedium.  
Such, such, were his; who was a shining lamp,  
Which, though extinguish'd by a fatal damp,  
Yet his last breathings shall, like incense hurl'd  
On sacred altars, so perfume the world,  
That the next will admire, and out of doubt,  
Revere that torch-light which this age put out.”\*

*Before his “Last Legacy to his Daughter.” Two prints before different editions of the book.*

Hugh Peters, together with his brethren the regicides, went to his execution with an air of triumph, rejoicing that he was to suffer in so good a cause. It appears from this instance, and many others, that the presumption of an enthusiast is much greater than that of a saint. The one is always humble, and *works out his salvation with fear and trembling*; the other is arrogant and assuming, and seems to demand it as his right. This portrait may be degraded to the twelfth Class.—See the INTERREGNUM.

ROBERT TRAILL, minister of Gray - Friars church, Edinburgh; *from an original picture painted during his exile in Holland, and now in the possession of the Right Honourable the Earl of Buchan.* R. Wilkinson; 8vo.

ROBERT TRAILL. *E. Harding*; 8vo.

\* Lord Clarendon observes, that the fanatics “discovered a wonderful malignity in their discourses, and vows of revenge for their innocent friends, (the regicides). They caused the speeches they made at their deaths to be printed, in which there was nothing of a repentance or sorrow for their wickedness; but a justification of what they had done for the cause of God.” They had their meetings to consult about revenge, and hoped that the disbanded army would have espoused their cause. See the “Continuation of Lord Clarendon’s Life,” p. 134, 135.

Robert Traill was a rigid Calvinist, and one of the most eloquent and leading preachers among the covenanters. He was one of the ministers who attended the Marquis of Montrose to the scaffold, with a view rather to insult, than console that great man, on the unfortunate occasion. Soon after the restoration he was ejected from his situation of minister of the Gray-Friar's church, in Edinburgh; and sought personal safety by flight into Holland, in the year 1662.

## CLERGYMEN OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

THOMAS PHILIPPUS HOWARDUS, &c. cardinalis de Norfolcia. *Nicolo Byli sc. large sh.*

*A copy by Clouet, 4to.\**

PHILIPPUS HOWARD, cardinalis de Norfolk. *N. Noblin sc. "Offerebant Alumni Anglo-Duaceni," h. sh. From a private plate in the possession of the Hon. Charles Howard, of Greystock, esq. author of the "Historical Anecdotes of some of the Howard Family."†*

THOMAS HOWARD, cardinal, &c. *Du Chatel p. J. Vander Bruggen f. mezz. h. sh.‡*

THOMAS PHILIP HOWARD, &c. *Poilly; sh.*

THOMAS PHILIP HOWARD, &c. *Zucchi; sh.*

THOMAS PHILIP HOWARD, &c. *mezz. sitting in a chair. Du Chatel. J. F. Leonart sc. scarce.*

Thomas Philip Howard, third son of Henry, earl of Arundel, and younger brother to Henry, duke of Norfolk, went abroad with his

\* In "Vjta Pontif. & Cardinal." Rome, 1751, 2 vol. fol.

† Now in the possession of the Duke of Norfolk.

‡ At Lord Spencer's, at Wimbledon, is a fine portrait, by Rubens, said to be of Cardinal Howard, who did not assume the purple till the year 1675; but Rubens, who undoubtedly painted the picture, died in 1640.



grandfather, Thomas, earl of Arundel, in the time of the civil war; and at about fifteen years of age, entered into a convent of Dominicans at Cremona. In May, 1675, he was, by the interest of Cardinal Altieri, advanced to the purple. It is probable that the pope had a view of promoting the Catholic cause in England by his means; as the Duke of York, the heir to the crown, was professedly of that religion. He was sometimes called the *cardinal of England*, as Cardinal Allen was formerly; and was the only Englishman raised to that dignity, since the reign of Elizabeth. He was a man of singular humanity and benevolence, and was generally visited by the English nobility and gentry in their travels. He was zealous for his religion, and very desirous of making converts. The lady Theophila Lucy, widow of Sir Kingsmill Lucy, and second daughter of George, earl of Berkeley, was converted by him, when she was at Rome, in the latter end of this reign. This lady became afterward the wife of Robert Nelson, esq. who, when he married her, knew nothing of the change of her religion.

OLIVERIUS PLUNKET. *G. Morpheii p. J. Vandervaaert f. h. sh. mezz.*

OLIVER PLUNKET. *Murphey p. T. Donbar exc. h. sh. mezz.*

OLIVERIUS PLUNKET, archiepiscopus Armachanus, &c. *robes, crosier, &c. 8vo. R. Collins sc. Bruxell.*

The plate, which belonged to Dr. Rawlinson, is in the Bodleian Library, where there is a painting of him.

OLIVER PLUNKET; *mezz. Laurie sc. mezz. from the painting done in Newgate; Lowndes exc. 1779.*

OLIVER PLUNKET; *mezz. E. Lutterel; 4to.*

OLIVER PLUNKET; *8vo. J. Berry sc.*

Oliver Plunket, titular primate of all Ireland, was advanced to the archbishopric of Armagh, by the interest of Cardinal Rospigliosi. His promotion is said to have been in lieu of a debt, which a certain lady was unable, or unwilling to pay, and therefore soli-

cited the cardinal in his behalf.\* He was a man of an inoffensive character; but was condemned upon the testimony of very infamous witnesses, for a design of bringing a French army over to Ireland, to massacre all the Protestants in that kingdom. The ground of the prosecution against him was his censuring several priests, who were subordinate to him, for their scandalous lewdness.† He did not only deny the accusation upon his trial, but persisted in asserting his innocence to the last moment of his life. The parliament, who took every occasion of expressing their animosity against the Papists, owned themselves convinced of the reality of “the horrid and damnable Irish plot.” He was hanged, drawn, and quartered, July 1, 1681. His quarters were buried in the churchyard of St. Giles’s in the Fields, near the bodies of five Jesuits, who were a little before executed at Tyburn. His remains were afterward taken up, and conveyed to the monastery of Benedictines, at Landsprug, in Germany.

**RICHARDUS RUSSELLUS**, Portalegrensis Ecclesiæ Episcopus. *T. Dudley Anglus f. 1679. In the habit of a bishop of the church of Rome.*

Richard Russel, a native of Rutlandshire, was educated in the English college of secular priests at Lisbon. He, in the quality of interpreter, attended Don Francisco de Mello to England, when he came to negotiate the marriage betwixt Charles II. and the infant. He was, upon his return, rewarded with the bishopric of Portalegro. I know not what pretensions he had to the saintly character, but Dod speaking of him, says, “I find, in a letter written by Dr. Godden into England, that during the ceremony of his consecration, a dove was seen to come in at the window, and hover partly over his head, which the doctor leaves to his correspondent to speculate upon.” Bishop Russel was living in 1688.

**H. BRADY**; *a head in an oval, with a small peaked beard; Quirinus Boel del. & f. Lovanii; h. sh. Round the oval is this inscription: “Adm. Rev. illustri claris-*

\* See “Athen. Oxon.” i. 221.

† Burnet, ii. 502.

simoq; D. D. H. Brady, Equiti, Prothon. Apostol. J. U. D. et Prof. insig. Eccles. S. Petri, Lovanii, Cano. Colle. S. Annæ Præsidi, Natio. Hib. D. co."

This distich, which was part of the epigram on the print, seems to intimate that he published a book of canon law :

" O quantum juris thesaurum, lector, haberes,  
Si sciret pictor jus dare cuique suum."

H. BRADY, &c. *W. Richardson.*

P. Fr. BONAVENTURA BARO, Hibernus, &c. *Æt. 52. B. Schraman del. W. Kilian sc. An oval in an ornamented frontispiece to a book, dated 1662. He is represented in a cordelier's habit; h. sh.*

Bonaventure Baron was a native of Clonmell, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland. Luke Wadding, his uncle, a celebrated friar of the order of St. Francis, of which he wrote an account, superintended his education, and was the occasion of his taking the habit of the same order. He lived about sixty years in Rome, where he was for a considerable time prælector of divinity. He died very old and blind, March 18, 1696. He was master of a very good Latin style, and was a voluminous writer in that language. His capital work was his "Theologia," in six volumes. He also wrote three books of Latin poetry. See a list of his works in Sir James Ware's "Writers of Ireland," p. 253.

P. JOANNES YONGUS, Hibernus, Societat. Jesu, Ob. Romæ, 13 Julii, 1664, *Æt. 75; 12mo.*

P. JOANNES YONGUS, &c. *W. Richardson.*

THOMAS PICKERING, ordinis S<sup>u</sup>. Benedicti Monachus; *passus Lond. 9 Maii, 1679, Æt. 53; 8vo.*

THOMAS PICKERING, &c. *H. Cook sc. 8vo.*

Thomas Pickering lost his life on the deposition of Titus Oates, who swore that he and Grove were the persons who undertook to assassinate the king. Some of his letters, which were produced in court against him, contained ambiguous expressions that really *proved* nothing at all; but were thought to prove a great deal, when the minds of men were strongly prepossessed, and people of all ranks throughout the kingdom, talked and dreamed of nothing but popish plots.

“THOMAS HARCOTTUS,\* Societatis Jesu R. P. præp. per Angliam provincialis. Fidei odio suspensus et dissectus, ad Tibourn prope Londinum, §§ Junii, 1679.” *Martin Bouche sc. Antverpiæ. A halter about his neck, and a knife stuck in his breast; 12mo.*

THOMAS HARCOURT; *in the print with Titus Oates in the pillory, &c.*

Thomas Harcourt was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, together with four other Jesuits; namely, Whitebread, Fenwick, Gavan,† and Turner, for conspiring the death of the king. Oates, Bedloe, and Dugdale, were evidences against them. Dugdale deposed, that he had seen no less than a *hundred letters* relative to the projected assassination; which circumstance alone was sufficient to invalidate his whole evidence. He also deposed, that Harcourt wrote an account of the death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, the same night in which he was murdered, to one Ewers in Staffordshire. Though Oates's evidence, like that of Dugdale, was not absolutely incredible in itself, it was contradicted by sixteen witnesses of character from St. Omer's, who swore that he was at that place himself at the time the pretended consultation of the Jesuits was held in London. Such as were disposed to turn evidences against the Papists, at this juncture, were much encouraged by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

JOHANNES FENWICKUS, Societatis Jesu Sacerdos, R. P. Fidei odio suspensus & dissectus ad

\* His name was probably pronounced Harcott.

† Gavan desired that his innocence might be proved by the ordeal.

Tibourn, prope Londinum, 20-30 Junii, 1679. *Martin Bouche sc. Ant. small 8vo.*

**JOHN FENWICK** ; *in the print of Titus Oates in the pillory, &c.*

John Fenwick, whose true name was Caldwell, a native of the bishopric of Durham, born of Protestant parents, who turned him off upon his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. He was educated in the seminary of St. Omer's; entered into the society at the age of twenty-eight, 1656; and was sent upon the English mission, 1675. He was executed in the 51st year of his age. Vide "Memoirs of Missionary Priests," by Bishop Chaloner.

**GULIELMUS WARINGUS**, Soc. Jesu, suspensus & dissectus ad Tibourn, 20-30 Junii, 1679. *Martin Bouche sc. small 8vo.*

**WILLIAM WARING** ; *in the print of Titus Oates in the pillory.*

William Harcourt, alias Waring, whose true name was Barrow, a native of Lancashire, entered into the society at the age of twenty-three, 1632. He was rector in London at the time of his apprehension. He was executed in the 70th year of his age. See "Memoirs of Missionary Priests."

**R. P. GULIELMUS IRLANDUS**, Societatis Jesu Sacerdos ; *knife in his bosom. C. Van Merlen sc.*

**R. P. GULIELMUS IRLANDUS**, &c. *W. Richardson.*

William Ireland, alias Ironmonger, was born in Lincolnshire, of a respectable family. His uncle was killed in the king's service; and his relations, the Giffords and Pendrells, were instrumental in saving King Charles the Second after the defeat at Worcester. He was educated at St. Omer's, and entered the society early, in which he had the character of a man of extraordinary piety and regularity, and wonderful evenness of mind. He was sent upon the English mission, and was apprehended upon the first breaking

out of Oates's plot, and was executed with John Grove at Tyburn, January 24, 1679. See "Memoirs of Missionary Priests."

**CHARLES BAKER**; *with a knife in his bosom, &c. in the print of Titus Oates in the pillory.*

**CHARLES BAKER.** *Alexander Voet sc.*

Charles Baker, alias David Lewis, was born in Monmouthshire in 1617, and brought up in the Protestant religion till about nineteen years of age; when he was sent by his uncle to the English college at Rome, where he went through the courses of his studies, and was afterward sent upon the English mission. He officiated in South Wales for one-and-thirty years, and was executed at Usk, in Monmouthshire, 1679. See "Memoirs of Missionary Priests."

**PHILIP EVANS**, Jesuit. *Alexander Voet sc.*

**PHILIP EVANS**; *in the print of Titus Oates in the pillory, &c.*

Philip Evans was born in Monmouthshire, 1645, and was educated at St. Omer's. After finishing his studies he was made priest, and sent upon the English mission 1675. South Wales was the province assigned him; but upon his refusing the oaths he was committed to Cardiff gaol, and executed 1679, *Æt.* 34, with Mr. John Llöyd. See "Memoirs of Missionary Priests."

**JOHN GAVEN**, Jesuit. *M. Bouche.*

**JOHN GAVEN**; *in the print of Titus Oates in the pillory, &c.*

John Gavan, or Gawen, born in London, was educated at St. Omer's; where, for his candour and innocence, he was called *the angel*. He finished his studies at Liege and Rome, and was then sent to England. He was executed at Tyburn June 20th, 1679, with Thomas Whitebread, William Harcourt, John Fenwick, and Anthony Turner.

ANTHONY TURNER, Jesuit. *C. van Merlin sc.*

ANTHONY TURNER; *in the print with Titus Oates in the pillory, &c.*

Anthony Turner, a native of Leicestershire, and a minister's son, was brought up in the university of Cambridge, and took his degree of bachelor of arts; but being converted to the Catholic religion, went to Rome; where, being made priest, he was sent upon the mission, and resided chiefly at Worcester. He had so great a desire of suffering for his faith, that at the breaking out of the persecution he went to London, and delivered himself up to a justice of peace, acknowledging that he was a priest and a Jesuit. He was executed with Gavan and others, at Tyburn, June 20, 1679.

RICHARD CARPENTER. *T. Cross sc. 12mo.*  
*Before his "Pragmatical Jesuit," a comedy, published after the restoration.\**

Some particulars of this author's personal history are to be found in his strange medley, entitled, "Experience, History, and Divinity." He tells us in his book,† in which he speaks with great freedom of the corruptions of the church of Rome, that his *whole heart* was never converted to that church; and we are sure that it was never *half* converted to the church of England.—Before I take my leave of Richard Carpenter, I shall present the reader with a specimen of his style: it is before the table of errata, at the end of the book above mentioned. "I humbly desire all clean hearted and right spirited people, who shall read this book (which because the presse was oppressed, seems to have been suppressed, when it was by little and little impressed; but now, at last, hath pressed through the presse into the publicke), first to restore it by correcting these errata," &c.—One would imagine that the author, during his residence in Spain, had been particularly conversant with books of chivalry. This specimen is exactly of a piece with the following, which was taken by Cervantes from one of the Spanish romances, and is the style which is supposed to

\* Jacob, who mentions this comedy, has placed the author in the reign of James I. See "Lives of the Dramatic Poets."

† Part ii. p. 75.

have turned Don Quixote's brain: "The reason of your unreasonable usage of my reason, does so enfeeble my reason, that I have reason to expostulate with your beauty," &c.\*

THOMAS CARVE; 8vo. *scarce*.

THOMAS CARVE; 8vo. *W. Richardson exc.*

Thomas Carve, born at Mobernan, in the county of Tipperary, but educated at Oxford, was a secular priest, and apostolic notary, and lived at Vienna during the latter part of his life, where he was one of the vicars choral of St. Stephen's church, the cathedral of that city. In his earlier years he had been chaplain to a regiment, and travelled through many parts of Germany, during the war carried on there by Gustavus Adolphus, of which he hath given a short account, as well as of the places he saw in his marches, in a book entitled, "Itinerarium R. D. Thomæ Carve Tipperariensis, sacellani Majoris in fortissimâ juxta et Nobilissimâ Legione Strenuissimi Domini Colonelli D. Walteri Devereux sub. sacr. Cæsar, Majestate Stipendia Merentis; cum Historia *facti* Butleri, Gordon, Lesley et Aliorum. Moguntiae, 1639; 16mo."

He also wrote, "Lyra sive Anacephalæosis Hibernica, de Exordio sive Origine, Nomine, Moribus, ritibusq. Gentis Hibernicæ, et Annales ejusdem Hiberniæ: Nec non res gestæ per Europam ab Anno 1148, ad Annum 1650; Sultzbacii 1666; 4to. Editio Secunda." There was a former edition of it in 1660, when he was at that time seventy years of age.

"Galateus, seu de Morum elegantia Lib. 12, Nordhusæ 1669." What else he wrote is not known; nor have we any further accounts of him, than that he died at Vienna 1664, in the 74th year of his age.

## A LAY-PREACHER.

JOHN BUNYAN. *Sturt sc. Before his "Grace Abounding," &c. 12mo.*

\* Motteux "Don Quixote," p. 3.



JOHN BUNYAN. *Sturt sc. Before his "Pilgrim's Progress;"* 8vo.

JOHN BUNYAN. *White sc. 12mo.*

JOHN BUNYAN. *Burnford sc. 12mo.*

JOHN BUNYAN. *P. Bouche sc. 12mo.*

JOHN BUNYAN, *Æt. 57; in a round.*

JOHN BUNYAN; *another etching, large 4to.*

JOHN BUNYAN; *etched by Mr. John Holland, late of Peter-house, in Cambridge, from a drawing, supposed to be by Faithorne, in the possession of the Reverend Mr. Lort. On the print is inscribed, "J. H. f. 1756;" 4to.*

JOHN BUNYAN; *mezz. J. Sadler, 1685. R. Houston sc.*

JOHN BUNYAN; *to a late edition of his Works.*

John Bunyan, a well-known preacher and writer, of Antinomian principles, was son of a tinker in Bedfordshire, where he for some time followed his father's occupation. His conversion, as he informs us himself, began in the early part of his life, while he was at play among his companions; when he was suddenly surprised with a voice which said to him, "Wilt thou leave thy sins and go to heaven, or have thy sins and go to hell?" Upon which he lifted up his eyes, in great amazement, towards heaven, whence the voice came, and thought he saw Christ looking down upon him.\* This had a great effect upon his mind: but he grew far more serious upon a casual conference which he held with four poor women of Bedford, upon the subject of the new birth. From that time he applied himself diligently to reading the Scriptures, and, in a few years, became a preacher and writer of note. He was long con-

\* This is the substance of his own account, in his "Grace Abounding," which contains the history of his conversion, and many other particulars of his life.

fined in the county gaol at Bedford for holding conventicles: here he spent his time in preaching, writing books, and tagging laces for his support.\* After his enlargement, he travelled into many parts of the kingdom, "to visit and confirm the brethren." These visitations procured him the nick-name of *Bishop Bunyan*. When he arrived at the sixtieth year of his age, which was the period of his life, he had written books equal to the number of his years: but as many of these are on similar subjects, they are very much alike. His masterpiece is his "*Pilgrim's Progress*," one of the most popular, and, I may add, one of the most ingenious books in the English language.† The works of Bunyan, which had been long printed on tobacco-paper, by Nicholas Boddington and others, were, in 1736 and 1737, reprinted in two decent volumes folio. They are now come forth in a fairer edition than ever, with the recommendation of Mr. George Whitfield.‡ Bunyan's "*Pulpit Bible*" was purchased at a sale, in 1814, by Mr. Whitbread for twenty guineas. See the next reign.

\* The "Relation of his Imprisonment," &c. written by himself, was first published in 1765, 12mo.

We are told that the library of this copious author, during his confinement, which was upwards of twelve years, consisted only of the Bible and the Book of Martyrs. See the "Life of Bunyan," at the end of his "*Heavenly Footman*," p. 128.

† Bunyan, who has been mentioned among the least and lowest of our writers, and even ridiculed as a driveller by those who had never read him, deserves a much higher rank than is commonly imagined. His "*Pilgrim's Progress*" gives us a clear and distinct idea of Calvinistical divinity. The allegory is admirably carried on, and the characters justly drawn, and uniformly supported.§ The author's original and poetic genius shines through the coarseness and vulgarity of his language, and intimates, that if he had been a master of numbers, he might have composed a poem worthy of Spenser himself. As this opinion may be deemed paradoxical, I shall venture to name two persons of eminence of the same sentiments; one, the late Mr. Merrick, of Reading;|| the other, Dr. Roberts, now fellow of Eton College.

‡ We have perhaps as many lay-preachers in the kingdom at present, as there were during the usurpation of Cromwell. I could name one, incomparably more illiterate than Bunyan, who was actually obliged to leave his native place for *sheep-stealing*; but has since climbed over the fence into the *sheep-fold*, and is now the leader of a numerous flock: Some look upon this man as a *thief and a robber* in every sense of the words; but others consider him only in his *regenerate state*, and revere him as a saint.

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§ This observation is not to be extended to the Second Part.

|| Mr. Merrick has been heard to say, in conversation, that his invention was like that of Homer.

## CLASS V.

## COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

EDVARDUS NICOLAS, &c. *Lely p. Vertue sc. large h. sh.*

SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, secretary of state, &c. *from an original painting; in Lord Clarendon's "History."*

SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS; *in Simon's "Medals," p. 29.\**

SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, secretary of state to King Charles I. & II. *Lely pinx. J. Scott fecit. 4to. In Evelyn's "Memoirs."*

Promoted  
1642.

Sir Edward Nicholas, a man of an unblemished character, and highly esteemed for his virtues by all that knew him, was many years principal secretary of state and privy-counsellor to Charles I. and II. Though he was, from long experience and uncommon industry, well qualified for the secretary's office, yet this old and faithful servant was dismissed from his employment by the intrigues of Mrs. Palmer, the royal mistress, and received in lieu of it 20,000*l.* granted him by the king.† He was succeeded by Sir Henry Bennet, who was afterward created earl of Arlington. This was a step towards the disgrace of the Lord-chancellor Clarendon, as the old secretary was his principal friend, and the new one his inveterate enemy. Sir Edward Nicholas was father to Sir John Nicholas, knight of the Bath, and grandfather to Edward Nicholas, esq. who, in the reign of Anne, was member of parliament for Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire.‡ His letters from the Hague

\* His effigies, modelled in wax, by AB. SIMON, are well preserved; in the possession of Charles Compton, esq. a relation of the family. Vide Simon's "Medals."

† He resigned the seals in 1663.

‡ The advowsons of the churches of Shaftesbury were the property of this family (which is now extinct) ever since the latter end of the reign of Charles II. See

to the Marquis of Ormond, at Caen, are in Carte's Collection of Letters, from 1641 to 1660. *Ob.* 1 Sept. 1669, *Æt.* 77. He lies buried at West Horsley, in Surrey. See the Interregnum.

**SIR WILLIAM MORICE**, secretary of state, &c. *Houbraken sc.* 1747. *In the collection of Sir William Morice, bart. Illust. Head.*

**SIR WILLIAM MORICE**, knight. *W. Richardson exc.*

Sir William Morice, who was allied to General Monck, was, for his own merit, and that of his illustrious kinsman, preferred to the office of secretary of state. He was a man of learning and good abilities, but was not completely qualified for his great employment, as he knew but little of foreign languages, and less of foreign affairs. It is currently reported, that the general told the king, "that his cousin Morice was well qualified for the secretary's office, as he understood the French, and could write shorthand." This was very probably a calumny, as it is inconsistent with his good sense. It is certain that the secretary spoke Latin fluently, that he understood Greek, and that he acquitted himself during the seven years that he continued in his office\* without reproach. He was succeeded by Sir John Trevor. *Ob.* 12 Dec. 1676. He was author of a book entitled, "The Common Right to the Lord's Supper asserted," which was first printed in quarto, 1651, and again in folio, 1660. One singularity is recorded of him, "That he would never suffer any man to say grace in his own house besides himself; there, he said, he was both priest and king."

Promoted  
May 26,  
1660.

**LEOLINUS JENKINS**, eq. aur. LL. D. &c. *H. Tuer p. Neomagi*, 1679. *G. Vander Gucht sc.* 1723; *h. sh.*

**LEOLINUS JENKINS**, eq. aur. *H. Quiter p. et exc. h. sh. mezz.*

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more in "Notitia Parliamentaria," by Browne Willis, esq. where there is a curious account of this ancient borough. The author has taken uncommon pains in his history of the towns in Dorsetshire, as he was born in that district.

\* He resigned at Michaelmas, 1668.

SIR LEOLINE JENKINS; in the "*Oxford Almanack*," 1740.

Sir Leoline, or Lluellin Jenkins, who was born at Llantrissant, in Glamorganshire, was the son of an honest, plain countryman, whom Mr. John Aubrey says he knew. As his father's circumstances were but narrow, and he was a distant relation to David Jenkins the famous Welsh judge, that gentleman contributed something towards his education. About the time he took his bachelor's degree, Sir John Aubrey sent for him home to his house at Llantrithied, in Glamorganshire, to instruct his eldest son Lewis in grammar learning: he also took several other young gentlemen under his care, whom he taught in the church-house belonging to that place. He went to Oxford together with his pupils, and afterward travelled with Mr. Lewis Aubrey. Upon the resignation of Dr. Francis Mansell, which was soon after the restoration, he was elected principal of Jesus College.\* He afterward retired to London, and was made a judge of the admiralty, and of the prerogative court. In 1669, he was sent ambassador to France; and, in 1673, was sent to Cologne, in quality of plenipotentiary, together with the Earl of Arlington and Sir Joseph Williamson. In 1675, he was appointed a plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, together with Lord Berkeley and Sir William Temple; and, in 1680, he succeeded Mr. Henry

April 26. Coventry in the office of secretary of state. He is said to have preserved the leather breeches which he wore to Oxford, as a memorial of his good fortune in the world. *Ob.* 1 Sept. 1685, *Æt.* 62. Several particulars in the above account are taken from a MS. of Mr. John Aubrey's in the Ashmolean Museum.

SIR CHARLES LYTTTELTON. *P. W. Tomkins sc. In Grammont. From an original picture in the collection of Lord Westcote.*

Sir Charles Lyttleton early in life took to arms, and during the civil wars, was at the siege of Colchester: after the surrender of the town, he escaped into France, and returned in the year 1659, and joined Sir George Booth against Shrewsbury; but miscarrying, he

\* He gave the advowson of the rectory of Rotherfield Peppard, in Oxfordshire, to that college, "for the better support of the headship.

was taken prisoner, and confined in the Gatehouse, Westminster. He soon obtained his liberty, and was employed by his majesty on many secret and important services. Lord Clarendon in a letter to the Duke of Ormond, says, "he is worth his weight in gold." He was knighted in 1662, and had many employments; was brigadier-general till the revolution, when he resigned. He died at Hayley 1716, *Æt.* 87.

SIR RICHARD FANSHAWE, knight and baronet, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, &c. *Faithorne sc. h. sh.* *This print was engraved as a frontispiece for the Sermon preached at his Funeral by Henry Bagshaw, M. A. student of Christ Church, Oxon.*

SIR RICHARD FANSHAWE. *Lely p. E. Harding sc.* *In Harding's "Biographical Mirrour," 1793.*

There is a portrait of him, by Sir Peter Lely, in the possession of Simon Fanshawe, esq.

Sir Richard Fanshawe, who was the tenth and youngest son of Sir Henry Fanshawe, of Ware Park, in Hertfordshire, united, in an extraordinary degree, the qualifications of the gentleman, the scholar, and the statesman. He was taken early into the service of Charles I. who, in 1635, appointed him resident to the court of Spain; and, in the last year of his reign, made him treasurer of the navy, under the command of Prince Rupert. He was secretary of state to Charles II. during his residence in Scotland: and it was strongly expected that he would have been preferred to the same office after the restoration: but he was, contrary to his own and the general expectation, appointed master of the Requests. He was employed in several important embassies in this reign; particularly in negotiating the marriage betwixt the king and the infanta, and putting the last hand to a peace betwixt the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, which had been for twenty-five years engaged in a ruinous war.\* He was an exact critic in the Latin tongue, spoke

\* "Biog. Brit." p. 1887.

His "Original Letters during his Embassies in Spain and Portugal," 1702, 8vo. deserve the reader's notice. Some memorable passages relating to him and Lord Fanshawe, of Ware Park, are in Lloyd's "Memoirs," p. 684, &c.

the Spanish with ease and propriety, and perfectly understood the Italian. The politeness of his manners, and the integrity of his life, did not only procure him the love and esteem of his own countrymen, but gained him unusual favour and respect in Spain; among a people notorious for their disregard to strangers, and too apt to overlook all merit but their own. He died at Madrid, June 16, 1666. See more of him among the poets.

“ Dominus GULIELMUS TEMPLE, eques et baronnetus, ser<sup>mi</sup>. pot<sup>mi</sup>. Mag. Britanniae regis ad ord<sup>o</sup>. fæd<sup>o</sup>. Belgii legatus extr<sup>o</sup>. et apud tractatus pacis tam Aquisgranii, quam Neomagi, legat<sup>o</sup>. mediat<sup>o</sup>. ejusdem ser<sup>mi</sup>. regis a secretioribus consiliis, 1670.” *P. Lely p. P. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

Dominus GULIELMUS TEMPLE, &c. *Lely p. Ver-tue sc. Before his Works; fol.*

Dominus GULIELMUS TEMPLE. *Lely p. R. White sc. 8vo.*

Dominus GULIELMUS TEMPLE; 12mo.

His portrait is at Lord Palmerston's, at Sheene, in Surrey.

Sir William Temple was descended from a younger branch of a family of that name, seated at Temple Hall, in Leicestershire. His grandfather was secretary to the unfortunate Earl of Essex, favourite of Queen Elizabeth, and his father was Sir John Temple, master of the Rolls in Ireland. He was as much above the common level of politicians, as he was above the herd of authors. He displayed his great abilities in several important treaties and negotiations, the most considerable of which was the bringing to a happy conclusion the famous triple league betwixt England, Sweden, and Holland. This alliance, though the most prudent step ever taken by Charles II. was soon defeated by the *Cabal*, a set of men who were as great a disgrace to their country, as Sir William Temple was an honour to it. He was strongly solicited to go over to Holland, in order to break that league which he had a little before concluded: but he was too much a patriot to yield to any solicita-

tions of that kind; and chose to retire into the country, where he was much better employed in writing his excellent "Observations on the United Provinces," and other elegant works. See Class IX.

"SIR WILLIAM DAVIDSON, kn<sup>t</sup>. and baronet; one of the gentlemen of his majesty's most honourable privy council; conservator and resident of his majesty's most ancient kingdom of Scotland in the seventeen provinces; his majesty's sole commissioner for England and Ireland in the city of Amsterdam;" &c. *Æt.* 48, 1664. *Chr. Hagens del. et sc. In his own hair.*

This portrait is engraved in the style of, and as a companion to, Francis Delaboe Sylvius, by C. V. Dalen, jun.

SIR DUDLEY NORTH, commissioner of the treasury to King Charles the Second. *G. Vertue sc. Frontispiece to his "Life" by the Hon. Roger North, 1742; 4to.*

Sir Dudley North, brother to the Lord-keeper Guildford, was third son of the second Dudley, lord North, baron of Kirtling. He was bound apprentice to a Turkey merchant in London, who sent him on a trading voyage to Russia, and several other countries; at the conclusion of which he was appointed to reside as factor in the Turkey trade at Smyrna. He afterward removed to Constantinople, where he had the chief management of the English factory. He continued here many years, became a complete master of the Turkish language, and had a perfect insight into the manners, customs, and jurisprudence of the country. He knew the forms of their courts of justice, in which he is said to have tried no less than five hundred causes.\* He committed many of his observations to writing, during his residence in Turkey, which are printed in Mr. Roger North's account of his Life. He, with the assistance of a mathematician, made a plan of Constantinople; but it was never completely finished. Upon his return to England,

\* "Life," by Roger North, esq.



he settled as a merchant in London. He was afterward made director of the African company, a commissioner of the customs, and also of the treasury. After his retirement from business, he amused himself with mechanics, for which he had a particular genius. He was knighted Feb. 13th, 1682-3. *Ob.* 31 Dec. 1691.

**JOHN HERVEY**, esq. &c. *Lely p. R. Tomson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

In the print are two pieces of antique sculpture, of which he seems to have been an admirer.

John Hervey, eldest son of Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth, in Suffolk, was highly esteemed by some of the most ingenious and respectable persons of his time, for his agreeable and polite accomplishments. He, in the late reign, exerted himself in parliament on the side of the prerogative, and bore arms for Charles I. for which he was forced to compound for his estate. He was, in this reign, treasurer and receiver-general to the queen, and one of the leading members of the House of Commons. He is, or ought to be, well known to the world, as the friend and patron of Cowley. The following story is told of him by Bishop Burnet:\* "He was one whom the king loved personally; and yet, upon a great occasion, he voted against that which the king desired. So the king chid him severely for it. Next day, another important question falling in, he voted as the king would have him. So the king took notice of it at night, and said, you were not against me to-day. He answered, No, Sir, I was against my conscience to-day. This was so gravely delivered that the king seemed pleased with it; and it was much talked of." He died without issue, Jan. 18, 1679, and was succeeded in his estate by his brother Thomas, who was father of the first earl of Bristol.

**SIR RALPH CLARE**; *an etching; in Nash's "Worcestershire;" from an original picture in the possession of the late Francis Clare, esq. of Caldwell.*

Sir Ralph Clare, eldest son to Sir Francis Clare, of Worcester-shire, servant to Prince Henry, knight of the Bath at the coronation

\* "Hist. of his own Time," i. p. 383.

of Charles I. whom he attended through all his various fortunes; servant to Charles II. both in his banishment and at his return. Died 1670, *Æt.* 84. See Nash's "Worcestershire," vol. ii.

**SIR WILLIAM PORTMAN**, *who married Sir John Cutler's daughter; in an oval.*

**SIR WILLIAM PORTMAN**; *mezz. W. Richardson exc.*

**SIR WILLIAM PORTMAN**. *Harding sc.*

Sir William Portman, who was the last of the family of that name, seated at Orchard Portman, in Somersetshire, was descended from Sir John Portman, lord chief-justice of the Queen's Bench, in the reign of Mary.\* He was member of parliament for Taunton, and possessed an ample fortune; a great part of which formerly belonged to the *Orchards*, of Orchard, and devolved by heirship to the Portmans. This gentleman purchased Brianstone, near Blandford, *now one of the finest seats in Dorsetshire*, of the family of Rogers, which he left, together with the rest of his estate, to his nephew, Henry Seymour, esq. fifth son of Sir Edward Seymour, of Bury Pomeroy, who took the name of Portman.

**ANDREW MARVELL**, &c. *drawn and etched by J. B. Cipriani, a Florentine, from a portrait painted in the year 1660, lately in the possession of Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn, F. R. and A. S. S. h. sh.*

**ANDREW MARVELL**. *J. Basire; prefixed to his "Works," 1776; 4to.*

**ANDREW MARVELL**. *Thane.*

Mr. Nettleton, governor of the Russia company, has an original portrait of Marvell.

Andrew Marvell, a merry, yet an indignant satirist, an able statesman, and an uncorrupt patriot, was chosen member of parlia-

\* Lloyd, in his life of this eminent lawyer, says, that he could not find the original of his family, it was so ancient. See his "Worthies."

ment for Kingston-upon-Hull, before and after the restoration. The people of that place, who honoured his abilities, but pitied his poverty, raised a contribution for his support. This was, probably, the last borough in England that paid a representative. As even trivial anecdotes of so ingenious and so honest a man are worth preserving, I shall subjoin the following, taken from a manuscript of Mr. John Aubrey, who personally knew him: "He was of a middling stature, pretty strong set, roundish-faced, cherry-cheeked, hazel-eyed, brown-haired. He was, in his conversation, very modest, and of very few words. He was wont to say, he would not drink high or freely with any one, with whom he would not trust his life." See more of him, Class IX.

**SIR JOHN PERCEVAL**, bart. (7th of that name) register of the Court of Claims; one of the council of trade; one of the most honourable privy council to King Charles II. and knight of the shire for the county of Cork, in Ireland; born 1629, *Ob.* 1665. *Faber f.* 1743; *8vo. mezz.* Engraved for the "*History of the House of Yvery.*"

Sir John Perceval, bart. son and heir of Sir Philip, found himself in embarrassed circumstances upon the decease of his father; but, by prudent management, by paying court to Lenthall, and especially Oliver and Henry Cromwell, he soon became possessed of an easy and affluent fortune. He was the only person whom the latter knighted during his lieutenancy in Ireland. No man, perhaps, was more worthy of this distinction, as he was perfectly versed in the affairs of that country, and a most useful instrument in the settlement of it, after the ravages and confusion of the civil war. It was by his advice, that the resolution was taken of transplanting the Papists into the province of Connaught, "when worse measures were projected."\* But, it must be owned, that this expedient, however salutary or necessary it might then appear, seems to us, who view it at a distance, extremely rigorous and oppressive. He was, soon after the restoration, sworn of the privy council, and created a baronet; and, in 1662, appointed register of the Court of

\* Lodge's "Peerage," ii. 160.

Claims, and the Court of Wards, which was erected in Ireland in favour of his family, but shortly after abolished by parliament. He married Catharine, daughter of Robert Southwell, of Kingsale, esq. a lady of singular merit. See more of him in the "History of the House of Yvery," and in Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland."

**SIR RICHARD WILLIS.** *Cooper sc. 4to. From a drawing in the King's "Clarendon."*

Sir Richard Willis, a gentleman of good parts and courage, and a very good officer, had long served in the royal army under Charles I. and was by him made governor of Newark. On the ruin of the king's affairs, he reconciled himself to Cromwell, by disclosing the secrets of Charles the Second; by whom he was intrusted with all the measures taken to effect his restoration; yet in so wily a way did he give his information, that though he divulged and frustrated the schemes, he never failed to screen the parties. It was Sir Richard Willis that discovered to Cromwell, that the Marquis of Ormond was in London; but he could not be induced to disclose where his lodging was; only undertaking that his journey should be ineffectual, and that he should speedily return to the continent, and then they might take him if they could; but to effect which he would not contribute. He received a large pension from the Protector, and continually gave Thurlow intelligence of all he knew, or was intrusted with; but it was with so great circumspection, that he was never seen in his presence. In his contract, he had promised to make such discoveries, as should prevent any injury to the state; but that he would never endanger any man's life, nor be produced to give evidence against any.

After the death of Cromwell, the whole of his treachery was made known to Charles the Second, by Mr. Morland, a clerk in Thurlow's office; but it was only by the production of his letters the king could be induced to credit the information, and dismiss Willis from his confidence.

**SIR EDWARD WALKER;** *writing on a drum; with K. Charles I.*

*In the first impression a castle is to the left, the royal*

*standard on the right; a large tent in the middle next Sir E. Walker.*

SIR EDWARD WALKER; 8vo.

SIR EDWARD WALKER; *writing on a drum, with K. Charles I. small h. sh. B. Reading sc.*

Sir Edward Walker was originally in the service of Thomas, earl of Arundel, and was by him appointed secretary at war in the expedition into Scotland in 1639, and by King Charles I. made clerk extraordinary of the privy council. He adhered to the king in all his misfortunes, for which fidelity his majesty honoured him with knighthood in the city of Oxford, 1648; and the university conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. After the death of his royal master, he attended King Charles II. on the continent, and was by him made garter principal king of arms. His abilities, and the office he filled, made him so great an object of jealousy, that he had spies placed over his conduct, and was considered by the Commonwealth "a pernicious man." He died suddenly at Whitehall, 1676-7, and was buried in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin in the church of Stratford-upon-Avon, being deservedly lamented as a man of tried integrity and considerable abilities. He published "Itor Carolinum," being a succinct account of the marches, retreats, and sufferings of his majesty King Charles I. from January 10, 1641, to the time of his death, 1648. His "Military Discourses" was printed 1705, folio, to which his portrait is prefixed.

SIR THOMAS HERBERT, bart. born in York, 1605; died there, 1681. *From a picture in the possession of F. Smyth, of Newbuilding, esq. Halfpenny fecit; an etching.*

SIR THOMAS HERBERT; *prefixed to "Memoirs of the Two last Years of the Reign of King Charles I."*

Sir Thomas Herbert, who was related to William, earl of Pembroke, was sent by that nobleman, in 1626, to travel into Africa,

Asia, &c. His noble patron dying suddenly soon after his return, he again went abroad; during which time the civil wars commenced, and Mr. Herbert, on his return from his second travels, adhered to the side of the parliament; and was, through the interest of Philip, earl of Pembroke, appointed one of the commissioners of parliament, and sent by them to the king at Newcastle. On the dismissal of his majesty's servants, Mr. Herbert was chosen by the king as groom of the bed-chamber, and was employed by his royal master on several confidential services, which he performed to the entire satisfaction of the king, whom he constantly attended till his execution in 1648. He was for his faithful services by Charles II. advanced to the honour of knighthood July 3, 1660, and died 1681.

He published his *Travels into Africa, Asia, &c.* and also left in manuscript, "*Memoirs of the Two last Years of the Reign of King Charles I.;*" a new edition of which was published by Messrs. Nicol, Pall-mall, 1813; to which is prefixed his portrait.

**SIR EDMUND TURNOR**, of Stoke-Rochford, county of Lincoln, knt. *Fittler sc. 4to.*

Sir Edmund Turnor was the youngest brother of Sir Christopher Turnor, baron of the Exchequer in 1660, and was born at Milton-Ernis, in Bedfordshire, May 14, 1619. In politics he was attached to the crown, and very active in its service. When Bristol was taken by Prince Rupert, he was appointed treasurer and paymaster to the garrison there, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, 1651, being then a captain of horse. As a reward for his services, he was to have been a knight of the Royal Oak; but that order not being established, he was knighted in 1663, about which time he was a commissioner of the Alienation Office, surveyor-general of the Out Ports, and one of the chief farmers of the customs.

In 1654 he married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Harrison, of Bulls, in Herts, knight, by whom he became possessed of the manor of Stoke-Rochford, in Lincolnshire, where he resided, and served the office of sheriff of the county in 1681. He died April 4, 1707, in the 88th year of his age; and was buried in the chancel of Stoke, near to a monument which he had erected for his wife, and in part for himself, during his lifetime.

His charity and public spirit were exemplary, and several acts of his munificence remain the lasting monuments of his fame. *Dona Dei Deo* was his favourite motto, and as he maintained that principle in his mind, he supported it in his practice. In respect to the place of his birth, he endowed the vicarage of Milton-Ernis with the impropriate tithes, then let at 100*l.* a year; and rebuilt the vicarage-house and offices. He erected an hospital for six poor persons, and endowed it with lands to the value of 20*l.* a year. At Stoke-Rochford he founded another hospital, for the like number of poor persons; and at Wragby, in Lincolnshire, where he had purchased a considerable estate, he built an hospital, and a chapel, settling on the same a clear annual rent of 100*l.* Besides these evidences of his munificence, he enlarged the revenues of the four royal hospitals in London, by giving amongst them a sum in exchequer bills, the interest of which amounted to 200*l.* a year. On the new work-house in Bishopsgate-street he settled 37*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* a year.

Dame Margaret Turnor, his wife, died July 30, 1679, leaving issue one son, John Turnor, esq. who married Diana, only child of the Honourable Algernon Cecil, son of William, earl of Salisbury; and one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Justinian Isham, of Lamport, bart.

WILLIAM LENTHAL; *an etching; small oval.*  
*E. B. Gulston.*

WILLIAM LENTHAL; *quarto. Paul.*

WILLIAM LENTHAL; *ditto. (Roberts.) W. Richardson exc.*

WILLIAM LENTHAL; *in Simon's "Medals," p. 21.*

WILLIAM LENTHAL; *small oval. S. Cooper p. Thornthwait sc.*

WILLIAM LENTHAL; *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1748.*

William Lenthal, born at Henley-upon-Thames, in the county of Oxford, 1591, became a commoner of Alban Hall, and soon after went to study the law in Lincoln's Inn, and was a counsellor of note. In 1629 he was elected Burgess for the corporation of Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, to serve in the Long Parliament, and was chosen their speaker. When Charles I. was in the House of Commons, in order to have the five members secured, he asked the speaker, who had left the chair and stood below, whether any of these persons were in the house? The speaker, falling on his knees, prudently replied, I have, sir, neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak, in this place, but as the House is pleased to direct, whose servant I am; and I humbly ask pardon that I cannot give any other answer to what your majesty is pleased to demand of me. He was for a time master of the Rolls, and had other places of great trust and emolument. Ant. Wood says, Oliver Cromwell once made a sponge of, and squeezed from him 15,000*l.*: he certainly turned him (and his tribe the Long Parliament) out of doors in 1653. Lenthal was afterward invited by the army to sit in the Rump Parliament, and chosen their speaker, and appointed keeper of the great seal for the Commonwealth of England. On the restoration, he retired with vast wealth to his estate at Burford, where he died in 1662. With some difficulty, it is said, he obtained leave to kiss the king's hand after his return from exile; and he is reported to have fallen backwards as he was kneeling, from the consciousness he felt at the share he had in the late troubles.

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## CLASS VI.

### MEN OF THE ROBE.

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *Lely p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *Lely p. M. Burghers sc. h. sh.*

*There is another, by Burghers, in 8vo.*

VOL. V.

Q



EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *Lely p. G. W. (George White) sc. large 8vo.*

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *Zoust p. Johnson f. h. sh. mezz.*

CLARENDON, chancellor d'Angleterre. *Zoust p. Picart sc. direx. 1724; 4to.*

“EDVARDUS HYDE, eques auratus, Clarendoniæ comes, Cornburiae vicecomes, baro Hyde de Hindon; summus Angliæ, nec non almæ Oxoniensis academix cancellarius, ac sacræ maj<sup>a</sup>. regiæ a secretioribus consiliis.” *D. Loggan ad vivum delin. et sc. In the second edition of Sir William Dugdale's “Origines Juridiciales,” 1671; fol.*

EDWARD HYDE, earl of Clarendon. *Bocquet sc. In “Noble Authors,” by Park; 1806.*

EDWARD HYDE, &c. *E. Harding sc.*

EDWARD HYDE, &c. *Gardiner.*

EDWARD HYDE, &c. *mezz. R. Dunkarton, 1812; 4to.*

EDWARD HYDE, &c. *Lely p. E. Harding sc. fol.*

EDWARD HYDE, &c. *Lely p. V. Gucht sc. From the “History of the Rebellion,” folio, 1719; published in Dublin.*

EDWARD HYDE, &c. *in the “Oxford Almanack,” 1749.*

EDWARD HYDE, &c. *Bouttats.*

There is a portrait of him in the long gallery at Gorhambury: it is dated 1660. There is another belonging to his family, painted by Zoust. But the best picture, and the truest likeness of him, is that which was painted by Sir Peter Lely. It is now at Amesbury.

The virtue of the Earl of Clarendon was of too stubborn a nature for the age of Charles II. Could he have been content to enslave millions, he might have been more a monarch than that unprinciply king. But he did not only look upon himself as the guardian of the laws and liberties of his country, but had also a pride in his nature that was above vice; and chose rather to be a victim himself, than to sacrifice his integrity. He had only one part to act, which was that of an honest man. His enemies allowed themselves a much greater latitude: they loaded him with calumnies, blamed him even for their own errors and misconduct, and helped to ruin him by such buffooneries as he despised. He was a much greater, perhaps a happier man, alone and in exile, than Charles II. upon his throne. See the ninth Class.

Promoted  
1657-8.

ORLANDUS BRIDGMAN,\* miles et baronettus, custos magni sigilli Angliæ. *W. Faithorne ad vivum sc. In Dugdale's "Origines Juridiciales," second edition, 1671.*

ORLANDUS BRIDGMAN, &c. *R. White sc. Before his "Conveyances;" fol.*

ORLANDUS BRIDGMAN, &c. *G. Vander Gucht sc. h. sh.*

Sir Orlando Bridgman, son of John Bridgman, bishop of Chester, was a man of good natural parts, which he very carefully improved by study and application. He was, soon after the restoration, made lord chief-baron of the Exchequer;† whence he was, in a few months, removed to the Common Pleas. While he presided in this court, his reputation was at the height: then "his moderation and equity were such, that he seemed to carry a chancery in his breast."‡

Promoted  
Aug. 30,  
1667.

\* The name is often erroneously written Bridgeman.

† He was lord chief-baron when he tried the regicides.

‡ Prince's "Worthies of Devon."

Upon his receiving the great seal, his reputation began to decline: he was timid and irresolute, and this timidity was still increasing with his years. His judgment was not equal to all the difficulties of his office. In nice points, he was too much inclined to decide in favour of both parties; and to divide what each claimant looked upon as an absolute property. His lady, a woman of cunning and intrigue, was too apt to interfere in chancery suits; and his sons, who practised under him, did not bear the fairest characters.\* He was desirous of a union with Scotland, and a comprehension with the dissenters; but was against tolerating popery. He is said to have been removed from his office for refusing to affix the seal to the king's declaration for liberty of conscience.

Nov. 17,  
1672.

ANTH. ASHLEY COOPER, earl of Shaftesbury.  
*Lely p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Illust. Head.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury. *Cooper p. Baron sc. 1744; large 4to.*

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, &c. lord high-chancellor 1673; *sitting. Blooteling sc. sh. scarce.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury, &c. *R. White sc. large h. sh.*

*Another smaller, by the same hand.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury. *W. Binneman sc. h. sh.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury. *J. Greenhill p. E. Lutterel f. 4to. mezz.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury; *before his "Life," 1683; 12mo.*

\* North's "Life of the Lord-keeper Guildford," p. 88, 89.

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury; *natus est Jul. 1621; mortuus est 21 (22) Jan. 1682-3; 8vo.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury; *mezz. R. Dunkarton; 4to.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury. *Birrell sc. In "Noble Authors," by Park; 1806.*

The great talents of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and his exact knowledge of men and things, contributed to render him one of the first characters of his age. But the violence of his passions, and the flexibility of his principles, prompted him to act very different, and even contrary parts. This was in some measure owing to the changes in the times in which he lived; but is more to be attributed to the mutability of his character, which ever varied with the interest of his ambition. When we consider him as sitting in the highest tribunal in the kingdom, explaining and correcting the laws, detecting fraud, and exerting all the powers of his eloquence on the side of justice; we admire the able lawyer, the commanding orator, and the upright judge. But when he enters into all the iniquitous measures of the *Cabal*, when he prostitutes his eloquence to enslave his country, and becomes the factious leader and the popular incendiary; we regard him with an equal mixture of horror and regret.\*

Promoted  
Nov. 1672.

HENEAGE FINCH, baron of Daventry, lord high-chancellor, 1676; *whole length.*

HENEAGE FINCH, earl of Nottingham, &c. lord high-chancellor, &c. 1681. *Kneller p. R. White sc. large h. sh.*

HENEAGE FINCH, earl of Nottingham; in "*Noble Authors*," by Park; 1806.

There is a portrait of him at Gorhambury.

\* His friend Mr. Locke, who differs from other writers in his character of him, tell us, "that the good of his country was what he steered his councils and actions by, through the whole course of his life."

Promoted  
Nov. 9,  
1673.

Heneage Finch, who was made solicitor-general soon after the restoration, rose by regular gradations to the high office of chancellor, for which he was eminently qualified. He presided in the Chancery when the whole kingdom was divided into factions; but had such a command of his passions, and was so nice in his conduct, that he always appeared to be of no faction himself. He was master of the powers of elocution in a very high degree; a talent extremely dangerous in the possession of a dishonest man. This he took every occasion of exerting: but it was only to enforce and adorn, never to weaken or disguise the truth.\* Several of his speeches are in print. *Ob.* 18 Dec. 1682.

FRANCIS, lord Guilford, lord-keeper, &c. *Loggan del. et sc. large h. sh.*

FRANCIS, lord Guilford, &c. *Loggan del. Vertue sc. 4to. Before his "Life," by the Hon. Roger North.*

FRANCIS, lord Guilford; 8vo.

FRANCIS, lord Guilford, &c. *Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Park; 1806.*

\* It would be injurious to the memory of this consummate lawyer to omit the following character, or to give it in any other words than those of the ingenious author.

"Sir Heneage Finch, who succeeded (to the great seal) in 1673, and became afterward earl of Nottingham, was a person of the greatest abilities and most uncorrupted integrity; a thorough master and zealous defender of the laws and constitution of his country; and endued with a pervading genius that enabled him to discover and to pursue the true spirit of justice, notwithstanding the embarrassments raised by the narrow and technical notions which then prevailed in the courts of law, and the imperfect ideas of redress which had possessed the courts of equity. The reason and necessities of mankind, arising from the great change in property, by the extension of trade and the abolition of military tenures, co-operated in establishing his plan, and enabled him, in the course of nine years, to build a system of jurisprudence and jurisdiction upon wide and rational foundations, which have also been extended and improved by many great men, who have since presided in Chancery; and from that time to this, the power and business of the court have increased to an amazing degree."—Blackstone's "Commentaries," book III. chap. iv.

FRANCIS, lord Guilford, &c. *E. Harding.*

There is a portrait of him at Wroxton, by Riley, which Mr. Walpole says is capital throughout.

There is another portrait in the master's lodge, at St. John's College, in Cambridge, which has been miscalled Lord Ashley.

The Honourable Roger North, biographer to the family, has given us a minute account of the Lord-keeper Guilford, who appears to have been a man of parts and various learning; but did not shine with superior lustre in the court of Chancery. He enjoyed his high office at a time when it required a strong head and a steady hand to hold the balance of justice even. He was thought to be too much inclined to favour the court; though the author of his life tells us, that he was sick of the times, and that this sickness hastened his death; which happened at Wroxton, Sept. 5, 1685. He was succeeded by the notorious Jefferies, who was a sufficient contrast to his character. He studied history, the belles lettres, mathematics, and the new philosophy. He understood music, on which he has written a "Philosophical Essay." He performed well on the bass viol, and employed a musician to play him to sleep. Another singularity was told of him, "that he rode upon a rhinoceros, which was carried about for a show:" but his biographer assures us, that it was only an invidious calumny. This gentleman represents him as very eminent in his profession; and possibly, with a view of raising him the higher, has endeavoured to degrade the character of the next person, but has not succeeded in his attempt.

Promoted  
Dec. 1682.

SIR MATTHEW HALE, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench. *M. Wright p. G. Vertue sc. 1735; h. sh.*

MATTHÆUS HALE, miles, &c. *R. White sc. A roll in his right hand; large h. sh. A copy by Van Hove.*

SIR MATTHEW HALE; *large h. sh. mezz. copied from White.*

MATTHÆUS HALE, miles, &c. *Van Hove sc. Sitting in an elbow-chair; h. sh.*

MATTHÆUS HALE, &c. *Van Hove* sc. *Sitting*; 8vo.

MATTHÆUS HALE, &c. *Clarke* sc. *Sitting*; 8vo.

Lord Chief-justice HALE; *small 4to. printed with the "Sum of Religion," in a large half sheet.*

SIR MATTHEW HALE. *T. Trotter* sc. *In Blackstone's "Commentaries," by Christian*; 1793.

SIR MATTHEW HALE; *oval*; *stipled*.

SIR MATTHEW HALE; *mezz.* *T. Jordan* ex. *At the Golden Lion, Fleet-street.*

SIR MATTHEW HALE; *mezz. large 4to.* *No name of engraver.*

SIR MATTHEW HALE. *Mackensie* sc. 1805; 8vo. *oval.*

There is a portrait of him in Guildhall, by Michael Wright, who painted portraits of many of the judges.

Promoted  
May 18,  
1671.

This excellent person, whose learning in the law was scarce equalled, and never exceeded; was, in many respects, one of the most perfect characters of his age. Nor was his knowledge limited to his own profession: he was far from inconsiderable as a philosopher and a divine. He was as good and amiable in his private, as he was great and venerable in his public, capacity. His decisions upon the bench were frequently a learned lecture upon the point of law; and such was his reputation for integrity, that the interested parties were generally satisfied with them, though they happened to be against themselves. No man more abhorred the chicane of lawyers, or more discountenanced the evil arts of pleading. He was so very conscientious, that the jealousy of being misled by his affections made him perhaps rather partial to that side to which he was least inclined. Though he was a man of true humility,\* he was not

\* See Baxter's "Life," fol. part iii. p. 176.

insensible of that honest praise which was bestowed on him by the general voice of mankind, and which must have been attended with that *self-applause* which is the natural result of good and worthy actions. The pride, which deserves to be called by a softer name, was a very different thing from vanity. He is therefore very unjustly represented as a vain person by Mr. Roger North, who, by endeavouring to degrade an established character, has only degraded his own. *Ob.* 25 Dec. 1676.\*

SIR RICHARD RAINSFORD, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, &c. *W. Claret p. R. Tompson cxc. large h. sh. mezz.*

Sir Richard Rainsford, who was but a secondary character in his profession, had the disadvantage of succeeding a man who was confessedly at the head of it. His merit, eclipsed by the superior lustre of his predecessor, appeared to be much less than it was in reality. He was as much above Sir William Scroggs, his successor, in point of integrity,† as he was below Sir Matthew Hale in point of learning.

Promoted  
1676.

Resigned  
May, 1678.

SIR FRANCIS PEMBERTON, lord chief-justice of England, 1681. *His head is in the print of the Bishops' Counsel.*—See the next reign.

Sir Francis Pemberton is well known to have been a better practitioner than a judge, to have been extremely opinionated of his abilities, and to have rather *made* than *declared* law. The Lord-keeper

Promoted  
April 11,  
1681.

\* At the end of his "Life," subjoined to his "Contemplations," &c. 8vo. his printed works only are enumerated; but Bishop Burnet, author of that "Life," hath specified all his manuscripts, and told us where they are to be found. See the separate edition of the "Life," 1682.

† "I have read somewhere,"‡ says Dr. Swift, "of an eastern king, who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal, for the son to sit on, who was preferred to his father's office. I fancy such a memorial might not have been useless to a son of Sir William Scroggs; and that both he and his successors would often wriggle in their seats, as long as the cushion lasted."—Drapier's "Letters," No. V.

‡ Probably in Latimer's "Sermons."



Guilford said, that "in making law, he had outdone king, lords, and commons."\* The Lord Chief-justice Saunders, who succeeded Sir Francis Pemberton, was too extraordinary a person to be passed over in silence. He was originally a strolling beggar about the streets, without known parents or relations. He came often to beg scraps at Clement's Inn, where he was taken notice of for his uncommon sprightliness; and as he expressed a strong inclination to learn to write, one of the attorney's clerks taught him, and soon qualified him for a hackney writer. He took all opportunities of improving himself by reading such books as he borrowed of his friends; and, in the course of a few years, became an able attorney and a very eminent counsel. His practice in the court of King's Bench was exceeded by none: his art and cunning were equal to his knowledge; and he carried many a cause by laying snares. If he was detected, he was never out of countenance, but evaded the matter with a jest, which he had always at hand. He was much employed by the king, against the city of London, in the business of the *quo warranto*. His person was as heavy and ungain, as his wit was alert and sprightly. He is said to have been "a mere lump of morbid flesh:" the smell of him was so offensive, that people usually held their noses when he came into the court. One of his jests on this occasion was, that "none could say he wanted issue, for he had no less than nine in his back." See more of him in North's "Life of the Lord-keeper Guilford," p. 224, 225.†

### SIR GEORGE JEFFERIES. *R. Grave sc. 8vo.*

Sir George Jefferies succeeded Sir Edmund Saunders as lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, September 29, 1683.‡

\* "Life of the Lord-keeper Guilford," p. 222.

† One of the daughters of Sir Francis Pemberton married Dr. William Stanley, dean of St. Asaph, some time master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and author of an anonymous tract of particular merit, entitled "The Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man." The editors of the "Bodleian Catalogue" have attributed "The Romish Horse-leech" to the same author; but of this Mr. Masters speaks very doubtfully.§ It has also, with extreme probability, been attributed to Thomas Staveley,|| esq. author of "The History of the Churches in England," which was become very scarce, and has lately been reprinted by T. Davies, with advantage.

‡ "Lives of the Chancellors," p. 182.

§ P. 176.

|| For whom Stanley was most probably mistaken.

L'Estrange and the pope, together with Jefferies and the devil, were burnt in effigy by the populace in this reign. See the next.

JOHANNES VAUGHAN, miles, capitalis justiciarius de Communi Banco, Anno 1674. *R. White sc. Before his "Reports."*

Sir John Vaughan, a man of excellent parts, was not only well versed in all the knowledge requisite to make a figure in his profession, but was also a very considerable master of the politer kinds of learning. He maintained a strict intimacy with the famous Mr. Selden, who was one of the few that had a thorough esteem for him. His behaviour among the generality of his acquaintances was haughty, supercilious, and overbearing: hence he was much more admired than beloved. He was, in his heart, an enemy to monarchy; but was never engaged in open hostility against Charles I. The Earl of Clarendon, who had contracted some friendship with him in the early part of his life, renewed his acquaintance after the restoration, and made him overtures of preferment: but these he waved, on a pretence of having long laid aside his gown, and his being too far advanced in life. He afterward struck in with the enemies of his friend the chancellor, and was made lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas; an office which, though not above his abilities, was perhaps superior to his merit. He died in 1674, and was buried in the Temple-church, as near as possible to the remains of Mr. Selden. His "Reports" were published by his son Edward. Promoted 1668.

SIR THOMAS TWISDEN, one of the judges of the King's Bench. *Ob. 1682; h. sh. mezz.*

Sir Thomas Twisden was sent to the Tower by Cromwell, for pleading in defence of the rights of the city of London, for which he was retained as counsel. He was made a judge of the King's Bench soon after the restoration, and continued in that office about twenty years; after which he had his *quietus*. He was created a baronet in 1666.

SIR THOMAS JONES, one of the judges of the King's Bench. *Claret p. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir Thomas Jones was a lawyer of some eminence, but his name very rarely occurs in the histories of this reign.\* We oftener meet with that of Sir William Jones, who was a warm advocate for the Exclusion Bill.† ' Sir Thomas Jones was member of parliament for Shrewsbury. On the 29th of September, 1683, he was made lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas. He was author of "Reports of Special Cases in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, from the 22d to the 36th Year of the Reign of King Charles II. 1729;" fol.

**GALFRIDUS PALMER**, miles et baronetus, attornatus generalis Car. II. regi. *P. Lely p. R. White sc.*

Mr. Cambridge has the original picture.

Geoffry Palmer, a lawyer of distinction in the reigns of Charles the First and Second, was son of Thomas Palmer, esq. of Carleton, in Northamptonshire, by Catharine Watson, sister to the first Lord Rockingham. He was representative for the borough of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in the Long Parliament, in which he was a chief manager of the evidence against the Earl of Strafford. He afterward, from principle, adhered to the royal party, with which he was a fellow-sufferer, having been imprisoned in the Tower by Cromwell, who dreaded his abilities, under a pretence of his plotting with the cavaliers. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was made attorney-general and chief-justice of Chester. It should be remembered to his honour, that he was, in the early part of his life, one of the select friends of Mr. Edward Hyde, afterward earl of Clarendon. He died May 5, 1670, aged seventy-two years.

Sir JOHN HOSKINS was an excellent master in Chancery, and a man of an irreproachable character. He was more inclined to the

\* The curious reader may see a passage to his credit in Sir J. Reresby's "Memoirs," 8vo. p. 233. Sir John Dalrymple,‡ where he speaks of King James's vain attempt to assert the dispensing power, mentions the following passage. It is reported, that the king said to Jones, "He should have twelve judges of his own opinion;" and that Jones answered, "Twelve judges you may possibly find, sir; but hardly twelve lawyers."

† See Burnet, vol. i.

‡ "Memoirs," i. p. 153.

study of the new philosophy, than to follow the law; and is best known to the world as a virtuoso. See the next reign.

“JOHANNES KING, eques auratus, serenissimo Carolo 2<sup>do</sup> regi legibus Angliæ consultus: illustrissimo Jacobo duci Eboracensi advocatus generalis; ac etiam ex honorabili Interioris Templi communitate socius. *Ob.* 29 Junii, A° Dom. 1677, *Æt.* 38. Corpus in æde Templorum sepultum jacet,\* quarto die Julii anno prædicto, ubi mausoleum erigitur,” &c. *W. Sherwin sc. large h. sh.*

Sir John King, a finished scholar, an accomplished gentleman, a modest man, and a pious Christian, was educated at Queen's College, in Cambridge, whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He promised to make a more considerable figure in the law than any man of his age and standing, and was greatly countenanced by Charles II. who intended him for a rival to Sir William Jones the attorney-general, as he strenuously opposed all the measures of the court. It is probable that he would soon have supplanted him, if he had not been prevented by death. Such was his reputation, and so extensive his practice, that in the latter part of his life, his fees amounted to forty and fifty pounds a day.†

The Honourable ROGER NORTH, esq. *Æt. circ.* 30. *P. Lely p.* 1680. *G. Vertue sc.* 1740. *Before his "Examen,"* &c. 1740; *large 4to.*

Roger North, esq. son of Sir Dudley North, and a near relation of the Lord-keeper Guilford, with whom he chiefly spent the active part of his life. He applied himself to the law, and was, in this reign, a counsellor of note, and in the next attorney-general. He has taken great pains, in his “*Examen into the Credit and Veracity of a pretended Complete History,*”‡ to vilify that work; and has, in several instances, contradicted facts founded upon authentic records, and

\* Sic. Orig.

† Echard, p. 936, 937.

‡ Dr. White Kennet's “*Complete History of England.*”

decried or extolled the characters of persons, whose merit or demerit is as well established as these facts. He was also author of the *Lives of Francis, lord Guildford, lord-keeper; of Sir Dudley North; and of Dr. John North, master of Trinity College, in Cambridge.* These are generally bound together in a large quarto. He is so very uncandid in his character of Judge Hale as to bring his veracity in question in the characters of others, where he had, perhaps, a much stronger temptation to deviate from the truth.

**SIR CHRISTOPHER TURNOR.** *Wright pinx. S. Harding sc. In Harding's "Biographical Mirrour;" from the original in Guildhall.*

Sir Christopher Turnor, knight (descended from the Turnors of Haverhill, in Suffolk), was born at Milton-Ernys, in Bedfordshire, 1607. After his school education was completed, he was admitted at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; from thence removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar 1633, with the celebrated Earl of Clarendon. During the time of anarchy and confusion, he is said to have laid aside the gown and have taken up the sword in support of the crown. He became a bencher of the Middle Temple 1654, and was of considerable eminence in his profession. At the restoration he was made serjeant-at-law, and constituted a baron of the Exchequer, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, 1660. He sat upon the trials of the regicides, and was extremely cautious in the execution of his office, in matters of life and death. After the fire of London, he and his contemporaries made an offer of their services to settle the differences which might arise between landlord and tenant, in rebuilding the city. In gratitude for such signal services, the portraits of Sir Christopher and the other judges were painted, and placed in Guildhall. *Ob.* 1675, *Æt.* 68.

**JOHN COOK;** *a small head in the frontispiece to the "Lives, Speeches, and private Passages, of Persons lately executed;" London, 1661; 8vo.*

**JOHN COOK;** *in an oval; 8vo.*

JOHN COOK, solicitor-general. *R. S. Kirby exc.*  
8vo.

Mr. John Cook was a barrister of Gray's Inn, where he resided, and was in considerable practice, when appointed to the office of solicitor-general by that power that dared to bring Charles the First to a public trial. Some writers insinuate it was more through poverty than principle he engaged in the undertaking; but whoever will look to the manner in which he conducted the charge, may perceive he was no way behind the President Bradshaw in acrimony against the unfortunate monarch. The Rump Parliament, on the 10th of January, 1648, after they had made an act for constituting a high court of justice, directed an order to Mr. Cook, together with Mr. Ask and Dr. Dorislaus, to draw up a charge against the king. In this Mr. Cook was most particularly active, and when the king appeared in court, exhibited the following charge: "That he the said John Cook, by protestation (saving on behalf of the people of England the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any other charge against the said Charles Stuart; and also of replying to the answers which the said Charles Stuart shall make to the premises, or any of them, or any other charge that be so exhibited), doth for the said treasons and crimes, on the behalf of the said people of England, impeach the said Charles Stuart as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, public and implacable enemy to the Commonwealth of England, and prayeth that the said Charles Stuart, king of England, may be put to answer all and every the premises, that such proceedings, examinations, trials, sentences, and judgment, may be hereupon had, as shall be agreeable to justice; and farther prayed justice against him, saying the blood that had been spilt cried for it.

On the king's attempting an endeavour to shew the incompetency of this court to try the question, he was ever interrupted by Cook, who complained to the court of the time being trifled away, and moved, that if the king would not plead to the things complained of in the charge, judgment might be taken *pro confesso*: and the last day demanded judgment of the court against the prisoner at the bar (the title he gave the king), upon which sentence was given and execution soon after followed. So little appears Mr. Cook to have had any compunction for the part he acted in the trial, that he shortly after wrote a book, entitled, "Monarchy no Creature of God's making;" in which he states "that the late king was the fattest sacrifice that ever was offered to Queen Justice."

The parliament, to reward Mr. Cook, ordered him, as the thanks of the house, 300*l.* per annum, in the county of Waterford, in Ireland, whither they sent him likewise in quality of a judge. He was not long here before the commissioners for government in Ireland made choice of him as the chief judge to examine, try, and give sentence upon an act lately passed against the delinquents (as they were termed), those who had been found guilty of assisting the late king in his troubles. He continued to act in his judicial capacity in Ireland, until the restoration of Charles the Second, when he was seized, and sent prisoner to England, in order to take his trial for high-treason. During the time he remained in power, it was his practice occasionally to preach up and down the country, and being himself an Anabaptist, he particularly favoured all of that sect.

Mr. Cook, after remaining in confinement four months, was brought to the bar of the Old Bailey, October 14, 1660; and, after a trial that occupied the best part of the day, upon the clearest evidence as to his preparing and drawing the charge stated in the indictment, was found guilty.

On Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1660, Mr. Cook was drawn upon a hurdle from Newgate to Charing-cross, the place appointed for execution; and, in order to intimidate and disturb his thoughts, the disfigured head of Major-general Harrison (who had been executed a few days before) was placed, with the bare face before him, on the sledge; but, notwithstanding the dismal sight, he passed rejoicingly through the streets, as one borne up by that spirit, which man could not cast down. He ascended the ladder very cheerfully, and told the sheriff that as for himself he thanked God he could welcome death; but as for Mr. Peters (who was to die with him), he could very well have wished that he might be reprieved for some time, for that he was neither prepared nor fit to die. After some farther observations, the executioner did his office, and being quartered, his head was ordered to be set on Westminster Hall, and his limbs were set upon the gates of the city of London.

FABIAN PHILIPS; *from a miniature. G. P. Harding sc. 4to.*

Fabian Philips was born at Prestbury, in Gloucestershire, on the 28th of September, 1601, and in early youth passed some time in

one of the inns of Chancery, and thence removed to the Middle Temple, where he attained a great knowledge of the law. His principles were decidedly royal; he was a strenuous assertor of the king's prerogative, and so zealous in his endeavours to serve the unfortunate Charles I. that two days before the king was beheaded, and in defiance of the dangers to which such a conduct exposed him, he drew up a protestation against the "intended murder," and caused it to be printed, and affixed to posts in all the public places. He also published, in 1649, a pamphlet entitled, "*Veritas Inconculsa*"; or, King Charles I. no man of blood, but a martyr for his people." In 1653, when the courts of justice at Westminster, especially the Chancery, were voted down by the Long Parliament, he published his "Considerations against the dissolving and taking them away:" for which he afterward received the thanks of Lenthall, the former speaker, and one of the "Keepers of the Liberties of England." After the restoration of Charles II. when the bill for abolishing tenures was depending in parliament, he published his "*Tenencla non Tollenda*; or the necessity of preserving Tenures in Capitæ, and by Knight's Service, &c." and in 1663, he published "*The Antiquity, Legality, Reason, Duty, and Necessity, of Præemption and Pourveyance for the King.*" Both these tracts are in quarto: and he afterward printed many other pieces on subjects of a similar kind. He likewise assisted Dr. Bates in his "*Elenchus Motuum*;" especially by searching the offices and records for authorities for that work. His passion for royal prerogative was far superior to his sagacity; for so late as 1681, he wrote his "*Ursa Major et Minor*; shewing that there is no such fear, as is factiously pretended, of popery and arbitrary power." He died on the 17th of November, 1690, in his eighty-ninth year, and was buried at Twyford, in Middlesex.

For some time Mr. Philips was filacer for London, Middlesex, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire; and he is reputed to have spent considerable sums in searching records and writings, and publishing in favour of the prerogative; yet the only advantage he derived was the place of a commissioner for regulating the law; worth 200*l.* per annum, but which only existed two years.

RICHARD LANGHORN, (counsellor at law).  
*E. Lutterel f. 4to. mezz.*



RICHARD LANGHORN; *mez.* W. Richardson; 4to. executed 14 July, 1679.

RICHARD LANGHORN, &c. in *Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons;"* 8vo.

Richard Langhorn, a Papist, who had long passed for a Protestant, was much employed by the Jesuits in the management of their affairs. Though he was said to be of a fair character in his profession, his conduct, on some occasions, seems to have been sufficiently artful and jesuitical. A little before the restoration, he engaged a half-witted person to manage elections for him in Kent; and was asked by Mr. John Tillotson,\* who was privy to the secret, why he employed so weak a man in that business. He very frankly told him, that it was a maxim with him to employ men of his character; because, if such agents should take it into their heads to turn informers, it would be easy to invalidate their evidence, by representing them as madmen. He was convicted, upon the testimony of Titus Oates, of conspiring the death of the king. During his trial, and at the place of execution, he persisted in asserting his innocence; but his enemies gave little or no credit to his asseverations. It was even said, that prevarication and falsehood for the Catholic cause, was not only allowed, but deemed meritorious by the church of Rome; and that a man who dared to perjure himself for the Romish religion, was esteemed but little inferior, in point of merit, to one that dared to die for it. He was executed the 14th of July, 1679.

“RICHARD GRAVES, esq. of Mickleton,† a bencher and reader of Lincoln’s Inn, clerk of the peace, and receiver-general for the county of Middlesex. He had two wives, by whom he had issue nineteen children; six sons, and thirteen daughters; and died 1669, aged 59.” *G. Vertuc sc. h. sh.†*

\* Afterward archbishop of Canterbury. See Burnet’s “Hist. of his own Time,” p. 230.

† Near Campden, in Gloucestershire.

‡ The late Mr. Graves, a clergyman, who wrote “The Spiritual Quixote,” an ingenious romance in the manner of Cervantes, was descended from this family.

## SCOTCH LAWYERS.

SIR JOHN NISBET, of Dirleton, lord-advocate.  
*Paton del. R. White sc. h. sh.*

Sir John Nisbet, an eminent and upright lawyer, an excellent scholar, and an uncorrupt patriot, particularly distinguished himself by pleading against a standing militia in Scotland, in the reign of Charles II. in which he was one of the commissioners that treated with those of England concerning a union of the two kingdoms. He was succeeded in his office of king's advocate by Sir George Mackenzie.\*

GEORGIUS MACKENZIUS, a valle rosarum, &c.  
*P. Vandrebanc sc. h. sh.*

SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE; *arms; motto, "Firma vel ardua;" h. sh. R. Wood.*

SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE. *W. Richardson; 8vo.*

SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE; *in an oval; folio.*

There is a good portrait of him, much like this print, in the picture gallery at Oxford.

Sir George Mackenzie, an able lawyer, a polite scholar, and a celebrated wit, was king's advocate† in Scotland, in the reign of Charles and James II. He was learned in the laws of nature and nations; and particularly in those of his own country, which he illustrated and defended by his excellent writings. He finished his studies at the universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrew's, before he was sixteen years of age; and is said to have pleaded at the bar before he was twenty. He was a great master of forensic eloquence, on which he has written an elegant discourse,‡ which contains a brief,

\* Burnet.

† This answers to the office of attorney-general in England.

‡ It is entitled "Idea Eloquentiæ forensis hodiernæ," &c.

but comprehensive compendium of the laws of Scotland. The politeness of his learning, and the sprightliness of his wit, were conspicuous in all his pleadings, and shone in his ordinary conversation. Mr. Dryden acknowledges, that he was unacquainted with what he calls "the beautiful turn of words and thoughts" in poetry, till they were explained and exemplified to him, in a conversation which he had with "that noble wit of Scotland, Sir George Mackenzie."\* He has written several pieces of history and antiquities, and also essays upon various subjects; none of which were more admired, than his "Moral Essay upon Solitude, preferring it to public Employment, such as Fame, Command, Riches, Pleasure, Conversation," &c. This was answered by Mr. John Evelyn. It is hard to say which of these gentlemen was capable of enjoying the pleasures of solitude in a more exquisite degree. But Mr. Evelyn, who in his character resembled *Atticus*, as much as Sir George did *Cicero*, was so honest, as to prefer the active life to speculative indolence, from a consciousness that it is infinitely more for the advantage of mankind. Sir George came into England soon after the revolution, with a view of enjoying that learned retirement which he longed for in the university of Oxford. In June, 1690, he was admitted as a student into the Bodleian Library; but died within a year after his admission, at his lodgings in London, on the 2d of May, 1691. He was a great benefactor to literature, having founded the advocates' library at Edinburgh, which now contains above thirty thousand volumes.† His works were printed at Edinburgh, in 1716, in two volumes folio. See the reign of JAMES II.

SIR JOHN GILMOUR, president of the court of sessions of Scotland; *from an original picture painted by old Scougal, at Inch, near Edinburgh. C. B. Ryley sc. 8vo.*

Sir John Gilmour, of Craigmillar, a Scotch advocate, who had, at the restoration of King Charles the Second, the more credit, having always favoured the king's side, obtained the high office of president of the court of session, in which post he gave an applauded instance of his impartiality, in the stand which he made in behalf

\* Dedication to Dryden's "Juvenal," p. 132, 133, 5th edit.

† Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," p. 48.

of Archibald Campbell, the first marquis of Argyle, on his trial for treason, in which an attempt was made to convict the noble prisoner of the murder of King Charles the First, by presumption and precedent. Gilmour declared, that he abhorred the attainting of a man upon so remote a presumption as that adduced, and looked upon it to be less justifiable than the much-decried attainder of the Earl of Strafford; and therefore undertook the argument against the Earl of Middleton; and had so clearly the better of him, that, although the parliament was prejudiced against the marquis, and every thing was likely to pass which might blacken him, yet, when it was put to the vote, the noble prisoner was acquitted of the charge, by a great majority.

Gilmour presided at the head of the court of session ten years with great dignity and ability; viz. from June 1st, 1661, to January 17th, 1671-2; at which time he was succeeded by Sir David Dalrymple, viscount Stair.

SIR PATRICK LYON, of Carse, knt. judge of the high court of Admiralty of the kingdom of Scotland.  
*R. White ad vivum sc. h. sh.*

## CLASS VII.

### MEN OF THE SWORD.

JACOBUS TURNER, eques auratus; *in armour, arms, motto, "Tu ne cede Malis."* *R. White sc. h. sh.*

Sir James Turner was a man of great natural courage, which was sometimes inflamed to an uncommon degree of ferocity, by strong liquors; in the use of which he freely indulged himself. When the laws against conventicles were put in execution in Scotland, he was ordered to quarter the guards, of whom he had the command, in different parts of that kingdom; and, in an arbitrary manner, to levy fines, and otherwise punish the delinquents. He

treated the people with such rigour as gave the highest offence: and happening to fall into their hands unarmed, he expected every moment to be sacrificed to their resentment. But as they found by his orders, which they seized with his other papers, that he had been enjoined to act with still greater rigour, they spared his life. He was frequently reprimanded by Lord Rothes and Archbishop Sharp for treating the people with too great lenity, but never for his acts of violence. He was a man of learning, and wrote "Essays on the Art of War," published in folio, 1683.

COLONEL GILES STRANGEWAYS, of Melbury Sampford, in Dorsetshire.

"The rest fame speaks, and make his virtues known,  
By's zeal for the church, and loyalty to the throne.  
The artist in his draught doth art excel,  
None but himself, himself can parallel.\*  
But if his steel could his great mind express,  
That would appear in a much nobler dress."

*D. Loggan ad vivum delin. h. sh. scarce.*

GILES STRANGEWAYS. *Clamp sc.*

This worthy gentleman, who descended from one of the most ancient and respectable families in Dorsetshire, was representative in parliament for that county,† and one of the privy council to

\* Theobald seems to have adopted this line, with very little variation, in his "Double Falsehood,"

None but himself can be his parallel.

The thought is so very singular, that it is extremely improbable that two persons should have hit upon it, and varied so little in the expression.‡ Sir William Temple has varied more; where speaking of Cæsar, he says, that he was "equal only to himself."§

† It appears from the "Notitia Parliamentaria," that the county of Dorset has not been without a representative of this family from the reign of Mary, to that of George I. In the former of these reigns, Giles Strangeways, knt. was member of parliament for that county.

‡ See Bathos, &c. chap. vii.

§ See the "Essay on the Gardens of Epicurus."

Charles II. In the time of the civil war, he had the command of a regiment in that part of the royal army which acted under Prince Maurice in the West. In 1645, he was imprisoned in the Tower for his active loyalty, where he continued in patient confinement for two years, and upwards of six months. There is a fine medalion of him, struck upon this occasion; on the reverse of which is represented that part of the Tower which is called Cæsar's; with this inscription, *Decusque adversa dederunt*.<sup>\*</sup> When Charles fled into the West, in disguise, after the battle of Worcester, he sent him three hundred broad pieces;† which were, perhaps, the most seasonable present that the royal fugitive ever received. But this was but a small part of the sum which is to be placed to the account of his loyalty; as the house of Strangeways paid no less than 35,000*l.* for its attachment to the crown.‡ *Ob.* 1675. The present Countess of Ilchester is heiress of this family.

GENERAL ROSSITIER, parliament general; in *Simon's "Medals,"* plate 20.

General Rossitier, of Somerby, in the county of Lincoln, commanded the Lincolnshire troops, and with Pointz besieged Shalford-house, in 1645; and afterward concurred with Fairfax and Monk in the restoration, and received the honour of knighthood. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Samwell, of Upton, in the county of Northampton, bart.

COLONEL JOHN BARKSTEAD; *an oval, in the same plate with Colonel Okey and Miles Corbet, h. sh. very scarce.*

COLONEL JOHN BARKSTEAD, *with his seal and autograph; 8vo.*

COLONEL JOHN BARKSTEAD. *W. Richardson; 8vo.*

<sup>\*</sup> Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 115.

† See "An Account of the Preservation of King Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester," (published by Sir David Dalrymple) p. 46.

‡ Lloyd's "Memoirs."

John Barkstead was by profession a goldsmith, and kept a shop in the Strand ; but on the breaking out of the civil war he quitted trade, and entered into the parliament army ; where he so much distinguished himself by his service and zeal in the cause he had embarked in, that he was made captain of a foot company under Colonel Ven, at Windsor ; and shortly after made governor of Reading. He so actively discharged the trust reposed in him, as particularly to attract the notice of Cromwell, who never was at a loss to discover merit, and to appropriate the talents of those who were possessed of it, to his own use and service ; and, on his becoming possessed of supreme power, knighted Barkstead, and made him one of his lords. He had previously, by the parliament, been intrusted with the custody of the Tower, in which office the Protector fully confirmed him ; and likewise appointed him major-general of London. Barkstead though a thorough republican, joined in every change of government during the usurpation ; and is reported to have amassed great wealth by extortion from the unfortunate loyalists committed to his custody, while keeper of the Tower ; whom, on several occasions, he is said to have treated with uncommon severity, by which conduct, he became equally odious and detestable to them, as Bradshaw, or Cromwell himself.

On the restoration of monarchy, feeling the danger he stood in, he fled to the continent, and lurked for some time in various parts of Germany, under feigned names, but at length settled at Hanau, where he was elected a burgess ; but imprudently quitting that free city, in company with Colonel Okey and Miles Corbet, in order to join their wives whom they had appointed to meet at Delft, in Holland ; the circumstance coming to the knowledge of Sir George Downing, the British envoy for the king at the Hague, he caused Barkstead and his two companions to be arrested and conveyed to England, in order to take their trials for the share they had in the death of the late king.

After having remained some time prisoners in the Tower, Barkstead, with Corbet and Okey, were brought to the King's Bench bar, and there demanded what they could say for themselves, why they should not die according to law, the act of attainder being read to them ; to which they alleged, they were not the same persons therein described, but sufficient witness being in readiness to prove their identity, sentence of death, was pronounced against them ; and on Saturday, April 19th, 1662, all three were executed at Tyburn. The head of Barkstead was set upon a pole, and

placed on Traitor's Gate, in the Tower ; of which place he had been governor.—The treason he stood charged with, was, the attendance he gave every day on the trial of the late king, and signing the warrant for his execution.

The royalists gave out that he died meanly, having, as supposed, taken some stupifying drug previous to his leaving the prison. Ludlow, on the contrary, asserts, that he died with cheerfulness and courage, no way derogating from a soldier, and true Englishman ; and though he was not in England at the time, little question can arise but he had a faithful report of the transactions that took place with respect to the manner with which the judges of Charles the First were proceeded against, and the way in which they underwent the sentence pronounced against them.

Col. FRANCIS HACKER ; *from an original picture. G. Barrett sc. 4to.*

Col. FRANCIS HACKER. *Cook sc. 8vo.*

Colonel Hacker was one of those soldiers of fortune that rose to rank, and became noticed, throughout the troubles of the times they lived in. Very little is known of his private history, or from what family he was descended. As a soldier and officer he was held in great trust by Cromwell and his party, and acted a principal part in the tragedy of King Charles the First. The particulars of the share Colonel Hacker had in that transaction, is related by Colonel Tomlinson, at Hacker's trial, in the following words : " I had indeed to do with the guard ; being then an officer of the army, a colonel of horse. When the king came to St. James's, it was observed by some, that there was too great an access of people admitted to the king ; and within a day or two after, there was a party of halberdiers appointed for the stricter observing the guard ; they were commanded by three gentlemen, of whom this prisoner at the bar was one. The orders every day for removing the person of the king were commonly directed to four persons, and those were, myself, Lieutenant-colonel Cobbet, Captain Merryman, and one more ; but the guards that still went along were the halberdiers. So that every day when the king did go to Westminster, he went to Sir Robert Cotton's house, and so far I went with him, but never saw him at that pretended high court of justice. When



he used to go to Westminster Hall, Serjeant Dendy used to come, and demand that the king should go to the high court of justice, and Colonel Hacker did ordinarily go with him, with the halberdiers. It was my custom to stay in the room till he came back again. These orders continued during the time of his trial. After the sentence was given, on the day whereon the execution was to be done, it was ordered, that the guards that were for the security of the person of the king should cease, when a warrant from the high court of justice for the execution should be produced." Colonel Tomlinson further deposed, "that Colonel Hacker led the king forth on the day of his execution, followed by the bishop of London, and was there in prosecution of that warrant, and upon the same their orders were at an end."

This evidence of Tomlinson was corroborated by Colonel Huncks, who stated, "that a little before the hour the king died, he was in Ireton's chamber, in Whitehall, where Ireton and Harrison were in bed together; that Cromwell, Colonel Hacker, Lieutenant-colonel Phayer, Axtel, and himself, were standing at the door, Colonel Hacker reading the warrant; but upon witnesses' refusal to draw up an order for the executioner, Cromwell would have no delay, but stepping to a table that stood by the door, on which were pens, ink, and paper, he wrote something; which as soon as he had done, gives the pen to Hacker, who also wrote something, on which the execution of the king followed."

He was found guilty, and executed at Tyburn, October 19, 1660. His body was put into a hearse sent to the place of execution by his son, who had begged it of the king; and the request being granted, without quartering, the son caused him to be buried in the city of London.

Col. JOHN JONES; *a small head, in the frontispiece to the Speeches, Passages, and Letters of several Persons lately executed*; 1661; 8vo.

Col. JOHN JONES, *with his seal and autograph*; 8vo.

Colonel Jones, by birth a Welshman, came at a very early age to London, and was patronised by his kinsman Sir Thomas Middleton, lord mayor in the year 1613.—In this gentleman's service he lived many years; but the wars coming on, he entered into the

parliament army, and shortly attained to the rank of captain. In his principles, he was a strict republican, and was taken great notice of by the Cromwelian party; through whose interest he obtained a seat in parliament, and came to be made governor of Anglesey, in North Wales.

Colonel Jones, Miles Corbet, Edmund Ludlow, &c. were sent commissioners of parliament for the government of Ireland, where Jones began with reforming the abuses which existed concerning the brewing of beer and ale, nor would he suffer any one to hold a public employment that were found tippling in alehouses. He was censured for discountenancing orthodox ministers, and encouraging a Mr. *Patients*, formerly a *stocking-footer* in London, to preach every Sunday before the council of Ireland, in Christ Church, Dublin; and that, finally, to go into an alehouse, or a Protestant church, during his domination, were crimes alike, and alike punished; insomuch that none but *Anabaptists* and *Welshmen* were entertained at that time in beneficial places.

After settling the affairs of Ireland to his full desire, Colonel Jones returned to England, and was in great favour with the Protector,\* who constituted him one of his lords; but upon his death, in the protectorate of his successor Richard, Jones was again made one of the commissioners for the government of Ireland, and went over in July, 1659, with Ludlow, who was commander-in-chief of the forces; but Ludlow soon after returning to England, and being well convinced of Jones's ability and principles, left him his deputy there; armed with this double power of commissioner, and head of the military department, in the execution of what he deemed requisite, he gave great umbrage to Mr. Steele, then chancellor of Ireland, a man of haughty spirit, who thought his province invaded, and in disgust left Ireland, and the government thereof to his more successful rival in power.

In the interim the Rump Parliament was turned out by Lambert, and a committee of safety appointed. On the 6th of December following, about five o'clock in the evening, Colonel Sir Theophilus Jones, Colonel Bridges, and two or three more discountenanced officers, in pursuance of a design very privately contrived, and carried on, seized on Colonel Jones, and the rest of the then council of Ireland, took the castle of Dublin, and declared for a parliament; and General Monk, who was then in Scotland, and had

\* Whose sister he married.

declared for the like. Jones was kept a close prisoner in the castle of Dublin, but the Rump Parliament coming into power again, sent for him and the rest over; but by the time he arrived in London, the secluded members had regained their seats in parliament, and outvoted all republican principles. Preparation being made for the king's coming home, Jones carefully hid himself; but notwithstanding his concealment, he was discovered one evening about twilight in Finsbury Fields, apprehended, and carried prisoner to the Tower of London, where he remained till he was brought to his trial.

On the 12th of October, 1660, Mr. Jones was put to the bar, his bedfellow, Mr. Scot, being immediately before tried and found guilty. He said he considered it but vain in him to plead any thing in justification of what he stood charged with; for that the arguments of the court and council were the same, and that they had contrived to overwhelm any attempt of the prisoners to make a defence, and in consequence pleaded only to the general issue, and was of course found guilty.

On the Wednesday following, Mr. Jones, with Thomas Scot, Gregory Clement, Adrian Scroop, and Francis Hacker, were drawn on hurdles to Charing-cross, and there executed.

**RICHARD DEANE;** *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon;" 4to.*

**RICHARD DEANE,** *with his seal and autograph.*  
*R. Grave sc. 8vo.*

Richard Deane is said to have been a servant to one Button, a toyman in Ipswich, and to have been the son of a person in the same employment. When the civil war broke out, he entered the parliament army as a matross in the train of artillery; and rendered them so much service, particularly at Exeter, that he gradually rose to be a captain in the train, and afterward progressively, though rapidly, to be a colonel. He was one of those who, December 18, 1648, met Sir Thomas Widdrington and Mr. Whitlock, at the Rolls, with Lieutenant-general Cromwell, and Lenthall, the speaker of the House of Commons, under pretence of getting some settlement for the nation, and, as it were, combine both parliament, the army, and the law, in one common interest; but this

was only a plausible matter to give time to the army to effect the purpose they meditated against the person of the king, and it was therefore spun out for some days; though it does not appear that he was called upon again in the matter, which was chiefly left to Cromwell.

The heads of the army perceived, that if the king and parliament made up the quarrel between themselves, they should be disbanded; and having left their former professions, would be left destitute: to ward off, therefore, what of all things they dreaded, they determined to cut off the king, after modifying the parliament to their own mind, and lay the groundwork for making them their tools in future. Cromwell confided in Deane to take a very material part in this, which he did, and none was more active in carrying things to the last extremity; he, therefore, was named one of the judges in the high court of justice, and was most active in going through the office: he attended every sitting, except in the Painted Chamber on the 12th and 13th of January, and in Westminster Hall the 20th, and set his hand to the warrant for the king's execution.

In the month succeeding that of the king's death, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the navy, with Popham and Blake; and in April he became an admiral and general at sea, and went with Admiral Blake in a squadron in the Downs, whilst his regiment of horse was appointed by lot to go to Ireland, to subdue the rebels there; and he and Blake soon after set sail for Ireland, and put into Kinsale, to take the ships which were there, commanded by Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice; leaving Blake in that port, he with a squadron lay upon the western road. In February, 1649-50, he returned to Portsmouth in the Phoenix, and gave information to the parliament that several vessels with recruits were cast away upon the coast of Ireland in their passage thither.

The Dutch war breaking out, he was again sent to sea, and joined with Blake and Monk in commanding the navy; meeting with Van Tromp, the Dutch admiral, near the North-Foreland, they resolved to give him battle. Blake was to the northward when he first saw the Dutch navy off the coast of Flanders. The strength of both republics was called out to dispute which of the rivals was to command, and govern at sea. Tromp had to assist him Admirals Evertsen, De Wit, and De Ruyter.

Vice-admiral Lawson, at the head of the blue squadron, made

the attack, by charging through the Dutch fleet with forty ships. The squadron of De Ruyter were principally sufferers in this furious onset; Van Tromp therefore hastened to his assistance. Blake and Deane, who were both in the same ship, perceiving the admiral's movement, attacked him with the main body; the fleet continuing engaged until three in the afternoon, when the Dutch fled, and were pursued by the lightest of the English frigates; but, unfortunately, Deane fell at the first fire of the enemy, a cannon ball dividing his body at the onset. The second day the battle was renewed, and a most complete victory gained by the English. The battle was fought September 28, 1652.

A public thanksgiving was given for this victory, in gratitude to Providence for the first fruits of those naval conquests that afterward were to be so greatly illustrious. To evince the great esteem that the Protector had for private merit, a public funeral was decreed by him for the remains of the deceased admiral. The corpse was conveyed in a barge from Greenwich to Westminster, attended by many other barges and boats in mourning equipages. As they slowly passed along, the procession was saluted by the guns from the shipping at the Tower, and ordnance planted for that purpose in the way to Westminster Abbey, where the body was buried, attended by many persons of the greatest consequence in the government, invited by cards sent from the council; besides large bodies of the military; and to do his memory still more honour the Protector in person assisted. At the restoration, his body, with many others, was taken up and buried in a part of the cemetery of St. Margaret's church, adjoining the Abbey precincts.

The wealth that he gained was as great as his successes had been extraordinary. Amongst the estates he possessed was the manor of Havering, at Bower, in the county of Essex, the park of which he demolished, after it had for so long a space been appropriated for the chase, by our sovereigns, and where King Henry VIII. often came; it was in an eminent degree, likewise, the retiring place of our monarchs.

All his estates were seized by government, his name being inserted, though he was dead, in that part of the bill which excepted from pardon those more immediately concerned in the murder of King Charles.

Deane left a widow and children, who, from the time of his death to the funeral, had 100*l.* per day; and 600*l.* per annum in land was settled upon Mrs. Deane in reward for his public services.

**DANIEL AXTEL**; *a small head, in the frontispiece to the Lives, Speeches, and private Passages of those Persons lately executed. London, 1661; 8vo.*

**DANIEL AXTEL**; *a head, in an oval; 8vo.*

Axtel was a native of Bedfordshire, but settled in London, where his friends had sent him in order to be apprenticed to some trade. The business he chose was that of a grocer, which for some time he followed; but the troubles coming on, Axtel came to the determination of not remaining neuter, and entered the parliament army as a private soldier; but quickly arrived at the mark of more public notice. When the army were collected together at Newmarket, in a mutinous manner against the parliament, delegates were chosen out of each company to represent their grievances. Axtel (then but an ordinary officer) was pitched upon as an eminent and fit person to carry on their design of refusing to disband the army, when they were commanded thereunto by the parliament; and when the parliament and the king had come to the terms of peace in the Isle of Wight, he came up at the head of the deputies, and at the bar of the parliament-house impeached the members thereof, calling them rotten members, and other ill names; and at that time, being lieutenant-colonel to Colonel Hewson's regiment of foot, was particularly active the day the secluded members were driven from the House and imprisoned, and was more than ordinarily officious in that business.

Colonel Axtel commanded the guards every day during the trial of the king in Westminster Hall, and when the king came through the hall, he ordered the soldiers to cry Justice! Justice! When the charge was read, and the king called upon to answer in the name of the Commons of England, a lady (Fairfax) from the gallery said, "Not half the Commons of England;" which being heard by Axtel, he said to his soldiers, "Shoot the w—e, pull her down," with other insulting epithets; and on the last day of the court's sitting, previous to the sentence being given, he ordered them to cry, Execution! Execution!

Having made himself very busy and active in support of a commonwealth, in preference to kingly government, on discovering the republican cause to be lost, and Charles II. daily expected to land in England, Axtel committed himself to the private chamber of a particular friend, who, thinking himself not safe to entertain him after

proclamation was made for his apprehension, delivered him up to the first constable he could find, who carrying him before a justice of the peace, he was immediately committed a prisoner to the Tower.

Colonel Axtel was tried at the Old Bailey, October 15, 1660, found guilty, and executed at Tyburn, on the 19th of the same month. In his defence he averred himself to be no counsellor, no contriver, no parliament-man, none of the judges that tried the late king, but only obeyed the orders of his superior officers, and did not conceive himself guilty of a higher offence than the Earl of Essex, Fairfax, or Lord Manchester.

Col. ROBERT LILBURNE; *from a miniature by Sam<sup>l</sup>. Cooper; in the possession of Mr. R. Grave. Caroline Watson sc. 4to.*

Col. ROBERT LILBURNE; *mezz. Woodburn exc. 8vo.*

Col. ROBERT LILBURNE, *with his autograph and seal; 8vo.*

Robert Lilburne early imbibed a violent hatred to the court-party, which was no way diminished by the rigorous punishment inflicted through a Star-chamber sentence on his brother, the celebrated *free-born John*. On the first breaking out of the war, he joined the parliament army, and throughout the contest shewed the greatest bravery and conduct. He progressively rose to the rank of colonel, and was held in such estimation by the parliament, as well as the army, that he was appointed one of the leading men to form the tribunal, which brought the devoted Charles to trial. This was effected under the immediate influence and direction of Cromwell. The colonel sat as one of the king's judges, and attended in the Painted Chamber on the 15th, 17th, 19th, 23d, 25th, and 27th day of January, and all the days in Westminster Hall, and signed the warrant for execution.

In 1651, at the head of three regiments, he attacked and most completely defeated the Earl of Derby, who had mustered a considerable force at Wigan, in Lancashire; and so decisive was this victory, that of one thousand five hundred men the earl had brought into the field, he scarcely had thirty left, when he escaped

to King Charles the Second, at Worcester. The engagement lasted about an hour.

In 1653, he was appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland, which kingdom he greatly assisted in bringing to absolute submission to the English parliament; marching to the very extremity of the Highlands, being every where victorious: he remained there until 1654, and was as true to Cromwell, as he had been to the parliament. The Protector, when seated in full authority, placed the most unbounded confidence in Colonel Lilburne. He not only continued him one of the committee of his division in Yorkshire, of the city of York, but gave him very great authority under Lambert, the major-general; and when that officer shortly after fell into some discontent, and was superseded, the important trust he held was conferred on Lilburne, who appears to have been every way qualified to discharge the office to the satisfaction of his employer; for he was as assiduous in privately ruining the royalists, as he openly had been in the field. And when he had seized Lord Bellasyse at York, in 1655, he wrote to Secretary Thurloe, to know his highness's farther pleasure about him; "for as I remember," says he, "he was once pricked down, I entreat your speedy answer herein, and I shall be glad to know what you do in general with such *kind of cattle*." His conduct was particularly severe against the loyal clergy, whom he denominated "scandalous ministers."

At the restoration, he was excepted absolutely as to life and estate, though he had surrendered himself; and being brought to trial at the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey, Oct. 16th, 1660, he pleaded not guilty; but the facts of sitting the last day, and signing the warrant for putting the king to death being proved, he was convicted, and being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed, he replied, "I shall not wilfully nor obstinately deny the matter of fact; but, my lord, I must and I can, with a very good conscience, say, that what I did, I did it very innocently, without any intention of murder; nor was I ever plotter or contriver in the business. I was for the withdrawing of the court, when the king made the motion to have it withdrawn; and upon the day the king was put to death, I was so sensible of it, that I went to my chamber and mourned, and would, if it had been in my power, have preserved his life. My lord, I was not at all any disturber of the government; I never interrupted the parliament at all. I had no hand in these things, neither in 1648, nor at any other time. I



shall humbly beg the favour of the king, that he would be pleased to grant me his pardon, according to his declaration which I laid hold on, and rendered myself to the proclamation."

The counsel for the prosecution on this statement, observing they should urge nothing more against him, his life was spared, but he was sent prisoner to the Isle of St. Nicholas, near Plymouth, where he died in August, 1665, aged 52. He left several children, and his father being living at the time of his trial, and no way implicated in the troubles of the times, the colonel's children inherited their grandfather's estate of *Thickly Punchardon*, Durham, and several others in Yorkshire.

**ADRIAN SCROOP**; *a small head, in the frontispiece to the Lives, Speeches, and private Passages of those Persons lately executed. London, 1661; 8vo.*

**ADRIAN SCROOP**, *with his seal and autograph; 4to.*

Colonel Adrian Scroop was descended of a very ancient and respectable family in Buckinghamshire, the head of which was ennobled. Mr. Scroop himself was possessed of a very considerable estate, was of puritanical principles, and a great stickler against episcopacy. On the commencement of the troubles, he took up arms in support of the parliament, and went forth at first a captain of horse, which he raised himself, at the head of which he appeared at Edge-hill. He immediately after attained the rank of major, and soon became a colonel of horse.

In 1647, he united with other officers in the army, in presenting a charge against the eleven members, whom the parliament had taken exceptions to, and was sent to suppress a revolt, as it was termed, in Dorsetshire, occasioned by a clergyman of the church of England, named Wake, having presumed to use the liturgy to his congregation; and when the Puritans had gone in to prevent it, the people had rescued their minister, and soundly beaten those sent to apprehend him, which was so great a grievance, that the committee of Derby-house had represented the outrage to the general.

Colonel Scroop's sentiments were so well known in respect to a republican government, and the dislike he had to the person of the king, that he was appointed one of the commissioners of the high

court of justice; which he said he was led into through the persuasion of Cromwell, as being an officer in the army, though he was never in parliament; and what was rarely seen in any other members of that tribunal, he sat every day in the Painted Chamber, and in Westminster Hall, and signed and sealed the warrant for execution.

After the death of the king, Colonel Scroop's regiment was drawn by lot to go to Ireland; but his men chose to act as they thought most convenient for their own ease, and declared they would not go thither; but sent letters to general Ireton to acquaint him with their resolution; but at length some of the men softened and declared for their general, expressing their readiness to go whithersoever he commanded, and the rest immediately followed their example. Scroop was, however, excused going to that kingdom, being appointed in October, 1649, governor of Bristol Castle, where he remained for some time; and when the parliament thought proper to slight that government, he was appointed, in 1657, one of the commissioners to Scotland, in conjunction with General Monk, Lord Broghill, and others; this change was contrived by the policy of Cromwell, who felt convinced Scroop's republican sentiments might have done him much mischief in so important a place as Bristol; and that his title of Protector was equally obnoxious as that of a king could be. Ludlow was of this opinion. When speaking of Scroop's removal, he says, "not daring to trust a person of so much honour and worth with a place of that consequence."

Upon the arrival of Charles the Second in England, he issued a proclamation commanding those that were his father's judges to appear, who had either fled the kingdom or hidden themselves, in order to claim the indemnity within a limited time. Colonel Scroop, in order to avail himself of this benefit, comes in and delivers himself to the speaker, with some others, and a vote was made, that he should be only fined a year's value of his estate: but soon after falling into discourse with General Brown, concerning the trial and death of the king, Colonel Scroop strenuously justified himself as to the way in which he had acted, and said, "*He did believe it to be no murder,*" with other expressions tending to prove that the king did deserve death; which being reported to the parliament, he was wholly excepted out of the act of general pardon: and being brought to his trial in the Old Bailey, Oct. 12, 1660, he pleaded not guilty, and in his defence stated he did not so much as attempt to justify the act of which he stood accused, as the power by which

he acted, saying the authority was owned both at home and abroad, and that he was no parliament man, but acted by their authority and commission, who were then the supreme authority of the nations, and he hoped that authority would excuse him. This plea, however, being overruled, the jury were directed, who brought him in guilty; and on Wednesday, Oct. 17th following, he was brought from Newgate to Charing-cross, upon a hurdle; appearing very cheerful during this his last earthly journey, and viewed the gibbet undismayed, but bewailed his unfortunate discourse with General Brown, which he attributed as the cause of his being brought thither. After praying some time very fervently, he was hung, and afterward quartered.

THOMAS SCOT; *a small head, in the frontispiece to the Lives, Speeches, and Private Passages of those Persons lately executed. London, 1661; 8vo.*

THOMAS SCOT; *small oval. J. P. Harding sc. 8vo.*

THOMAS SCOT; *small oval, with his seal and autograph; 8vo.*

Mr. Scot was of very respectable descent, of good property, and had received a liberal education; though his adversaries, by way of reproach, make him out to have been the son of a mean brewer, and assert that he also had carried on the same business in Bride-well Precinct. But Ludlow, who was intimately connected with him, informs us, that he was educated in the university of Cambridge; a thing very unlikely, had his friends been of the mean account stated. Certain it is, that he was a man of considerable abilities, and acted as a solicitor at Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire; for which borough, upon a vacancy in the Long Parliament, he was elected to serve as member; and, by his alliance with Sir Thomas Mauliveler, in wedding his daughter, greatly strengthened his means and power. On this event taking place, he abandoned the profession of an attorney, and entered the parliament army as a major, and was made one of their committee for the county of Berks.

He particularly distinguished himself in bringing to trial the un-

fortunate Charles the First, sitting as one of the commissioners, and signed the warrant for his execution. In the Commonwealth he made a very conspicuous figure, and was constantly named one of the executive body; for he was appointed in the councils of state in 1649, 1650, and 1651; and during all the time the Long Parliament continued, he had considerable power, and bore a great sway in their proceedings. But, upon that revolution, that transferred the power into the hands of Cromwell, his influence was over, and he became extremely dissatisfied, and looked upon Oliver as a betrayer of that common cause, the republicans had ventured every thing to establish. He however strove, and procured a seat in that parliament, which conferred upon the man he so much disliked, the title of Protector; which, with all the opposition he made to the adoption of, he possessed not power sufficient to prevent. Aylesbury also returned him in the second parliament called by his highness; and in 1656, he was chosen for that place, and endeavoured to be for the borough of Wickham, in Suffolk; of which, Secretary Thurloe, writing to Henry Cromwell, major-general of the army in Ireland, says, "Tom Scot was not content with his election of Aylesbury, but endeavoured to be chosen at Wickham, but lost it there. Colonel Bridges, late major to Okey, is chosen, who, as your lordship knows, is a very honest sober man."

Upon the downfall of the Cromwelian interest he rose to a greater consequence than ever he had possessed, and was considered as one of the firmest supporters of the republic. In November, 1659, he was appointed one of the council of state, where he constantly attended, giving out and sealing commissions for raising of forces; and they appointed him secretary of state, and custos rotulorum of the city of Westminster.

When General Monk arrived with the army in London, and restored the secluded members of the Long Parliament, in order to a dissolution with their own consent, Mr. Crew, one of the members, moved, that before they separated, they should bear witness against the horrid murder of the king; one of the members protesting that he had neither hand or heart in the affair. Mr. Scot rose in his place, and replied, "Though I know not where to hide my head at this time, yet I dare not refuse to own, that not only my hand, but my heart also was in it; and I desire no greater honour in this world, than that the following inscription may be engraven on my tomb: HERE LIETH ONE WHO HAD A HAND AND A HEART IN THE EXECUTION OF CHARLES STUART, LATE KING OF ENGLAND;"

and then left the house, followed by all those attached to his principles.

In order to escape the impending storm, Mr. Scot got on board a vessel to escape to the continent, but was intercepted by a kind of piratical crew, who suspecting what he really was, one of the proscribed republicans (without, however, being able to ascertain it), after plundering him with impunity, set him on shore in Hampshire. He still contrived to find friends, who procured him another vessel, which conveyed him to Flanders; where, the instant he landed, he was seized by an agent for the king; but Don Alonzo Cardenas, governor of the Netherlands, who had received some civilities from Mr. Scot, while he was ambassador to the Commonwealth, with true Castilian honour set him at liberty. Mr. Scot now considered the best way he could act, would be to surrender himself voluntarily to the English agent, in order that he might the better claim the benefit of the act of indemnity, within the time limited by law; and was brought over to England in order to take his trial, which took place at the Old Bailey, Oct. 12, 1660; when, notwithstanding his plea of surrendering to the king's proclamation, he was found guilty, and executed at Charing-cross, the 19th of the same month; having rendered himself too obnoxious to receive mercy!

JOHN HUTCHINSON, esq. *Neagle sc. 4to.*

JOHN HUTCHINSON, esq. *with his seal and autograph.*  
*R. Grave sc. 8vo.*

John Hutchinson, esq. was eldest son of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, of Outhorpe, or Obethorpe, in Nottinghamshire, knight. Sir Thomas was one of the representatives in the Long Parliament, for the county of Nottingham, and both father and son were of the parliament-committee for it.

This gentleman drew his sword in the interest of the parliament, and entered very deeply into their designs from the commencement of the civil war, and rose from a cornet to be a colonel. The parliament intrusted him with the important post of being governor of Nottingham Castle; and in 1643, he wrote to his employers, that the Earl of Newcastle had offered him 10,000*l.* to appoint him governor of it under the king, and make it hereditary in his family, and also to create him a baron, if he would surrender to him for the

use of his majesty ; all which he had refused.—In the following year, he attacked a part of the king's garrison of Newark, slew Captain Thimbleby, and took fifty prisoners ; and the next day, captured more of the loyalists ; in which number were twenty gentlemen and officers, with sixty of their horses and furniture.

He was not so fortunate in the year 1645, for a troop of horse from the same place having stormed a fort upon Trent-bridge, near his garrison, became master of it, and put about forty of them to the sword. At this time there existed some differences between the governor and the committee of the county ; and it being so great and important a situation which he held, it was referred to a committee of both kingdoms to take care for the safety of the place. He was then a member of the House of Commons for the county, upon the death of his father. A little time after he had another engagement with the royal troops, and obtaining the advantage, took sixty horse and forty-eight foot, some officers and arms. As one of the army he was extremely active against the king, and being appointed one of the commissioners of the high court of justice, he was both publicly and privately busy in the ruin of the unfortunate monarch ; being one of the committee for carrying it on, he sat every day in the Painted Chamber, and in Westminster Hall, except on the 12th and 25th days of January, and signed the warrant for execution.

The parliament, under the control of the army, named him one of the council of state in 1649, and 1650, but he never more was trusted. A mutual jealousy taking place between him and Cromwell, he was deprived of his government of Nottingham Castle ; which was at length ordered to be demolished by its last governor, Captain Poulton, though it had been repaired at a very great expense, and rebuilt in a very beautiful manner. It is observable, that a great part had been taken down, and the iron, and other materials, sold by King Charles I. just before the civil war. Col. Hutchinson was now reduced to the state of a private gentleman, from which the Protector would not permit him to again emerge ; for when, in 1656, he wished to be returned for the county of Nottingham, he was so opposed by the government, that he lost his election.

When the republican government was restored, he again took his place in the Long Parliament that reassembled ; and to the great surprise of all, extremely pressed the House to proceed against Sir Henry Vane, for not removing into the country, according to their order, though he was, it was known, indisposed as not to be able without great danger to his life ; but at this time he had made his

peace, through General Monk, with King Charles II. though it is wonderful by what means, for he had then no government, or important castle to deliver up. He was not therefore put in the exceptive clause in the bill of indemnity as one of the king's judges, which saved himself and his family from public disgrace: but he was too obnoxious to retain his seat in the convention parliament, or to go at large; he was therefore sent prisoner to Deal Castle, in Kent, where he died, and his remains were sent to Outhorpe, and buried in the vault he had long before prepared, when he rebuilt the church. In his religious principles he set out as a rigid Presbyterian; but afterward became a staunch Independent, and died in the communion of the church of England.

By his pardon he was enabled to leave his seat and manor of Outhorpe, and the manor of Salterford, in the forest, with his acquired property, to his son, Charles Hutchinson, esq. The family sold their large seat and estate of Outhorpe about the year 1770, when they removed to Woodhall Park, in Hatfield, Herts, which came to them by marriage with the heiress of the Botelers; but the Rev. Julius Hutchinson, of Bowes, near Southgate, in Middlesex, about the year 1790, disposed of it to the Marquis of Salisbury, who had pulled down the old mansion, though the repairing of it had cost that gentleman from 3000*l.* to 4000*l.*

Major-Gen. Sir THOMAS MORGAN; *a whole length etching. E. B. Gulston fecit; half sheet.*

Major-Gen. Sir THOMAS MORGAN; *from an original picture in the collection of — Tynte, esq. R. Cooper sc. 4to.*

The first intelligence we have of this republican commander, is recorded in a successful plan he laid to surprise a garrison, in the interest of King Charles the First; which he effected in the following manner: the besieged governor wanting hands to work in the fortress, issued out a precept in the king's name, directed to the constables, &c. in the neighbourhood, to send in such persons as were likely to serve and assist on the occasion. Morgan, at that time a colonel in the Commonwealth's service, being apprised of the governor's intention, disguised a number of his troopers, in smock-

frocks and other country apparel, at the head of whom preceded a fellow, representing a constable, at the head of the supposed loyal recruits. In the mean time he had taken care to place a quantity of arms and ammunition within a few paces from the entrance to the besieged place. The sentinels on duty, not doubting but the party were friends, readily admitted them within the works, and were in consequence soon mastered; and the remnant of the rebel party, with Colonels Birch and Morgan at their head, made an easy conquest of the royalists.

He appears to have been in great favour with Oliver Cromwell, by whom he was intrusted with the command of the English forces, which Cromwell sent to assist the French against the Spaniards, in the year 1657, at the siege of Dunkirk. The particulars are drawn up by the general himself, under the following title: "A true and just Relation of Major-general Sir Thomas Morgan's Progress in France and Flanders, with the six thousand English, in the Years 1657 and 1658, at the taking of Dunkirk, and other important Places:" London, 1699; quarto. It has been reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany, and in Morgan's *Phoenix Britannicus*.

When General Monk was making a party in Scotland, he became jealous of the rising greatness of General Lambert; and when the latter with his army had passed York, Monk called an assembly of the Scottish nation, whom he prevailed on to advance him an arrear of twelve months' tax over the kingdom; and after he had assigned those whom he thought fit to leave behind him, he placed the whole under the command of Major-general Morgan. To this circumstance may be attributed the easy terms on which Morgan made his peace with the royal party. The latest notice we have of the major-general, is the attendance made at the funeral of his old commander, Monk, duke of Albemarle, where he carried the gundon, supported by Sir John Griffith, and Colonel Henry Marckham.

Colonel JOHN RUSSELL, brother to William, first duke of Bedford; *from the original by Dobson, in the gallery at Althorp. Worthington sc. 8vo.*

Colonel JOHN RUSSELL; *in Harding's "Biographical Mirrour."* S. Harding del. 4to.

Colonel John Russell was the youngest son of Francis, earl of



Bedford, by Catharine, sole daughter and heiress of Giles Bridges, lord Chandos. He very early embraced a military life, and served with great reputation during the civil wars, in the cause of King Charles I.; and after the restoration of King Charles II. was made colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, and died unmarried.

The true and lively portraiture of that valiant and worthy patriot and captain SIR GEORGE RAWDON, knight and baronet; *Ætatis suæ* 63. *R. White delin. et sculp. 4to.*

This head belongs to a set, which was engraved for a genealogical history of his family, in manuscript; from which Mr. Thoresby has given us some extracts, in his "Ducatus Leodiensis."

Sir George Rawdon was of the elder branch of the family of that name, long seated at Rawdon, in the neighbourhood of Leeds, in Yorkshire. In 1641, he went into Ireland, in the quality of serjeant-major to Lord Conway's regiment of foot; where he bravely attacked the rebels, and gave the first check to their rapid progress. He was afterward made a major of horse, and had, for a long time, the sole command of the cavalry in the province of Ulster. He signalized his valour upon many other occasions; and was universally esteemed an excellent soldier. He was, for his eminent services, created a baronet, on the 20th of May, 1665; and died in August, 1683, in the 82d year of his age. He married Dorothy, daughter of Edward, lord viscount Conway.

The true and lively portraiture of that valiant colonel, THOMAS RAWDON, eldest son of that worthy knight, Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, of Hodsdon: he was agent from King Charles the 1st to John, the 4th king of Portugal, and died at Hodsdon, 30th July, An° Dom. 1666; *Ætatis suæ* 54. *R. White sc.*

Thomas Rawdon was born 1611-12, and at ten years of age was sent to Bordeaux; where, in one of the colleges, he learned Latin and French. He returned to England with the Earl of Bristol; and in the passage contracted such a friendship with the son, Lord

George Digby, that a reciprocal kindness remained till their deaths. During the troubles of King Charles, he was made a captain of a troop of horse, and afterward a colonel of horse. He was engaged in both the fights at Newbury : in the first he had one of his horses slain, and in the second narrowly escaped ; his buff coat being shot through, near his belly ; but the bullet, being deadened, lay between his doublet and shirt, unknown to him till he pulled off his clothes. He was afterward sent as the king's agent into Portugal, and was very much attached to his sovereign, by whom he was constantly employed. After travelling abroad he retired to his house at Hoddesdon, where he died, but was buried at Broxborne.

### A SCOTCH GENERAL.

“ General THOMAS DALYELL (DALZIEL), who served Charles the Second at the battle of Worcester, and thereafter being taken prisoner by the rebels, after long imprisonment made his escape out of the Tower of London, went to Muscovy, where he served the Emperor of Russia as one of the generals of his forces against the Polanders and Tartars, till the year 1665; when he was recalled by King Charles the Second ; and thereafter did command his majesty's forces at the defeat of the rebels at Pentland Hills, in Scotland ; and continued lieutenant-general in Scotland, when his majesty had any standing forces in that kingdom, till the year of his death, 1685, &c.” *D. Patton delin. P. Vandrebanc sc. h. sh.*

THOMAS DALZIEL, *in armour. Lizars sc. In Charles's " Preservation."*

Thomas Dalziel, an excellent soldier, but a singular man, was taken prisoner, fighting \* for Charles II. at the battle of Worcester.

\* See the memoirs referred to at the end of this article.

After his return from Muscovy, he had the command of the king's forces in Scotland; but refused to serve in that kingdom under the Duke of Monmouth, by whom he was superseded only for a fortnight. After the battle of Bothwell-bridge, he, with the frankness which was natural to him, openly reprov'd the duke for his misconduct upon that occasion. As he never shaved his beard since the murder of Charles I. it grew so long, that it reached almost to his girdle. Though his head was bald, he never wore a peruke; but covered it with a beaver hat, the brim of which was about three inches broad. He never wore boots, nor above one coat, which had straight sleeves, and sat close to his body. He constantly went to London once a year to kiss the king's hand. His grotesque figure attracted the notice of the populace, and he was followed by a rabble, with huzzas, wherever he went. See a characteristic account of him in the "Memoirs of Capt. John Creighton," in the 13th vol. of Swift's "Works."\*

## OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

JAMES, duke of York, lord high-admiral, gained the highest reputation by his courage on board the fleet, in the first Dutch war. He understood naval affairs; and his conduct with respect to the navy, after he ascended the throne, ought to be remembered to his honour. He, in this reign, invented the signals used at sea. See Class I.†

\* The following anecdote in Sir John Dalrymple's *Memoirs* ‡ is also characteristic of his spirit:

"James (the Second) gained numbers of the Scotch by familiarity. He had long disgusted them by his distance: the change in his manners was owing to an accident. When the Dutchess of York came first to Scotland, she one day observed three covers upon the dining-table. She asked the duke for whom the third was intended? He answered, for General Dalziel, whom he had asked to dine with him. The dutchess refused to permit a private gentleman to sit at table with her. Dalziel, who had been in the imperial service, entered the room in the mean time; and, bearing the scruples of the dutchess, told her, he had dined at a table where her father had stood at his back; alluding to the Duke of Modena's being a vassal of the emperor. The dutchess felt the reproof, and advised her husband not to offend the pride of proud men."

† Charles II. never attended to any business, but that of the navy, which he perfectly understood. It is well known that the naval history of that prince is the most shining part of the annals of his reign.

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‡ Vol. i. p. 136, 2d edit. notes.

Prince RUPERT, who was *brave to temerity*, commanded the fleet in conjunction with the Duke of Albemarle, in 1666. His courage in this war is mentioned with high encomiums by our poets\* and historians : but all these he richly deserved. It was indeed so great, that it could scarce be exaggerated. In the last Dutch war, he seemed to retain all the activity and fire of his youth, and beat the enemy in several engagements. He was succeeded in his command of vice-admiral, by the Duke of Grafton, in 1682. See Class I. and X.

GEORGE MONK, duke of Albemarle, who had acquired a great reputation as a sea-officer, before the restoration, signalized his courage, in an astonishing manner, in the memorable engagement with the Dutch, which began the 1st of June, 1666, and continued four days. He was very near being overpowered by numbers, when he was joined, on the third day, by Prince Rupert, who ravished the victory from the enemy's hands. The last display of his courage, which was equal at least to any other act of his life, was exposing himself to the cannon shot of the Dutch, when they burnt the English ships at Chatham. This effort of valour, which looked like rashness, was then absolutely necessary, to encourage others to do their duty. The love which the seamen had for him had as great influence on board the fleet as his personal bravery. They frequently called him, "Honest George Monck." See Class II.

EDWARD, earl of Sandwich, a man of clear, as well as fervid courage, commanded the fleet which brought over Charles the Second. One of the greatest battles ever fought with the Dutch, or any other enemy, was on the 3d of June, 1665; when this gallant officer bore with his squadron into the centre of the Dutch fleet, and presently threw it into that confusion which ended in victory. He was not only a man of merit in himself, but had also much of that *kind* of merit which endeared him to the sailors; who, after the death of the Duke of Albemarle, loved and revered him as their father and protector. See Class III.

SIR EDWARD SPRAGUE (SPRAGGE), kn<sup>t</sup>. admiral of the blue squadron, 1672, &c.

\* See Dryden's "Annus Mirabilis," in his Miscellanies, iii. p. 19, 20.

" Si totus (fractus) illabatur orbis,  
Impavidum ferient ruinæ."

*h. sh. mezz. oval.*

SIR EDWARD SPRAGGE. *E. Harding.*

In June,  
1667.

This great and amiable man, who in 1672 succeeded the Earl of Sandwich in command,\* very nearly resembled that nobleman in courage, benevolence, and sweetness of temper; and was no less eminent for his abilities in the cabinet. He was captain of a man of war in the first engagement with the Dutch, on the 3d of June, 1665; when he so far distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour, that he was soon after knighted by the king, on board the Royal Charles. He attracted the particular notice of the Duke of Albemarle, in the four days battle in 1666; and in another battle, fought the 25th of July the same year, he contributed greatly to the defeat of the enemy. He burnt a considerable number of the Dutch fire-ships when they came up the Thames, threw their fleet into confusion, and pursued it to the river's mouth. In 1671, he burnt in the Bay of Bugia, seven Algerine men of war, which had been selected on purpose to fight him. In the last Dutch war, he singled out Van Tromp, whom, as he told the king, he was determined to bring alive or dead, or perish in the attempt. After he had lost two ships in his engagement with the Dutch admiral, and was preparing to hoist his flag on board a third, a shot from the enemy sunk him, together with his boat. The generous Tromp did not only do justice to his valour, but even lamented his death. *Ob.* 11 Aug. 1673.

GEORGIO AISCUE, Cavalier Ammiraglio, &c.  
*quarto*; 1660.

SIR GEORGE AYSCUE, admiral; 1666. *W. Richardson.*

SIR GEORGE AYSCUE; *bust on a pedestal*; 8vo.  
*Swaine sc.*

\* Campbell.

SIR GEORGE AYSUE, admiral of the English fleet;  
*oval; h. sh.*

It is scarce possible to give a higher character of the courage of this brave admiral, than to say that he was a match for Van Tromp or De Ruyter; both whom he engaged in the first Dutch war\* without being conquered. In 1648, when the fleet revolted to Prince Rupert, he declared for the parliament, and brought the Lion man of war, which he then commanded, into the river Thames. He was the next year appointed admiral of the Irish seas, and had a great hand in reducing the whole island to the obedience of the republic. In 1651, he forced Barbadoes, and several other British settlements in America, to submit to the commonwealth. In 1652, he attacked a Dutch fleet of forty sail, under the convoy of four men of war: of those he burnt some, took others, and drove the rest on shore. Lilly tells us, in his Almanack for 1653, that he, the year before, engaged sixty sail of Dutch men of war, with fourteen or fifteen ships only, and made them give way. He protested against Blake's retreat in that desperate action of the 29th of November, 1652, thinking it much more honourable to die by the shot of the enemy. This, and his great influence over the seamen, are supposed to have been the reasons for his being afterward dismissed from his command. He was a short time admiral in Sweden, under Charles Gustavus; but returned to England soon after the restoration. In 1666, he commanded on board the Royal Prince, the largest ship in the navy, and generally esteemed the finest in the world. He engaged the Dutch with his usual intrepidity and success, in that memorable battle which continued four days: but on the third day his ship ran on the Galloper sand, and he was compelled by his own seamen to strike. He was for some months detained a prisoner in Holland; and, during that time, was carried from one town to another, and exposed to the people by way of triumph. He never afterward went to sea.

WILLIAM PEN was, from a common man, advanced to the rank of an admiral by Cromwell, with whom he was a great favourite, before he failed in his attempt upon St. Domingo. After the Protector's death, he was restored to his command, and knighted by

\* Before the restoration.

Charles II. He was appointed one of the assessors to the lord high-admiral, and had a great share of his confidence and favour. See the INTERREGNUM, Class VII.

JOHN LAWSON, admiral of the English fleet, 1666 (1665); *in armour; h. sh. mezz.\**

GIOVANNI LAUSSON, Ammiraglio Inglese, &c. *in an oval; 4to.*

SIR JOHN LAWSON, admiral; slain 1665; *4to. W. Richardson.*

Sir John Lawson, who was the son of a poor man at Hull, was, when he entered into the sea-service, upon the same foot with Pen, and, like him, rose by regular gradations to an admiral. He was in all the actions under Blake, who saw and did justice to his merit. As he was a man of excellent sense, he made the justest observations upon naval affairs; though in his manners he retained much of the bluntness and roughness of the tarpaulin. He was often advised with by the Duke of York, who had a high opinion of his judgment. He acquitted himself with great courage and conduct in many engagements with the Dutch; particularly in 1653, when he and Pen were rewarded with gold chains for their eminent services. The Algerines, who were robbers by principle and profession, and had erected piracy into a system of government, were effectually chastised by him, and compelled to submit to a more disadvantageous peace than they had ever made with any of the states of Christendom. He was vice-admiral under the Earl of Sandwich, whom he, for a short time, succeeded in command, when he was dismissed by the parliament. Though he was in his heart a republican, he readily closed with the design for restoring the king. He died in June, 1665, of a shot in the knee, which he received in an engagement with the Dutch, off Harwich, when the Dutch admiral was blown up; in which he was observed to exceed all that he had done before.†

\* I never heard of any one who had seen this print.—W. RICHARDSON.

† The late Col. Richard Norton, of Southwick, in Hampshire, was grandson to Sir John Lawson. This gentleman was remarkable for making a very singular will, in

SIR THOMAS ALLEN, admiral of the English fleet, 1666; *a truncheon in his hand; h. sh. mezz.\**

SIR THOMAS ALLEN, *Æt.* 73, 1685. *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. sheet; fine.*

SIR THOMAS ALLEN, &c. *B. Reading sc.*

This brave and expert officer was the first that entered upon hostilities against the Dutch, in 1665, by attacking their Smyrna fleet. The squadron that he commanded consisted but of eight ships; but what he wanted in force, he supplied by courage and conduct. He killed their commodore Brackel, took four merchantmen richly laden, and drove the rest into the bay of Cadiz. On the 25th of July, 1666, he, at the head of the white squadron, fell upon the Dutch van, entirely defeated it, and killed the three admirals who commanded that division. The victory of this day, in which he had a principal hand, was indisputably on the side of the English. Then it was that De Ruyter exclaimed, "My God, what a wretch am I! among so many thousand bullets, is there not one to put me out of my pain?" See the reign of JAMES II.

SIR JOSEPH JORDAN, admiral. *Lely p. Tompson exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

SIR JOSEPH JORDAN. *Lely; W. Richardson; 4to.*

The most memorable action of Sir Joseph Jordan was in the famous battle of Solebay,† when he fell with his squadron into the midst of the Dutch fleet, and threw it into the utmost confusion. May 28, 1672.

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which he left his estate to the poor in general, and nominated the two archbishops his executors; and, in case of their declining the trust, the parliament. His orders with respect to his funeral, and several of his legacies, were equally extraordinary. He bequeathed to the late King George several pictures, which now remain in the royal collection, also a print of St. Cecilia, after a painting of Raphael.‡ His grandfather's gold chain and medal were left to Mr. Richard Chicheley.—As the testator was adjudged to be insane, his will was set aside.

\* Query if there is any such print.

† Or Southwold Bay.

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‡ I think it was that engraved by Marc Antonio.



The advantage was long on the side of the Dutch, as the English were overpowered by numbers ; but by this action, the fortune of the day was reversed, and the English gained the victory. It should also be remembered, that in this battle he abandoned the brave and accomplished Earl of Sandwich to the Dutch fire-ships, in order to succour the Duke of York.

SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY, admiral ; *h. sh. mezz.*

SIR WILLIAM BARTLEY,\* admiral. *P. Lely p. R. Thompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir William Berkeley was son of Sir Charles Berkeley, and brother to Charles, earl of Falmouth. He was vice-admiral of the white squadron, and led the van in the desperate engagement with the Dutch, which began on the 1st of June, and continued four days. Prompted by his usual courage, he steered into the midst of the enemy's fleet, where he was soon overpowered by numbers. He was found dead in his cabin, covered with blood. *Ob.* 1 June, 1666.

CHRISTOPHER MINGH (MINNS), 1666, *fol. in Gualo Hist. Leopoldo.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER MINGH (MINNS), admiral ; 1666. *W. Richardson ; 4to.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER MINGH. *Harding.*

Sir Christopher Minns was son of an honest shoemaker of London, from whom he inherited nothing but a good constitution. He was remarkable, early in life, for a spirit of adventure, and had gained an estate in the West Indies, before he became an officer of rank in the navy. He was a man of good understanding, which he discovered both in speaking and acting. Though he was affable and

\* His name is here spelt according to the popular pronunciation.

familiar with the seamen, no man knew better how to maintain his authority. The men under his inspection were well paid and fed, and had always justice done them in the distribution of prizes. Hence it was, that he was both honoured and beloved. He had, in the course of his life, often manifested his active and passive courage; but never in a more extraordinary degree, than at the approach of death. On the fourth day of the famous battle that began the 1st of June, he received a shot in the neck;\* after which, though he was in exquisite pain, he continued in his command, holding his wound with both his hands for above an hour. At length another shot pierced his throat, and laid him for ever at rest. *Ob.* 4 June, 1666.†

THOMAS, earl of Ossory, is well known to have sought fame in every part of Europe, and in every scene of action where it was to be acquired. In 1666, upon his return from Ireland, he paid a visit to the Earl of Arlington, at his seat at Euston in Suffolk;‡ where he happened to hear the firing of guns at sea, in the famous battle that began the 1st of June. He instantly prepared to go on board the fleet, where he arrived on the 3d of that month; and had the satisfaction of informing the Duke of Albemarle, that Prince Rupert was hastening to join him. He had his share in the glorious actions of that and the succeeding day. His reputation was much increased by his behaviour in the engagement off Southwold Bay. In 1673, he was successively made rear-admiral of the blue and the red squadrons: he having, in the battle of the 11th of August, that year, covered the Royal Prince, on board of which Sir Edward Spragge commanded, and at length brought off the shattered vessel in tow. On the 10th of September following, he was,

May 28,  
1672.

\* Lloyd, by mistake, says it was in the mouth. See Campbell.

† I am credibly informed that when he had taken a Spanish man of war, and gotten the commander on board his ship, he committed the care of him to a lieutenant, who was directed to observe his behaviour. Shortly after, word was brought to Minns that the Spaniard was deploring his captivity, and wondering what great captain it could be who had made Don ——— with a long and tedious string of names and titles, his prisoner. The lieutenant was ordered to return to his charge, and, if the Don persisted in his curiosity, to tell him that *Kit Minns* had taken him. This diminutive name utterly confounded the titulado, threw him into an agony of grief, and gave him more acute pangs than all the rest of his misfortunes.

‡ Euston, or Ewston, is in the "Biographia," p. 1072, said erroneously to be in Norfolk.

by the king, appointed admiral of the whole fleet, during the absence of Prince Rupert. See Class III.

**SIR TRETSWELL HOLLIS** (FRETCHVILLE HOLLES). *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

**SIR TRETSWELL HOLLIS**; *sword in his left hand. W. Richardson.*

**SIR TRETSWELL HOLLIS**; *oval. Harding sc.*

Sir Fretcheville Holles possessed, in a high degree, that courage for which his family was distinguished. He behaved with his usual intrepidity in the famous engagement with the Dutch, that continued four days, in which he unfortunately lost an arm. He was rear-admiral under Sir Robert Holmes, when he attacked the Smyrna fleet, which was the first act of hostility in the last Dutch war. He was killed, with several other brave officers, in the battle of Southwold Bay, on the 28th of May, 1672.

**SIR JOHN CHICHELEY.** *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

Sir John Chicheley was a rear-admiral under Prince Rupert in the last Dutch war. When Sir Edward Spragge was like to be overpowered by the enemy, Sir John, together with the prince, bore down to his assistance: but notwithstanding the efforts of his friends, and his own invincible courage, that great man had soon after the misfortune to lose his life. Sir John Chicheley was one of the commissioners of the admiralty, and member of parliament for Newton, in Lancashire, in the reign of William III.

**HENRICUS TERNE**, armiger, qui, Anno 1660, Hispanorum VI. navium classem, per IX. horas, solus sustinuit; et quamvis graviter saucius, repulit; primus ob regem reducem sanguinem fudit: in prælio demum

adversus Batavos, Junii 1, 1666, strenui ducis opera fungens, fortissimam animam exhalavit. *W. Sheppard p. Guil. Faithorne sc. large h. sh. scarce.*—*This was afterward altered to the Duke of Monmouth, and the names of the painter and engraver erased.*

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## CLASS VIII.

### SONS OF PEERS WITHOUT TITLES, BARONETS, KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

The Honourable CHARLES CECIL. *Vandervaaert p. Lens f. a child with a lamb ; h. sh. mezz.*

Charles Cecil was third son to John, the fourth earl of Exeter. The original painting is at Burleigh-house, near Stamford, in Lincolnshire.

ROBERT and DOROTHY SIDNEY, son and daughter of Philip, earl of Leicester; *two children playing with a dog. Lely p. Brown ; oblong h. sh. mezz.*

Robert Sidney succeeded his father in title and estate. He died on the 11th of November, 1702.

HENRY SIDNEY, son to Robert, earl of Leicester. *Lely p. Browne ; large h. sh. mezz.*

HENRY, earl Romney ; *in the print of the Lords Justices of England. Engraved and sold by J. Savage ; rare.*

This gentleman, who was afterward created Earl of Romney, was the youngest son of Robert, earl of Leicester, and brother to Earl Philip. He was one of the memorable SEVEN, who invited William, prince of Orange, over to England, and who subscribed an association in form, which they sent to Holland. He was, in the reign of that prince, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, master of the ordnance, warden of the cinque ports, colonel of the royal regiment of foot guards, and one of the privy council. He died a bachelor in 1700. It is obvious to remark here, that Mr. Swift, afterward dean of St. Patrick's, has given us an idea of his character in a few bitter words, but some allowance is, in candour, to be made for the disordered spleen of the writer, on a most provoking occasion. He tells us, "that he applied by petition to King William, upon the claim of a promise his majesty had made to Sir William Temple, that he would give Mr. Swift a prebend of Canterbury or Westminster. The Earl of Romney, who professed much friendship for him, promised to second his petition; but, as he was an old, vicious, illiterate rake, without any sense of truth or honour, said not a word to the king; and Mr. Swift, after long attendance in vain, thought it better to comply with an invitation given him by the Earl of Berkeley, to attend him to Ireland as his chaplain and private secretary."\*

The Honourable WILLIAM VERNEY, esq. *Lcly p.*  
*R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir Greville Verney, hereafter mentioned, had a son named William, who died in France unmarried, the 23d of August, 1683. This may possibly be that son. As he is styled *honourable*, I have placed him here, though perhaps he had no right to that title.

Creut. Bart.  
 1 Feb.  
 1626.

"Dominus EDVARDUS DERING, eques aur. illustris domini Edvardi Dering, de Surrenden Dering, in com. Cantii, militis et baronetti, filius ex matre optima, nec minus illustri, Untona, domini Radulphi Gibbes, equitis aurati, filia. Pater ob. 1644: Mater

\* Appendix to "Swift's Life," by Swift, p. 50, 51.

ob. 1676.—1. Dering's Paternal Coat: 2. Sind a noble Saxon: 3. Ipre, earl of Kent: 4. Humph. de Bohun, earl of Hereford, &c." *Kneller p. R. White sc.* 1687.

This print may serve to correct a mistake in the "English Barons," vol. i. p. 264. The gentleman whom it represents is there said to be the son and heir of the first Sir Edward Dering, by his *second* lady, Anne, daughter of Sir John Ashburnham: Unton, daughter of Sir Ralph Gibbes, mentioned as above, was his *third*.

SIR THOMAS ISHAM, baronet. *Lely p. D. Loggan exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

THOMAS ISHAM, de Lamport, in comitatu Northamptoniæ, baronettus. *Loggan del.* 1676; *large h. sh. Supposed to be engraved by Gerard Valck.*

Created  
a Bart.  
30 May,  
1627.

Thomas Isham was son of Sir Justinian Isham, of Lamport. He was a young gentleman of great expectation, but died to the regret of all that knew him, in 1681, soon after he had finished his travels.

SIR JOHN LOWTHER, bart. *Lely p. Browne exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir John Lowther was a gentleman of a very ancient and flourishing family, long seated in Westmoreland. He was father of Sir John Lowther, who, in 1695, was created Viscount Lonsdale, and was afterward lord privy seal to William III. This family has been greatly enriched by the colliery at Whitehaven, which has proved an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The present Sir James Lowther does not only carry on a very lucrative trade to London, but also employs a considerable number of vessels to supply the city of Dublin with coals. *Ob.* 1675, *Æt.* 70.

Created  
June 11,  
1642.

SIR JOHN WEBSTER, bart. Underneath is the following inscription: "Wollvenhoerst, Cromwick, Linshotterhaar, part of Maestwick Stuagger Engge,

commissary for the emperor of all Russia and Moscovia. Created baronet of England, May the 31st, 1660, by King Charles II. at Gravenhaag. *His arms, of Cattenbrouck, Schaagen, Dengge, part of Isellfield, Linschooter Engge, in Holland, and the province of Utrecht, lord ———.* *The first impressions of this print had eight Latin lines by Barlæus, which were afterward erased, and the above inscription was substituted in its place.*

SIR ROBERT VINER, bart. *long hair, black cap, cloak, &c. by Faithorne; without inscription; h. sh. very scarce.*

Created  
10 May,  
1666.

Sir Robert Viner, goldsmith and banker of London, was a very loyal, and no less useful subject to Charles II. As his credit was very extensive, he sometimes borrowed large sums of money to lend the government. The interest paid on these occasions must have been very considerable, as he paid himself no less than six per cent. When he entered upon his mayoralty,\* the king did him the honour to dine with him, and he had the honour of drinking several bottles with his majesty; an indulgence not unfrequent in this reign.† He afterward erected an equestrian statue to the king at Stock's-market: it was done originally for John Sobieski, who raised the siege of Vienna, when it was invested by the Turks.‡ The fine old house, which belonged to Sir Robert Viner, is now in the possession of the Reverend Mr. Clarke. It is at Ickenham, near Uxbridge Common, in Middlesex.

SIR EDWARD HARLEY, knight of the Bath, 1660. *Cooper p. Vertue sc. h. sh.*

His portrait is at Welbeck.

\* The pageant exhibited on the day he was sworn, was a very magnificent one. It was called Goldsmith's Jubilee, and was designed by Thomas Stephenson.

† See the "Spectator," No. 462.

‡ Voltaire mentions a remarkable text of a thanksgiving sermon, preached on this occasion, namely, "There was a man sent from God, whose name was John."

This gentleman, who was knight of the shire for Hereford, at the same time with Sir Robert Harley his father, gave many signal proofs of his valour, at the head of a regiment raised at his own expense for the service of Charles I. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed governor of Dunkirk, and soon after made a knight of the Bath. He sat in all the parliaments of this reign, and was a distinguished speaker in the House of Commons. As he well knew the importance of Dunkirk to the nation, he made a motion for annexing it to the crown. The parliament seemed to listen to this proposal, but it was afterward overruled. He was offered 10,000*l.* and a peerage, merely to be passive in the sale of it, but he refused the offer with disdain. He had the honesty to tell the king, that the artillery and military stores only, were worth more than Lewis XIV. had ever offered for that fortress. In the British Museum, is a manuscript by Sir Edward Harley, which contains many memorable particulars relative to the government, expenses, and sale of Dunkirk. He was author of "A scriptural and rational Account of the Christian Religion," 1695, 8vo. *Ob.* 8 December, 1700.

**SIR GREVILLE VERNEY**, knight of the Bath,  
*nat.* 26 Jan. 1648; *ob.* 23 Jul. 1668. *Loggan sc.*  
*large h. sh.*

Sir Grevile Verney, who descended from a family which has flourished at Compton Murdac, in the county of Warwick, was brother to Richard, the first lord Willoughby of Brooke. Much of the history of this family may be learned from the sumptuous monuments belonging to it, at Compton Murdac; or from Sir William Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire." Created 1660.

**HERBERTUS PERROT**, Eques Auratus; *shoulder-knot, arms, &c.* *R. White sc.*

"Sir Herbert Perrot descended from Sir Owen Perrot, a favourite of Henry VII. and related to the Plantagenets and Tudors, was a man of great wit, large fortune, and extensive charity. He suffered much in his fortune, by his attachment to the royal party during the civil wars. He had three wives, by whom he had only



one daughter that survived him, who was married to Sir John Packington, of Westwood, in Worcestershire. Sir Herbert had a son of both his names, who wrote satires upon the court of Charles the Second, and was killed by Captain South in the passage of the Devil Tavern, in Fleet-street. Of this family is the present Sir Richard Perrot, made memorable lately by the Flint address.”\*

**BAPTIST MAY**; *from an original picture by Sir Peter Lely, in the collection of R. A. Neville, esq. at Billingbear. Clamp sc. 4to.*

Baptist May was keeper of the privy purse, and a page of the bed-chamber to Charles II. and for a considerable time the agent and confidant of the intrigues of his royal master; but falling into disgrace with the king, he was succeeded in his office as page by William Chiffinch.

The circumstance of May's being useful to the king in his intrigues, has been recorded by Anthony Wood, and is confirmed by one of the pocket books of Mr. Beale, husband of Mrs. Beale, the pupil of Sir Peter Lely, from which some extracts have been given in Lord Orford's "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. iii. p. 77. From the Almanack of 1677, April. "I saw at Mr. Bab. May's lodgings, at Whitehall, these pictures of Mr. Lely's doing. 1. The king's picture in buff, half length. 2. First Duchess of York, h. l. 3. Duchess of Portsmouth, h. l. 4. Mrs. Gwin, with a lamb, h. l. 5. Mrs. Davis, with a gold pot, h. l. 6. Mrs. Roberts, h. l. 7. Duchess of Cleveland, being as a Madonna, and a babe. 8. Mrs. May's sister, h. l. 9. Mr. William Finch, a head by Mr. Hales. 10. Duchess of Richmond, h. l. by Mr. Anderton." From this list Mr. May appears to have been master, if not of the living, at least of the inanimate seraglio.

**SIR ROBERT CLAYTON**, knt. lord mayor of the city of London, 1680. *J. Riley p. J. Smith f. large h. sh. mezz.*

His statue is at St. Thomas's Hospital.

\* Communicated, with other notices, by the reverend Sir John Cullum, of Hardwick, in Suffolk, who quotes the Supplement to Kimber's "Baronetage;" 1771.

Sir Robert Clayton well understood, and sedulously promoted, the commercial, civil, and religious interests of his country. He was elected lord mayor in 1679, and was a representative in several parliaments, for Bletchingly, in Surrey. As he had rendered himself obnoxious to the Duke of York, by voting for the Exclusion Bill, he retired from business, and amused himself with building and planting, after that prince ascended the throne. When the Prince of Orange was at Henley-upon-Thames, he was sent, in the name of the city of London, to compliment him on his arrival. He was appointed commissioner of the customs, soon after the settlement of the kingdom. *Ob.* 1707. Great injustice is done to his character in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel."\* His benefactions to Christ's, and St. Thomas's Hospital, will be remembered to his honour.

**SIR JOHN MOOR**, *knt.* lord mayor of the city of London, 1681, and one of the representatives in parliament for the said city, &c. *Lely p. J. Mac Ardell f. sitting in a chair. The motto to his arms is "Non civium ardor."* *From a private plate, extremely rare, h. sh. mezz.*

Sir John Moor, who was son of a husbandman, at Norton, in Leicestershire,† became a zealous partisan of the court, about the time that the king triumphed over his enemies, and was as much a master of his people as Lewis XIV. had promised to make him. He nominated two sheriffs, who he knew would be subservient to the ministry; and was careful to secure a successor who was as much devoted to the king as himself. He is characterized under the name of Ziloah, at the conclusion of the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel." I have been informed that the free-school at Appleby, in Leicestershire, was founded by him.

**ROBERT TICHBORNE**, *on horseback, in the habit of lord mayor; small h. sh. very rare.*

\* See the character of Ishban in that poem.

† See Whiston's "Life," p. 16, 2d edit.

ROBERT TICHBORNE, *on horseback, copied from the above.*

ROBERT TICHBORNE, *with his seal and autograph; 8vo.*

Robert Tichborne was descended from one of the most ancient families in England, who were seated at Tichborne, about three miles south of Alnesford, in Hampshire, prior to the conquest. Being of a younger branch of the family, he determined to try his fortune in trade, and for a time carried on the business of a linen draper in the city. He entirely devoted himself to the parliament party, and launched out in all the popular politics of the times. He passed through various ranks, until he became a colonel in the parliament army, and was appointed lieutenant, under General Fairfax, of the Tower; and commanded the city of London at his pleasure. His consequence and power were so great, that he was appointed one of the king's judges; and after presenting a petition from the common council of London for the trial, he omitted no opportunity to shew how far he felt himself interested on the subject, and was absent only on the 12th and 13th days of January; and signed the warrant for executing the sentence.

Hitherto Tichborne had obtained no civic honours; but in 1650, he served the office of sheriff, with Richard Chiverton, in the second mayoralty of Sir Thomas Andrews, leather-seller; and in 1656, he became mayor, under the appellation of Sir Robert Tichborne Skinner. It was during the time that Tichborne was lord mayor, that the market-house of Saint Paul's churchyard was built. He was in such high favour and estimation with the Protector, that he was appointed one of his committee of state in 1655, knighted, and made one of his lords; and proving true to that interest, wished for the restoration of Richard; yet was named one of the council of state, and of safety, for 1659; but the restoration approaching, he fell from his height, to become a prisoner in the Tower; at which time he was extremely unpopular, as one who had sat in the high court of justice, which condemned Dr. Hewit.

He was arraigned at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey, Oct. 10, 1660, and brought to trial on the 16th, and found guilty; but through a very servile and cringing address to the compassion of the court, his life was spared, though he did not escape quite free,

but lingered out the remnant of his life in captivity, and died a prisoner in the Tower.\*

**SIR GEORGE BOOTH;** *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon."*

**GEORGE BOOTH,** *first lord Delamer; 8vo. Rodd exc. R. Cooper sc.*

Sir George Booth, a gentleman of one of the best fortunes and interest in Cheshire, and of absolute power with the Presbyterians, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Middleton, rose in that county, in favour of Charles II. They had taken possession of the castle and city of Chester, but Major-general Lambert being sent by the parliament to stop their farther progress, they marched out to encounter him; when after a short combat the royalists were routed, and the next day the gates of Chester opened to Lambert and his victorious party. Sir George himself made his flight in disguise, but was taken upon the way and sent prisoner to the Tower, from which he was released a short time prior to the restoration, and elected to serve in the first parliament assembled by Charles II. Sir George Booth was father of Henry, lord De-la-Mer; who had a principal hand in the revolution.

**SIR NICHOLAS CRISPE.** *R. Cromek sc. from an original picture in the collection of the Earl of Leicesters. In Lyson's "Environs."*

This loyal subject was one of the farmers of the customs, and a rich merchant; trading principally to the coast of Guinea. He entered into business with a larger fortune than most people retire with, and pursued it with unusual success. With the utmost alacrity he advanced very large sums to supply the necessities of King Charles I. for whose personal character he appears to have had the greatest

\* Tichborne entered into all the fanaticism of the times, and in imitation of many of his canting brethren, commenced author. There is a scarce book, entitled, "A Cluster of Canaan's Grapes, being several Experimental Truths received through private communication with God by his Spirit, grounded on Scripture, and presented to open view for publique edification; by Col. Robert Tichbourn. Lond. 1649."

veneration. Lloyd speaks in the highest terms of his activity and enterprise, as well as of the signal services which he rendered the king; "Awhile," says he, "you would meet him with thousands of gold; another, while in his way to Oxford, riding on a pair of panniers, like a butter-woman going to market; at other times he was a porter carrying on his majesty's interest in London; he was a fisherman in one place, and a merchant in another. All the succours which the king had from beyond sea, came through his hands, and most of the relief he had at home was managed by his conveyance. As a farther proof of zeal in his majesty's cause, he raised at his own expense, a regiment of horse, and putting himself at the head, behaved with distinguished gallantry. When the king's affairs grew desperate, he retired to France; but returned afterward to London, and embarked again in trade with his usual spirit and success. He lived to see his master's son restored to the possession of his kingdoms; by whom he was created a baronet the year before his death, in 1665, *Æt.* 67." In Fulham church is a monument to his memory. See Lysons's *Middlesex*.

SIR THOMAS ARMSTRONG, executed the 20th of June, 1684. *J. Savage sc. This head is in a large half-sheet, with seven others.*

SIR THOMAS ARMSTRONG. *W. Richardson.*

SIR THOMAS ARMSTRONG; *a wood-cut.*

Sir Thomas Armstrong, who had been a great sufferer in the royal cause, was very active for Charles II. before the restoration. His enterprising spirit excited the jealousy of Cromwell, who threw him into prison, and even threatened his life. He was an avowed enemy to popery, and engaged with all the zeal that was natural to him in the service of the Duke of Monmouth. Soon after the new sheriffs were imposed upon the city by the influence of the court, an insurrection was planned by the country party, not only in London, but in several parts of the kingdom. Sir Thomas Armstrong went, at this time, with the Duke of Monmouth, to view the king's guards; in order to judge whether they might venture to attack them in the projected insurrection. Finding himself obnoxious to the court, he fled the kingdom; and his flight was soon followed by an outlawry.

He was seized abroad, and sent to London, where he was condemned and executed without a trial, and with peculiar circumstances of rigour, having been conducted to death by those sorrowful soldiers who had been accustomed to obey his command. The king was much exasperated against him, as he believed him to be the seducer of his favourite son. He, at his death, denied his ever having any design against his majesty's life.

SIR EDMOND BURY GODFREY. *P. Vandrebanc sc. large sheet.*

SIR EDMUND BURY GODFREY, *Æt. 57. P. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh. Another, smaller, by the same hand.*

SIR EDMOND BURY GODFREY, *Æt. 57 ; two English verses.*

SIR EDMUND BURY GODFREY. *Van Hove sc. octogon ; h. sh. A copy of the same, by Nutting.*

SIR EDMUND BURY GODFREY ; *sold by Arthur Tooker.*

SIR EDMUND BURY GODFREY ; *in a large h. sh. with seven others.*

Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, an able magistrate, and of a fair character, who had exerted himself in the business of the Popish plot, was found pierced with his own sword, and several marks of violence on his body. His death, which was imputed to the Papists, who were then supposed to be the authors of all mischief, was generally deemed a much stronger evidence of the reality of the plot, than any thing that Oates either did, or could swear. Even the foolish circumstance of the anagram of his name, helped to confirm the opinion of his being murdered by Papists.\* His funeral was

\* Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey was anagrammatized to, "I find murdered by rogues."

celebrated with the most solemn pomp: seventy-two clergymen preceded the corpse, which was followed by a thousand persons, most of whom were of rank and eminence. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. William Lloyd, dean of Bangor, and afterward bishop of Worcester. He was found dead, the 17th of October, 1678.

THOMAS THYNNE, esq<sup>r</sup>. *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

THOMAS THYNNE, esq<sup>r</sup>. *Kneller p. White sc. h. sh.*

THOMAS THYNNE, esq<sup>r</sup>. *Cooper; 4to. mezz.*

THOMAS THYNNE, esq<sup>r</sup>. of Longleat, (murdered 1681-2). *Claussin fec. 4to.*

There is a portrait of him at Longleat.

Thomas Thynne, esq. of Longleat, in Wiltshire, and member of parliament for that county, was noted for the affluence of his fortune, and his uncommon benevolence and hospitality. Hence he gained the epithet of "Tom of ten thousand." He was married to the Lady Elizabeth Percy, countess of Ogle, sole daughter and heir of Josceline, earl of Northumberland; but was murdered in his coach, before consummation, by three assassins, supposed to be suborned by Charles, count Koningsmark, a necessitous adventurer, who had made some advances to the Lady Ogle.\* He is the person meant by the name of Issachar, in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel;" and is hinted at in the following lines of the Earl of Rochester. But it ought to be observed, that this author is sometimes as licentious in his satire, as he is in his other writings.

"Who'd be a wit in Dryden's cudgel'd skin,<sup>†</sup>  
Or who'd be rich and senseless like Tom——?"

*Ob. 12 Feb. 1681-2.*

\* See an account of this murder in Rercaby's "Memoirs," 8vo. p. 135.

† Dryden was cudgelled for reflecting on the Duchess of Portsmouth, and the Earl of Rochester, in his "Essay on Satire," which he wrote in conjunction with the Earl of Mulgrave.

JOHANNES COTTONUS BRUCEUS, φιλέθρωπος, φιλοβασίλευς, καὶ φιλοκάρολος.

“ Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ,  
Intaminatis fulget honoribus;  
Nec sumit aut ponit secureas,  
Arbitrio popularis auræ.”—HOR.

*G. Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large sheet.*

SIR JOHN COTTON BRUCE. *Kneller p. R. White sc. 1699; 4to.*

John Cotton Bruce was the only son of Sir Thomas Cotton, bart. and grandson to Sir Robert Cotton, the celebrated antiquarian. This gentleman, who died in 1702, made considerable additions to the valuable library collected by his grandfather. It consisted of manuscripts, which, bound up, made about a thousand volumes. They relate for the most part to English history and antiquities; the improvement of which was what Sir Robert chiefly aimed at in his collections. They were methodically ranged, and placed in fourteen sets of shelves; over which were the heads of the twelve Cæsars, Cleopatra, and Faustina. They were purchased of Sir John Cotton, great grandson of Sir Robert, by Queen Anne; and are now deposited in the British Museum. See more concerning the Cottonian Library, in Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors," p. 251, 252.

DANIEL COLWAL, esq<sup>r</sup>. *R. White sc. 1681; h. sh.*

DANIEL COLWAL, armiger, &c. *h. sh. Before Dr. Grew's "Museum Regalis Societatis," 1681; fol.*

Daniel Colwal, esq. of the Friary, near Guilford, was a gentleman of good fortune, the superfluities of which he expended in making a collection of natural rarities. These he presented to the Royal Society, and is therefore justly esteemed the founder of their Museum. Of these Dr. Grew has given us a catalogue, which is at once a proof of the judgment of the compiler and the collector.



The most valuable branch of it is the shells,\* in the description and arrangement of which, the ingenious doctor has taken uncommon pains. Mr. Colwal was at the expensé of engraving thirty-one folio copper-plates for this book. See more of him in Birch's "History of the Royal Society."

JOHANNES MEEKE, A. M. aulæ B. Mariæ Magd. (Oxon.) olim alumnus; centum libras annuas decem scholaribus in eadem aula studentibus, æqualiter numerandas, testamento in perpetuum donavit: eodemq; cavit, ut crescente postmodum terrarum redditu, plures itidem scholares iisdem proportionem et loco alendi, denario numero adjicerentur: anno salutis reparatæ 1665; *sheet. He is represented in a lay-habit.*

JOHN MEEKE; in the "Oxford Almanack," 1749.

ROBERTUS FIELDING, aulæ Fieldingensis, in com. Warwici, armig. *Lely p. J. V. Vaart fecit. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

ROBERTUS FIELDING, &c. *Lely p. Vandervaaert f. h. sh. mezz.*

ROBERTUS FIELDING, &c. *Wissing p. Becket f. h. sh. mezz. There is an anonymous mezzotinto of him fondling a dog.*

ROBERT FIELDING; *ship at a distance. G. Knel-ler p. Becket.*

ROBERT FIELDING; *in a rich coat; 8vo. M. Tomkins sc. in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

\* This branch of natural history was but little attended to before the reign of Charles II. The states of Holland made that prince a present of a fine collection, which he seems to have had but little taste for, as it was presently dissipated.

Robert Fielding, a gentleman of a good family in Warwickshire, was sent to London to study the law; but entering into the fashionable vices of the town, he presently abandoned all thoughts of that profession. His person was uncommonly beautiful; and he studied every art of setting it off to the best advantage. He was as vain and expensive in his own dress, as he was fantastical in the dresses of his footmen; who usually wore yellow liveries, with black sashes, and black feathers in their hats. As he was fond of appearing in public places, he soon attracted the notice of the ladies. The king himself was struck with his figure at court, and called him *handsome Fielding*. From that moment he commenced the vainest of all fops: but this circumstance occasioned his being still more admired, and established his reputation as a beau. The contributions which he raised from some of the sex, he lavished upon others: but he was sometimes forced to have recourse to the gaming-table for supplies, where he was generally successful. He was first married to the only daughter and heir of Barnham Swift, lord Carlingford, who was of the same family with the Dean of St. Patrick's.\* Some time after the death of this lady, he, to repair his shattered fortunes, made his addresses to one Mary Wadsworth, who assumed the name of Madam Delaune, a lady of 20,000*l.* fortune. He married this woman; but forsook her as soon as he discovered the cheat. He afterward espoused Barbara, dutchess of Cleveland, whom he treated with insolence and brutality.† This occasioned a prosecution against him for bigamy. He was found guilty, but was pardoned by Queen Anne. His trial, which is worth the reader's notice, is in print.

ERASMUS SMITH (or SMYTH), esq<sup>r</sup>. &c. *G. W.*  
(*George White*) *f. h. sh. mezz.*

This print is companion to that of Madam Smith, mentioned in Class XI.

Erasmus Smyth, esq. descended from an ancient and honourable family, in Leicestershire, was son of Sir Roger Smyth, otherwise Heriz, of Edmonthorpe, in that county, by his second wife. He was largely portioned for a younger son, his mother having brought

\* See the Appendix to Swift's "Life of Dr. Swift," p. 2.

† Of this shameful marriage, much is said in the Memoirs of Mrs. Manley. The handsome Fielding is the *Orlando* of the Tatler.

a very considerable fortune into the family. He, in the former part of his life, engaged deeply in the Turkey trade, and became an alderman of London. Afterward, upon the settlement of Ireland, in the reign of King William, he, by purchase, acquired a great and improvable property in that kingdom. When the beneficent and judicious institutions of charity and public utility were set on foot there, he gave, for these purposes, lands of great value. This donation alone would render him memorable as a benefactor. Having bought the manor of Weald, in Essex, with a good old seat upon it, he, when advanced in years, married Mary, daughter of Hugh Hare, lord Colerane, by whom, besides daughters, he had three sons; of whom the two elder dying without issue, his estate devolved to Hugh his third son, who left two daughters, his co-heirs; namely, Dorothy, who married John Barry, fourth son of James, earl of Barrymore; and Lucy, who espoused James, lord Strange, eldest son of Edward, earl of Derby. These ladies, in pursuance of their father's will, have borne the name and arms of Smith and Heriz, in conjunction with their own.\*

Hugh, son of Erasmus Smyth, esq. married a paternal aunt of the present Lord Dacre, who, in the most obliging manner, communicated to me the above account.

The Rev. Mr. Wasse informs us, that a gentleman, whom he styles *Sir Erasmus Smith, of Essex*, offered to adopt the famous Joshua Barnes, when a schoolboy at Christ's Hospital, and settle 2000*l.* a year upon him, on condition that he would change his name. His father, though in mean circumstances, resolved to be passive in this important affair, and left it entirely to his son's option, who refused the offer.† This gentleman was probably of the same family, though it does not appear that he was the same person with Erasmus Smith, esq.‡

**CURWEN RAWLINSON**, of Cark, esq<sup>r</sup>. son of Robert Rawlinson; *Ob.* 1689; *Æt.* 48. *Nutting sc.*

\* For the family of Smyth, see Burton's "*Leicestershire*," Guillim's "*Heraldry*," and Morant's "*Essex*."

† See the story at large in Mr. Wasse's letter in the "*General Dictionary*," article BARNES.

‡ Since the above article was written, I was informed that a gentleman of both his names, was founder of a lecture of oratory and history, in Trinity College, Dublin.

*In the same plate with several others of the Rawlinson family; 4to.*

This person was son and heir of Robert Rawlinson, of Cark, in Lancashire, esq. He married Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Nicholas Monck, bishop of Hereford, by whom he was father of Christopher Rawlinson, esq. of whom there is an engraved portrait.

**ROBERTUS STAFFORD, de Bradfield, in comitatu Berks, armiger.\***

“Spirantes siquis tabulas animataque signa  
Viderit, in multa queis Myos† arte labor;  
Quam bene Staffordium dicat? Mentitur imago;  
Expressit dominum quam male ficta suum?  
Novimus has sculptor veneres, hos frontis honores;  
Amphitryonides de pede notus erat.  
Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat;  
Multa tamen cœlo quam bene digna latent?  
Archetypo abludit quævis transcripta tabella,  
Quin si vis similem fingere, finge Deum.”

This head is one of Loggan's capital performances.

It appears from the above inscription, that this gentleman was remarkable for the beauty of his person; and he is, indeed, represented very handsome. He was one of the sons of Sir Edward Stafford, of Bradfield, in Berkshire, by Mary, sole daughter of Sir William Forster, of Aldermarston, in that county. Several of the family are mentioned in Mr. Ashmole's "Diary," that gentleman having married his mother.‡

\* Stafford Robert.—I find a gentleman of this name mentioned as a great friend of Col. Sackville and of Mr. Dryden; and that he, with others, assisted the latter in the *Æneid*, for which purpose he translated the 8th and 10th eclogues, and the episode on the death of Camilla, 11th book of the *Æneid*. He also translated the 8th Satire of the first book of Horace.—SIR WILLIAM MUSGRAVE.

† Sic Orig.

‡ This lady was married, after Sir Edward Stafford's decease, to Mr. Hamlyn; next to Sir Thomas Manwaring, kn. recorder of Reading; and lastly to Mr. Ashmole. She lived in very little harmony with her last husband, against whom she commenced a suit at law for alimony, on very frivolous pretences. When the

WILLIAM BLUCK, esq<sup>r</sup>. *Kneller p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

\* \* \* \* \*

The true and lively portraiture of MARMADUKE RAWDON, sonne of that worthy gentleman Lawrance Rawdon, late of the cittie of York, alderman ; he was borne in Yorke the 17th of March, An<sup>o</sup> Dom. 160<sup>r</sup>½.

MARMADUKE, the youngest son of Lawrance Rawdon, was a great benefactor to the city of York ; and built, at his sole expense, the cross in that city, &c. &c. *R. White sc. 4to.*

The true and lively portraiture of MARMADUKE RAWDON, of Hodsdon, esquire ; second son of that valliant collonel and worthy knight Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, of Hodsdon. He was born in London, 16 August, 1621. *R. White sc. 4to.*

Marmaduke (Collins says, third son) was brought up at Cambridge, and was a fellow-commoner in Jesus College. His father afterward sent him unto his kinsman Mr. Marmaduke Rawdon, to the Canary Islands ; where, having learnt the Spanish tongue, he returned to England, after which he returned into France. In the time of the civil wars he was in the royal interest, and did his majesty great service ; after whose death he travelled into several countries, and merchandised.

Mr. Thoresby and Mr. Collins mention several persons of the Rawdon family of the name of Marmaduke : namely, I. Sir Mar-

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cause came to a hearing, Serjeant Maynard observed to the court, " that there were eight hundred sheets of depositions on his wife's part, and not one word proved against him of using her ill, or ever giving her a bad or provoking word." Ashmole's " Diary," 12mo. 1717, p. 34. It appears in the same page, that she was delivered back to her husband the next day.

maduke Rawdon, of whom there is an account below.\* 2. Marmaduke, his third son, who was bred to merchandise. 3. Marmaduke, son of Laurence Rawdon, alderman of York, and nephew to Sir Marmaduke. This gentleman was a benefactor to that city. He gave a bowl of solid gold to the corporation; 100*l.* to the poor of the parish of St. Crux; and erected a cross, near the pavement, on which is his bust. He died in 1688, in the 58th or 59th year of his age. He was author of a manuscript account of the family, of which Mr. Thoresby had the perusal. One of the heads above-mentioned is his portrait. 4. Marmaduke, eldest son of Col. Thomas Rawdon, who was himself the eldest son of Sir Marmaduke. See more of this family in Thoresby's "*Ducatus Leodiensis*," and Collins's "*Baronetage*."

The true and lively portraiture of WILLIAM RAWDON, of Bermondsey Court, in the county of Surrey; gentleman; born in London, the 21st of April, 1619. *R. White sc. 4to.*

JOHANNES COCKSHUTT † (COCKSHUIT), nobilis Anglus. *D. Loggan f. h. sh.*

John Cockshuit, a gentleman of the Inner Temple, was one of the many admirers of the works of Dr. Henry More. That author's writings were much in vogue in this reign; particularly his

\* Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, who descended from the ancient family of that name, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, was a very eminent merchant in the reigns of James and Charles I. He was at the expense of fitting out a ship for the discovery of a north-west passage, and was one of the first planters of Barbadoes. He traded to France, Spain, the Levant, Canaries, and the West Indies; was consulted as an oracle in matters of trade; and frequently pleaded for the merchants at the council-board. He was governor of Basing-house in the civil war, where he distinguished himself as a soldier; killing, in one sally, three thousand men, though he had not above five hundred fighting men in the garrison. The king conferred on him the honour of knighthood for this heroic exploit. It is remarkable, that the Marchioness of Winchester and her maids cast the lead of the turrets into bullets, to supply the men for this sally. He was relieved, at the last extremity, by the famous Colonel Gage, whose memorable story is in Lord Clarendon's "*History*."

† So spelt by Mr. Ames.

"Mystery of Godliness." He left 300*l.* for translating into Latin this book, his "Mystery of Iniquity," and his "Philosophical Collections." His head belongs to the translation of the last-mentioned work. *Ob.* 1669, *Æt.* 30.

**SLINGSBY BETHEL**, esq. one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in 1680; *gold chain, livery-gown, &c.* *Sherwin sc. whole length; sh. scarce.*

**SLINGSBY BETHEL**; *small whole length. W. Richardson.*

Slingsby Bethel, an independent, and consequently a republican, was one of the most zealous and active of that party who were for excluding the Duke of York from the crown. He understood trade, and seems to have been well acquainted with those maxims by which an estate is *saved* as well as *gotten*. After riches poured in upon him, his economy was much the same as it was before. Parsimony was so habitual to him, that he knew not how to relax into generosity upon proper occasions; and he was generally censured for being too frugal in his entertainments when he was sheriff of London.

"Chaste were his cellars, and his shrieval board  
The grossness of a city feast abhorr'd;  
His cooks with long disuse their trade forgot,  
Cool was his kitchen, though his brains were hot."

DRYDEN'S "Absalom and Achitophel."

He was author of a book entitled, "The Interest of the Princes and States of Europe;" 8vo. Lond. 1694. At the end is a narrative of the most material debates and passages in the parliament which sat in the protectorate of Richard Cromwell. This was first printed by itself in 1659. He was also author of "Observations on a Letter written by the D. of B." and "The World's Mistake in Oliver Cromwell."

**EDWARD BACKWELL** (or **BAKEWELL**), esq.; *his own hair, lace-band, flowered gown, laced ruffles, a*

*watch and portrait of Charles II. on a table: at a distance a ship under sail; arms; sh.*

*The copper-plate of this print is in the possession of Mr. Praed, the banker.*

EDWARD BACKWELL. *W. Richardson.*

Edward Backwell, alderman of London, was a banker of great ability, industry, and integrity; and what was a consequence of his merit, of very extensive credit. With such qualifications, he, in a trading nation, would in the natural event of things, have made a fortune, except in such an age as that of Charles the Second, when the laws were overborne by perfidy, violence, and rapacity; or in an age when bankers become gamesters instead of merchant-adventurers; when they affect to live like princes, and are, with their miserable creditors, drawn into the prevailing and pernicious vortex of luxury. Backwell carried on his business in the same shop which was afterward occupied by Child, an unblemished name, which is entitled to respect and honour; but was totally ruined upon the shutting up of the exchequer. He, to avoid a prison, retired into Holland, where he died. His body was brought for sepulture, to Tyringham church, near Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire.\*

JOHN KENRICK, esq. *Æt.* 29. *Kneller p.* 1681.  
*Vertue sc. whole length; sh.*

John Kenrick, esq. an eminent and respectable merchant of London, was father of the very worthy Dr. Scawen Kenrick, late subdean and prebendary of Westminster, minister of St. Margaret's, and rector of Hambleden, in Buckinghamshire; whose charity, humanity, and benevolence, flowing from one of the gentlest and best of hearts, gained him esteem and love. Such was his condescension and goodness, *I speak from personal knowledge*, that he would, without debasing himself, treat the poor as his brethren;

\* Among Sir William Temple's "Letters," is one addressed to him. It relates to the sale of tin for Charles II. and intimates the zeal of the alderman for his majesty's service, and that he was esteemed by the writer as a friend.



and the *meanest of the clergy*, if not totally devoid of merit, as his friends; nor was he ever known to despise, much less to insult or trample on, a man merely because he happened to be of a low rank in the church, or dependent upon him as his curate.\*

Dr. Kenrick had a sister named Martha, who married Sir William Clayton, baronet. John, their father, as I am informed, died in 1730. His picture, whence the print was taken, was burnt in the piazza, in Covent-garden, in 1709, having been sent thither to be cleaned by Anderson, a painter.

It should be observed, that the memorable John Kenrick, or Kendrick, who left the poor, particularly of Reading and Newbury, above 20,000*l.* was of the same family;† as was also, most probably, John Kendrick, who was sheriff of London in 1645, and lord-mayor in 1652.‡

**RICHARD SMITH**, Virtuoso and Litera, *Æt.* 85; *Ob.* 1675. *W. Sherwin*; extra rare. In the collection of Sir M. Masterman Sykes, bart.

Richard Smith, son of Richard Smith (a clergyman and native of Abingdon), was born at Lillingston Darrel, in the county of Bucks, and was placed as clerk to an attorney in the city of London. He

\* See more of this worthy person in "The Man without Guile;" an excellent sermon preached on occasion of his death, by Dr. John Butler, 1753.§

† See "The last Will and Testament of Mr. John Kendricke, late Citizen and Draper of London," 1625; 4to.

‡ Stow's "Survey of London," by Strype, book iv. p. 144, 145.

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§ I had drawn at full length, and almost finished, the character of "THE MAN WITHOUT A HEART," as a contrast to "THE MAN WITHOUT GUILF." This would have made, what the booksellers call a *sixpenny touch*; and, I am confident, would have been thought the most *spirited likeness* that I ever drew. But, to avoid the imputation of malevolence, though it was dictated by mirth|| rather than spleen, I committed it to the flames, as a sacrifice to humanity. This has given me more solid satisfaction than any transient pleasure that I could possibly have received from forcing a smile, or gaining the approbation of the few who *thoroughly* know the man: whose *name*, though he, in the wantonness of wealth and insolence, without provocation, has repeatedly stung me to the *heart*, will ever remain in it a profound secret, as I have absolutely forgiven him.

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|| Ridentem dicere verum  
Quid vetat? —————

became secondary of the Poultry Compter, a situation worth about 700*l.* a year; but on the death of his son in 1655, he sold it, and being a great collector of books and MSS. he retired and lived privately in Little Moorfields. He was of an excellent temper and of strict justice. He died in 1675, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate. His extensive library was sold after his death, and produced the sum of 1414*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* See an account of his writings in Wood's "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," vol. ii. p. 394. See also Dibdin's "*Bibliographical Romance*," and "*The Bibliographical Decameron*," vol. iii. p. 274.

JOHN MOYSER, esq. of Beverly, in Yorkshire.  
*F. Place f.*

This gentleman was an intimate friend of Mr. Place, and occasionally visited him for months at a time; during one of which visits, the plate was engraved. This print, with the rest of Place's works, is very scarce.

LEONARDUS GAMMON, generosus; *falling band.*

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SAMUEL MALINES. *Claret p. Lombart sc.*

SAMUEL MALINES. *Claret p. Lodge f.*

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MR. PHILIP WOOLRICH. *J. Greenhill p. F.P.*  
*(Francis Place) f. in armour; 4to. mezz.*

This person was probably a private gentleman of Mr. Place's acquaintance, who did the portraits of several of his friends in mezzotinto. He and the two preceding may perhaps belong to another class.

## GENTLEMEN IN INFERIOR CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.\*

“ The Honourable SIR HENRY COKER, of the county of Wilts, kn<sup>t</sup>. high sheriff, Anno 1663 ; col. of horse and foot to King Charles I. col. to the king of Spain ; and col. to his majesty that now is, of the service at Worcester : now gentleman of the privy-chamber, 1669.” *W. Faithorne ad vivum f. h. sh.*

There is a short account of a family of this name in a “ Survey of Dorsetshire,” published in folio, 1732, from a manuscript of the Rev. Mr. Coker of *Mapowder* in that county. The author tells us, that the Cokers of that place derived their name from Coker in Somersetshire, where they were anciently seated ; and that Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, ancestor to the present duke, descended from it : that the branch of the family, which has long flourished at Mapowder, were very fortunate in marriages with the heirs of Norris, Walleis, and Veale : and that the Cokers of Ashbosom are a distinct family. As Wiltshire and Dorsetshire are contiguous counties, it is probable that this gentleman was of the ancient house of Coker : quære. I knew one gentleman of the name, who lived at Knoyle, near Hindon, in Wiltshire,

SIR EDWARD WALPOLE. *S. Harding del.*  
*Birril sc. From an original at Strawberry Hill ; in*  
*Coxe's “ Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole.”*

Sir Edward Walpole, only son and heir of Robert Walpole, born at Houghton, 1621 ; married 1649, Susan, second daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, in the county of Suffolk, knight and bart. He was elected a member for the borough of

\* By inferior civil employments is meant such as are inferior to those of the great officers, &c. in the preceding classes. Perhaps some of the heads in this class may be as properly placed in the fifth.

Kings Lynn, in the parliament which voted the return of Charles II. He and his father joined with Sir Horatio Townshend (afterward Viscount Townshend), in fortifying the haven of Kings Lynn, and raising forces for his majesty's reception, in case the king should not be peacefully restored; for which service he was made one of the knights of the Bath, 1661; four days before the coronation of Charles II. Being again elected a member of Lynn in the long parliament, the corporation had such a sense of his integrity and services in the House of Commons, that they made him a present of a noble piece of place. *Ob.* 1667, *Æt.* 46.

THOMAS KILLEGREW,\* &c. *W<sup>m</sup> Sheppard p. Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

THOMAS KILLEGREW, &c. *Wissing p. Vander-vaart f. large 4to. mezz.*

SIR THOMAS KILLEGREW. *Tempest exc. 8vo. mezz.*

THOMAS KILLEGREW; *dressed like a pilgrim; no name, but these two verses:*

"You see my face, and if you'd know my mind  
'Tis this: I hate myself, and all mankind."

*h. sh. mezz.*

*His portrait, together with that of the Lord Colerane, is engraved by Faithorne. They are called the princely shepherds. The print is supposed to have been done for a masque.*

THOMAS KILLEGREW; *in an octagon. Cooper pin. E. Scriven sc.*

THOMAS KILLEGREW; *in Harding's "Grammont." V. Bergh sc.*

\* His name is sometimes spelt Killigrew.

THOMAS KILLEGREW. *Van Hove*; 8vo.

THOMAS KILLEGREW, *without his name; sitting, leaning on a table; a quartered cap and gown; lined with a great many female heads. W. Hollar sc. scarce.*

*There is another French print from the above, by A. Bosse.*

Thomas Killegrew was page of honour to Charles I. and gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles II. who, in 1651, appointed him his resident at Venice. He was a man of wit and humour, and frequently entertained the king with his drollery. As Charles was wholly engrossed by his pleasures, and was frequently in his mistress's apartment when he should have been at the council-board,\* Killegrew used the following expedient to admonish him of his extreme negligence in regard to the affairs of the kingdom. He dressed himself in a pilgrim's habit, went into the king's chambers, and told him that he hated himself and the world, that he was resolved immediately to leave it, and was then entering upon a pilgrimage to hell. The king asked him what he proposed to do there. He said "to speak to the devil to send Oliver Cromwell to take care of the English government, as he had observed, with regret, that his successor was always employed in other business." See Class IX. See also the Interregnum, Class V.

SIR THOMAS NOTT, knt. one of the gentlemen-ushers in ordinary of the honourable privy-chamber to his present majesty King Charles II. *R. White ad vivum del. et sc. 1678; laced band.*

SIR THOMAS NOTT, knt. &c. *W. Richardson,*

Sir Thomas Nott, who was well known, and much esteemed for his learning and genteel accomplishments, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, soon after its incorporation by Charles II.

\* When love was all an easy monarch's care;  
Seldom at council, never in a war.—POPE.

**SIR EDWARD GAGE**, bart. *from the original at Hengrave. R. Cooper sc. 4to. in Gage's "History and Antiquities of Hengrave, in Suffolk."*

Sir Edward Gage, on whom his mother settled the manor of Hengrave, was created a baronet by King Charles the Second, on the 15th of July, 1662; a mark of the royal favour, said to have been conferred at the dying request of colonel Sir Henry Gage; whose meritorious services in the royal cause had been very eminent. This baronet was five times married. By Mary, daughter of Sir William Hervey, who died on the 13th of July, 1654, he had issue, Sir William Gage, his heir, and two daughters; Penelope, wife of Edward Sulyard, of Haughley-park, in Suffolk; and Mary, wife of William Bond, of St. Edmund's Bury; brother of Sir Thomas Bond, baronet. Sir Edward's second wife was Frances, daughter of Walter, second Lord Aston. This lady died in child-birth of a son, Francis Gage, who inherited from his mother Packington-hall, in Staffordshire, and left by Elizabeth, his wife, only child of John Devereux, of the island of Mont-serrat, one son, Devereux Gage, who died without issue. By Anne Watkins, his third wife, Sir Edward Gage had issue, Edward, who died young. The fourth marriage was with Lady Elizabeth Fielding, daughter of George Fielding, earl of Desmond, K. B. a younger son of William, first earl of Denbigh, by Susan, sister of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham. There was issue of this marriage, four sons; George, James, John, and Henry, and two daughters; Catherine, who died abroad, and Basilia, a maid of honour to Mary d'Este, queen to James the Second. Sir Edward married fifthly, Bridget Fielding, also of the Denbigh family, widow of ——— Slaughter. She died without issue in the year 1702, and Sir Edward Gage having attained his 90th year, died in 1707, and was interred at Hengrave.

**TOBIAS RUSTAT**, esq. *Sixteen Latin verses;*

"Quantum est quod Cœlo ac Terris Rustate dedisti?" &c.

*emblem of charity, with her children; h. sh. mezz. extremely scarce.*

**TOBIAS RUSTAT.** *Sir P. Lely. Gardiner; 1796; 4to.*

Tobias Rustat was keeper of the palace of Hampton-court, and yeoman of the robes to Charles II. This gentleman, sensible how much youth of a liberal turn of mind must suffer for want of a competent subsistence at the university, what a check poverty is to a rising genius, and what an ill effect the want of common advantages of society has upon a man's future behaviour and conduct in life, bestowed a considerable part of his fortune upon young students at Oxford and Cambridge. He gave 1000*l.* to purchase 50*l.* a year; the income of which was chiefly to be applied to the augmentation of thirteen poor fellowships at St. John's College, in Oxford.\* He founded eight scholarships at Jesus College, in Cambridge, for the orphans of poor clergymen. He was a considerable benefactor to Bridewell, in London, and contributed liberally towards the building of St. Paul's church. The brazen statue of Charles II. in the middle of the great court at Chelsea hospital, and the equestrian statue of him at Windsor, were erected at his expense. This very charitable person, who while he lived was a blessing to the poor and to the public, died, to the great regret of all that knew his worth, in 1693.†

MR. CHIFFINCH; *from an original picture in the collection of Lord Verulam, at Gorhambury. Clamp sc. 4to.*

\* See particulars in "Terre Filius," No. 49.

† Here follows his epitaph, taken from p. 145 of "Collectanea Cantabrigiensis," by Francis Blomefield.

"Tobias Rustat, yeoman of the robes to King Charles II. whom he served, with all duty of faithfulness, in his adversity as well as prosperity. The greatest part of the estate he gathered by God's blessing, the king's favour, and his industry, he disposed (of) in his lifetime, in works of charity.‡ He found, the more he bestowed upon the churches, hospitals, universities, and colleges, and upon poor widows of orthodox ministers, the more he had at the year's end: neither was he unmindful of his kindred and relations, in making them provisions out of what remained. He died a bachelor, the 15th day of March, in the year, &c. 1693, aged 87 years."

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‡ In a letter of Tobias Rustat, esq. (communicated by Joseph Gulston, esq.) his great nephew, now living, are these words: "It appears, that from no very plentiful fortune, he gave in all 10,735*l.* in benefactions, long before his death; most of them near thirty years."

William Chiffinch, or Cheffing, was one of the pages of the bed-chamber to Charles the Second, and keeper of the king's cabinet closet. Wood, in enumerating the king's supper companions, says, "they met either in the lodgings of Louise, dutchess of Portsmouth, or in those of Cheffing, near the back stairs, or in the apartment of Eleanor Gwynn, or that of Baptist May: but he losing his credit, Cheffing had the greatest trust among them." So great was the confidence reposed in him, that he was the receiver of the secret pensions paid by the court of France to the king of England. He was also the person who was intrusted to introduce Hudlestone, a popish priest, to Charles the Second on his death-bed, for the purpose of giving him extreme unction.

Sir Edward Walker, garter principal king at arms, gave a grant of arms and crest gratis to William Chiffinch. It appears that he had an elder brother named Thomas, who, in 1664, received a similar favour from Sir Edward Walker, by the name of Thomas Chiffinch, esq. one of the pages of his majesty's bed-chamber, keeper of his private closet, and comptroller of the excise. He and Elias Ashmole were made joint comptrollers of excise, 13th of Charles II.

THOMAS WINDHAM,\* esq. *Sir Ralph Cole,*  
*bart. p. R. Tomson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

In the last edition of Guillim's "Heraldry," published 1724, fol. is a coat of arms of a gentleman of both his names. Under the achievement is the following account:

"This coat is also born by Thomas Windham, of Tale, in Devonshire, esq. one of the grooms of his now majesty's bed-chamber, third son of Sir Edmund Windham, of Cathanger, in Somersetshire, knight, marshal of his majesty's most honourable household, and lineally descended of the ancient family of Windham, of Crownthorp, in Norfolk." The same account was certainly printed in a former edition of Guillim; but it is not sufficiently clear whether Charles II. or some other prince be meant by "his now majesty." I conclude the former.

\* Sometimes spelt Wyndham.



**EMERY HILL**, esq. *T. Trotter del. et sculp. Founder of the alms-houses and free-school, in Rochester-row, Tothill-fields; Westminster.*

In St. Margaret's, Westminster, is a monument, sacred to the memory of that great example of piety and true Christianity, Mr. Emery Hill, a person accomplished with all Christian graces and virtues, and most eminent for his charity. *Ob.* 1677, *Æt.* 68. See a list of his charities in Maitland, &c.

**JOHN SNELL**; in the "*Oxford Almanack*," 1742.

John Snell, born at Comonall, in Carrick, in the sheriffdom of Ayre, in Scotland, received his education in the university of Glasgow, and was afterward clerk under Sir Orlando Bridgman, and cryer of the court of Exchequer and Common Pleas, during the time Sir Orlando was lord chief-baron and chief-justice, and afterward seal-bearer, when he was lord-keeper. Being much esteemed for his great diligence and acuteness, he was employed by James, duke of Monmouth, and Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury. He died 1679, *Æt.* 50; and left a considerable estate in Warwickshire, to the university of Oxford, for the maintenance of scholars from the university of Glasgow.

**JOHN CAREW**; *a small head in the frontispiece to the "Lives, Speeches, and private Passages of those Persons lately executed;" London, 1661.*

**JOHN CAREW**; *a head in an oval seal, and autograph; 8vo.*

Mr. Carew was descended from an ancient and honourable family, long seated in Cornwall, and was second son of Sir Richard Carew, of Anthony, in that county, created a baronet by Charles I. in 1641. This gentleman was extremely unfortunate in his two eldest sons, though they suffered death in different causes; the eldest, Sir Alexander, was one of the knights of the shire for Cornwall, in 1640; and for a time appeared (as he certainly was by prin-

ciple) firmly attached to the republican interest. He had received a commission in the parliament army, and was governor of St. Nicholas island, near Plymouth; but on the success of the royalists in the west of England, fearing the loss of his estate, which was large in that quarter, he deserted the parliament army, and went over to that of the king. Shortly after, however, falling into the hands of the prevailing power, he was brought to a court-martial for desertion, found guilty, and beheaded on Tower-hill, Dec. 23, 1644. He affected great religion and humility at his death, and confessed it was more from the fear of losing his estate than affection for the royal cause, that prompted him to act in the way he had done.

Mr. John Carew, on the contrary, whatever his other failings might be, was consistent in firmly supporting, to the last moment of his existence, the principles he first set out with in public life. He was returned to serve in the Long Parliament, as one of the members for the borough of Tregony, in Cornwall; and, in 1646, two years after the execution of his brother, so constant was his affection to the cause of the parliament, that it appointed him one of the commissioners to receive the king at Holdenby. Cromwell, Ireton, Ludlow, and the other principal leaders of the republicans, were so well convinced of his political opinions, that he was one of the first named in the commission to try the king: nor were they mistaken in the knowledge of the man, for he sat every day, both in the Painted Chamber and Westminster Hall, in which they met; and put his hand and seal to the warrant for carrying the sentence into execution.

During the life of the Protector, Mr. Carew lived in great retirement; but on the coming over from Holland of King Charles II. he was apprehended, and conveyed to London, in order to his being brought to trial; in most of the towns he passed through on the way, the generality of the people reviled him in the following terms: "Hang him, rogue;" "Pistol him," said others. "Hang him up," said some at Salisbury, "at the next sign-post, without farther trouble." "Look," said others, "how he doth not alter his countenance; but we believe he will tremble when he comes to the ladder. This is the rogue will have no king but Jesus." Indeed, the rage of the people all the way was such, that had he not been armed with the greatest fortitude, he must have sunk under the torrent of abuse hurled around him on every side.

Mr. Carew was brought to trial at the Old Bailey, before Judge Foster, Oct. 12, 1660; and after a very small time of consultation

by the jury amongst themselves at the bar, they brought in a verdict of guilty. Three days after, Oct. 15, he was drawn on a hurdle from Newgate to Charing-cross, and there executed : which being done, his quarters were begged by his brother of the king, and by him were buried.

**GREGORY CLEMENT** ; *a small head in the frontispiece to the "Lives, Speeches, and Passages, of the Regicides;" 8vo.*

**GREGORY CLEMENT** ; *with his seal and autograph ; 4to.*

Gregory Clement, a citizen and merchant of London, was a man of considerable reputation and estate, which he greatly improved by trading to Spain ; having obtained a seat in the Long Parliament in 1646, he cordially joined with those who were most affectionate and ready to serve the Commonwealth, though it does not appear he ever possessed any place of profit under the republican government. He became particularly obnoxious to the episcopal and cavalier party, by his purchasing the sequestered estates of the bishops, by which he is reported to have made a considerable fortune. He was considered of such consequence, both with the army and parliament, that he was put into the commission to try the king, and is reported to have said on that occasion, " He durst not refuse his assistance." He attended the high court of justice all the days in Westminster Hall ; and in the Painted Chamber, the 8th, 22d, and 29th, of January ; and set his hand and seal to the warrant to put the king to death.

On the restoration of Charles the Second, he was absolutely excepted from pardon, both as to life and estate ; and was apprehended May 26, 1660, and sent to the Tower ; at which time an order came to secure the property of all those who had sat in judgment upon the late king. Ludlow gives a very extraordinary account of the manner in which he was discovered : he says, " Mr. Gregory Clement, one of the king's judges, had concealed himself at a mean house near Gray's Inn ; but some persons having observed that better provisions were carried to that place than had been usual, procured an officer to search the house, where he found Mr. Clement ; and presuming him to be one of the king's judges,

though he knew him not personally, carried him before the commissioners of the militia of that precinct. One of these commissioners, to whom he was not unknown, after a slight examination, had prevailed with the rest to dismiss him; but as he was about to withdraw, it happened that a blind man, who had crowded into the room, and was acquainted with the voice of Mr. Clement, which was very remarkable, desired he might be called in again, and demanded, if he was not Mr. Gregory Clement? The commissioners, not knowing how to refuse his request, permitted the question to be asked; and he not denying himself to be the man, was, by that means, discovered." He was brought to trial, Oct. 12, 1660: and at first pleaded not guilty, but waving his plea, he confessed himself guilty; at the same time presenting a petition in court praying mercy of the king.

During the time of his imprisonment, and after conviction, he was remarked for his great taciturnity, seldom or ever having conversation with any one; but when he found his petition of no avail, and that he must expiate his offence by death, he said, that nothing troubled him so much as his pleading guilty at the time of his trial, which he did to satisfy the importunity of his relations; by which he had rendered himself unworthy to die in so glorious a cause. He was executed at Charing-cross, on the 17th of October, 1660; going from Newgate on the same sledge with Mr. Scot. He made no speech; for being asked by the sheriff if he had any thing to say, he replied, "No:" upon which execution was done; and being quartered, his head was set upon London-bridge. It is not to be much wondered at, that he should make no set speech; for Ludlow remarks, "that though his apprehension and judgment were not to be despised, yet he had no good elocution."

HENRY MARTIN; *from an original picture in the possession of Charles Lewis, esq. quarto; in Cox's "Tour in Monmouthshire."*

HENRY MARTEN, esq. *with his seal and autograph.*  
J. Tuck sc. 8vo.

Henry Marten, esq. was son and heir-apparent of Sir Henry Marten, LL. D. a judge of the Admiralty, and who wished to mo-

derate the misunderstanding that arose between King Charles the First and his parliament; in the last of which he sat as a member for the borough of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire.

The first account that we have of this gentleman is in the year 1639, when he was one of those who excused themselves from contributing money towards the Scotch war, as having otherwise assisted his majesty. He was returned one of the members to represent the county of Berks, in the two last parliaments called by King Charles I.; and the latter was the ever memorable one, in which he made a most conspicuous figure. Mr. Marten had peculiar advantages at the commencement of his public life, having received a learned education at Oxford, the place of his nativity. He became a gentleman-commoner in University College when only fifteen years old; and in 1607, he received a batchelor of arts' degree. Upon his leaving college, he applied to the study of the law in one of the inns; but his mind probably was too volatile for that dry profession: quitting it, he took a tour through France; and upon his return, enriched himself by a marriage with a rich widow.

Sir Henry, his father, was extremely conversant in business; and it would have been of singular use to him, had he acted with that prudence that might have been expected from the care and admonitions of so able a monitor; but on the contrary, he was all violence from the very commencement of the civil war. The parliament appointed him colonel of a regiment of horse; but he more distinguished himself with his tongue than his sword; as a most convincing proof: one of the Puritanic clergy named Saltmarsh, having in August, 1643, amongst other expressions, said, that "all means should be used to keep the king and his people from a sudden union; that the war ought to be cherished under the notion of popery, as the surest means to engage the people; and that if the king would not grant their demands, then to root him out and the royal line, and to collate the crown upon somebody else." The House of Commons expressed their indignation against such dangerous positions; though too many of them were known to be guided by such sentiments.

Mr. Marten, who thought exactly as Mr. Saltmarsh, except in the article of giving the crown to any other when they had taken it from the legal possessor, said, in the course of the debate about the obnoxious book, that "he saw no reason to condemn Mr. Saltmarsh, and that it were better one family should be destroyed than many." Sir Nevil Pole moving, that "Mr. Marten should explain what one

family he meant;" he boldly answered, "the king and his children." This called up the indignation of many truly loyal members, who representing both the extreme profligacy of his life, and the very dangerous tendency of his answer, moved, that he should be sent to the Tower; which passing in the affirmative, he was sent thither: but his party, who thought he had only spoken too early his sentiments, using their influence, he was released from his confinement; but it did not prevent his expulsion from the house.

In January, 1645-6, many in the House of Commons coming nearer to Mr. Marten's political creed, procured a vote, that the former judgment against him, by which he was expelled their walls, should be void, and erased out of their journals; and that he should enjoy the benefit of his first election: this, says Whitlock, gave occasion for some to observe, that the house began to be more averse to the king. They even gave him the government of Reading, and highly resented the arrest of one of his menial servants; and his insolence became unbounded: he stopped a letter which the Earl of Northumberland sent to his countess, and opened it, thinking he should have discovered some correspondence between that nobleman and the king; and though his lordship was a partisan of the parliament, yet this scandalous conduct was applauded rather than censured.

This great peer, however, did not choose to put up with such an insult; and meeting Colonel Marten, after a conference between the two houses, in the Painted Chamber, questioned him about it; and he, instead of apologizing, giving some rude answer to justify what he had done, the earl cudgelled him before the whole company of lords and commons: yet notwithstanding the disgraceful traits in his character, he continued to be extremely popular in the House of Commons; and at a consultation of the first commanders in the army, Mr. Marten, as a colonel, attended, and cut the matter short, by telling them they should "serve the king, as the English did his Scotch grandmother—cut off his head." This horrid advice was adopted, and he was the first to dispose every thing for the completion of the scheme; and, as one of the commissioners in the high court of justice, he sat every day, three excepted, the 13th, 18th, and 19th, and signed the warrant to put the sentence into execution.

At the restoration, he was absolutely excepted, both as to life and property; but he had the prudence to surrender himself, in obedience to the proclamation of the parliament, and was brought to trial

at the Sessions-house, in the Old Bailey, Oct. 10, 1660. He was found guilty; but through the influence of powerful friends, he got off with imprisonment for life; and was confined upwards of twenty years in Chepstow Castle, Monmouthshire, where he died suddenly with the food in his mouth, in 1681, aged 78 years.

JOHN VENN, esq. *Harding sc. 8vo.*

John Venn, esq. was a silk-man, in London, but whose business was supposed not to be good, which making him discontented, he went into the army, and rose to the rank of colonel, was appointed governor of Windsor Castle, had the sum of 4000*l.* granted him for supposed losses, which probably he never experienced. He was appointed one of the king's judges, and took a decisive part against the fallen monarch, omitting only January 19th and 24th, from sitting upon the trial; and he signed the warrant for execution.

His government of Windsor had given him great consequence, as well from the strength of the place, as it being the sanctuary of the most consummate hypocrisy, where all the worst of a vile faction met to deliberate upon their actions, and to pray for the completion of their diabolical schemes. This situation too afforded him opportunities of plundering the neighbourhood, and embezzling the royal furniture; such as hangings, linen, and bedding. The superiors in the army put him upon such services that would have disgusted more honourable persons, dispatching him with the pressed men—for this was not illegal in the land-service with these defenders of liberty; but his conduct was so imperious to these unhappy people, that they revolted at Farnham, in their way to General Fairfax, but were soon suppressed.

Soon after the king's violent death, he fell into great neglect, living privately upon the plunder he had obtained. The parliament at the restoration would have included him in the utmost penalties of the laws against traitors; but just at the moment, it was given out by his family that he died. Many thought from the suddenness of his exit, that he had destroyed himself; if not, it is most probable that he secreted himself so artfully, that he escaped the vigilance of those who would gladly have made him a public example. His name, however, is in the exceptive clause, and the government seized his property.

**MILES CORBET**; *an oval, in the same plate with Colonel Okey and John Barkstead; small h. sh. very scarce.*

**MILES CORBET**; *copied from the above. W. Richardson exc. 8vo.*

**MILES CORBET**; *with his seal and autograph; 8vo.*

Mr. Corbett was a gentleman of an ancient and honourable family in Norfolk, who after going through his academical studies, settled himself to the profession of the law, and was for many years a member and resident in Lincoln's Inn. It cannot be objected to him as to many others of his republican brothers, that he was one of the mushroom breed, engendered only and fostered through the troubles of the times they lived in, Mr. Corbet having been returned a member to serve in every successive parliament for thirty-seven years prior to the restoration; he was burgess of, and recorder for, Great Yarmouth, in the Long Parliament; early became a committee-man for the county of Norfolk; and, from his well-known legal abilities, was, by the parliament in 1644, made clerk of the court of wards; and in March, 1647-8, he, with Mr. Robert Goodwin, were made registrars in the court of Chancery, in the room of Colonel Long, one of the eleven impeached members. This place alone, to Mr. Corbet, was worth 700*l.* a year.

Corbet had the principal management of the office of sequestration against the loyalists, in order to enable the parliament to carry on the war against the king; speaking of which, Lord Hollis says, "The committee of examinations, where Mr. Miles Corbet kept his justice seat, which was worth something to his clerk, if not to him, what a continual horse-fair it was! even like doomsday itself, to judge persons of all sorts and sexes." The strictness with which he enforced the penalties in this station, rendered him so extremely odious and unpopular in this kingdom, that he was glad to embrace an opportunity that offered to change the scene. The parliament therefore in August, 1652, put him in the commission for managing the affairs of Ireland, with the Lord-general Cromwell, Lieutenant-generals Fleetwood and Ludlow, Colonel Jones, and Mr. Weaver. In this situation he remained during all the changes of government,



until January, 1659-60; when he was suspended by Sir Charles Coote, and then impeached of high-treason, after having received no less than ten several commissions for this office. He soon after returned into England, but was so alarmed by the proceedings against Sir Henry Vane, and Major Salway, and from having so great a charge preferred against him, that he would not appear publicly, much less go to the house, until inspired with some confidence by Ludlow, he went thither to give an account of his conduct; in which he acted in such a manner that reflected credit to his public character; for Ludlow, who was part of the time upon the spot, and some while employed with him, avers that "he manifested such integrity, that though he was continued for many years in that station, yet he impaired his own estate for the public service, whilst he was the greatest husband of the Commonwealth's treasure."

At the restoration, Mr. Corbet made his escape to the continent; and after travelling through many parts of Germany, settled with Barkstead and Okey, at Hanau, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; and having taken care to secure a sufficient property for their future maintenance and support, were admitted free burgesses of that place. After remaining many months unmolested or disturbed here, Mr. Corbet imprudently quitted this secure asylum, on a short visit to some friends in Holland; notice of which coming to the knowledge of Sir George Downing, the English resident, he was secured in company with his friends Barkstead and Okey; whom he had called on merely to pay a friendly visit. Sir George had procured an order from the states-general to secure them; which having been effected through the most mean and despicable treachery, he sent them over in chains to England by the *Black-a-moor* frigate, which had been stationed there for that purpose, on Downing's receiving notice from a friend of Colonel Okey's of his intended visit, which the renegado Downing had given his parole of honour he would in no way disturb or molest. This man had been raised by Colonel Okey from a very low station in life to the establishment which he then held, having remained in that situation under Cromwell and the Commonwealth, but made his peace with the new king and government, by betraying all those who had been his best friends and protectors.

Being brought to the bar of the King's Bench, on the 16th of April, 1662, after a slight investigation as to identity of person, Mr. Corbet was found guilty, and received sentence of death. He was executed at Tyburn, being drawn there upon a sledge from the

Tower; his quarters were placed over the city gates, and his head upon London-bridge, April 19, 1662.

## IRISH GENTLEMEN.

**SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL**, bart. 2d of that name, eldest son of the Right Honourable Sir John Perceval, bart. the 7th of that name, born the 12th of January, 1656, died without issue, the 11th of September, 1680. *Faber f. 1744, 8vo. This and the three following prints were engraved for "The History of the House of Yvery."*

This gentleman was eldest son of Sir John Perceval, by Catharine Southwell. Having completed his education, by arts, languages, and travel, he fixed a regular plan for increasing his paternal estate and serving the public in England, for which he appears to have been perfectly qualified from his judgment, activity, and elevated, but well-tempered, spirit. He was stopped short, in the very beginning of his career by death, the effect, as was reasonably supposed, of poison, administered by an unknown hand, while he was eagerly engaged in tracing the dark and intricate circumstances of the attempt to murder his brother Robert;\* which by his great sagacity and industry, would probably soon have been unravelled and brought to light.†

**SIR JOHN PERCEVAL**, bart. (8th of that name) lord of Burton, Liscarrol, Kanturk, Castle Warning, and Oughterard, &c. born 1660, died 1686. *Faber f. 1743.*

Sir John Perceval, who was third son of the seventh Sir John, by Catharine Southwell, became possessed of the family estate, upon the untimely deaths of Sir Philip and Robert, his elder brothers.

\* See his article a little below.

† "History of the House of Yvery," p. 376, &c.

His piety, his benevolence, and uncommon application to study, rendered him, at an early period, the darling and hope of his friends and relations. When he found himself in affluent circumstances, he gave a loose to his natural disposition, and displayed his good-nature, affability, and politeness, to the whole country, as on a public theatre, where he met with the highest approbation, as a father and protector of the poor, a warm patriot, and a generous and amiable man. His hospitality was without example, and some of his other virtues were of a peculiar cast. He generally consumed two bullocks and twenty sheep in his family every week, in which he had one public day, when multitudes came to pay him their respects. His house was never, on these occasions, a scene of riot, but every thing was conducted with the strictest decorum. One of his peculiarities was, that he rarely returned a visit, or degraded himself by familiarity; yet few men were more respected and beloved. Another was, always to retire from his company at five o'clock, and to leave the rest of the entertainment to be conducted by a gentleman whom he retained in his family for that purpose. To supply the defect of returning visits, he constantly went to the county assizes, where he saw the principal persons of his acquaintance, to whom he paid his civilities. It should here be observed, that Sir John, who was rather an object of admiration than an example of prudence and conduct, by his singular method of life, in the course of six years, plunged himself in a debt of 11,000*l*.\*

**GEORGE PERCEVAL**, of Temple-house, in Com. Sligo, esq. youngest son of the Right Honourable Sir Philip Perceval, knight (1st of that name), born 15 Sept. 1635; *Ob.* 1675. *Faber f.* 1744; *8vo*.

This gentleman, of whose character we know very little, going over to England, in the same ship with the Earl of Meath and other persons of distinction, was unfortunately cast away and drowned, on the 25th of March, 1675. He, by his wife, daughter and heir of — Crofton, esq. left two sons and a daughter. See what is said of him and his family in the *Epitome* of the "History of the House of Yvery," prefixed to that work, and vol. ii. p. 324, of the "History."

\* "History of the House of Yvery," vol. ii. p. 389, &c.

**ROBERT PERCEVAL**, esq. second son of the Right Honourable Sir John Perceval, bart. (7th of that name); born the 8th of February, 1657; died, without issue, the 5th of June, 1677. *Faber f.* 1744; 8vo.

Robert Perceval was, in early life, a youth of uncommon expectation, as, during his application to literary pursuits, he made a very considerable progress. He was some time of Christ's College, in Cambridge, and afterward entered at Lincoln's Inn; but being of a high spirit, and having a strong propensity to pleasure, he neglected his studies, and abandoned himself to his passions. He is said to have been engaged in no less than nineteen duels before he was twenty years of age. He was found in the Strand apparently murdered by assassins, who could never be discovered after the strictest inquiry; but Fielding, the noted beau, with whom he was known to have had a quarrel, did not escape suspicion. A little before this tragical event, he, if himself might be credited, saw his own spectre bloody and ghastly, and was so shocked with the sight, that he presently swooned. Upon his recovery, he went immediately to Sir Robert Southwell, his uncle, to whom he related the particulars of this ghostly appearance, which were recorded, word for word, by the late Lord Egmont, as he received them from the mouth of Sir Robert, who communicated them to him a little before his death. Lord Egmont also mentions a dream of one Mrs. Brown, of Bristol, relative to the murder, which dream is said to have been exactly verified.\*

**SIR THOMAS CULLUM**, bart. *P. Lely pinx. J. Basire sc. In the Rev. Sir John Cullum's "History and Antiquities of Hawsted and Hardwick, in the County of Suffolk;"* 4to.

Mr. Cullum was one of the sheriffs of London in 1646; and, in August, 1647, was, with the lord mayor and several others, committed to the Tower for high-treason; that is, for having been concerned in some commotions in the city, in favour of the king. He was never mayor; the ruling powers not thinking proper he should

\* "History of the House of Yvery," vol. ii. p. 368, &c.

be trusted with that office. In 1656, he purchased the manor of Hawsted, in Suffolk, to which he retired from the hurry of business and public life, being then near 70 years old. Immediately upon his purchase, he settled his estate on his surviving sons Thomas and John, reserving to himself only a life interest in it. Very soon after the restoration he was created a baronet, his patent bearing date 18 June, 1660. This mark of royal favour, and his having been committed to the Tower for favouring the king's party in 1647, might, one would have thought, have secured him from every apprehension of danger; but whether it were that he had temporized a little during some period of the usurpation, or that money was to be squeezed from the opulent by every possible contrivance, he had a pardon under the great seal, dated 17 July, 1661, for all treasons and rebellions, with all their concomitant enormities, committed by him before the 29th of the preceding December. Some crimes were excepted from the general pardon, as burglaries, perjuries, forgeries, and several others; amongst which was witchcraft.\* He died April 6, 1664, and was buried in the chancel of Hawsted church, in Suffolk. A street in London still bears his name, and where he had considerable property, of which he just escaped seeing the destruction by the fatal fire in 1666.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Cullum, who, about the year 1657, married Dudley, the second daughter of Sir Henry North, of Mildenhall, in the county of Suffolk, bart. In 1680, he and Mr. Rotherham were elected members of parliament for the borough of Bury St. Edmond's, by a majority of the freemen; but the aldermen returned Sir Thomas Hervey and Thomas Jermyn, esquire, who had been elected by a majority of the corporation; and the former petitioned the house in vain against the return; as, in 1713, Jermyn Davers and Gilbert Affleck, esquires, did, in similar circumstances, against the Honourable Carr Hervey and Aubrey Porter.

**THOMAS FOLEY**, esq. of Witley-court, founder of Stourbridge Hospital, died Oct. 1, 1677, aged 59. *Gulielmus Trabule fecit. In Nash's "History of Worcestershire."*

\* Near three years after this, viz. March, 1664, at the assizes held at Bury, before Sir Matthew Hale, two witches were tried, condemned, and executed.

The only account we have of this gentleman is to be found in Baxter's "History of his Life and Times;" where he informs us, (part iii. p. 73.) "Mr. Foley, who purchased the advowson of Kidderminster, was a truly honest and religious man, who would make the best choice of a minister he could. On this occasion I will mention (says he) the great mercy of God to the town of Kidderminster and country, in raising one man, Mr. Thomas Foley, who from almost nothing did get 5000*l.* per annum, or more, by iron works; and that with so just and blameless dealing, that all men that ever he had to do with, that ever I heard of, magnified his great integrity and honesty, which was questioned by none: and being a religious faithful man, he purchased, among other lands, the patronage of several great places, and among the rest, of Stourbridge and Kidderminster, and so chose the best conformable ministers that could be got; and not only so, but placed his eldest son's habitation in Kidderminster, which became a great protection and blessing to the town; having placed two families more elsewhere of his two other sons, all three religious worthy men, and in thankfulness to God for his mercies to him, built a well-founded hospital near Stourbridge, to teach poor children to read and write, and then set them apprentices, and endowed it with about 500*l.* a year. About this time the said Mr. Foley was high-sheriff of Worcester, and desired Baxter to preach his sermon.

SIR JOHN FLOCK; *an etching.* C. Towneley fecit; 8vo.

Sir John Flock, a gentleman of good family, was one of the attendants on King Charles the Second during his exile in France, Germany, and Holland; and on the restoration, as a reward for his services, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, with the lucrative appointment of keeper of the Arcatery to that monarch. Sir John Flock was the first governor of Duck Island, in St. James's Park, and held the office until it was conferred upon Monseur de St. Evremond.

## CLASS IX.

## MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

## PHYSICIANS.

DR. SCARBOROUGH. *Vandergucht sc. In the octavo edition of Cowley's Works.*

Knighted  
Aug. 15,  
1669.

Sir Charles Scarborough, first physician to Charles II. James II. and William III. was, by his strong and lively parts, uncommon learning, and extensive practice, eminently qualified for that honourable station. He was one of the greatest mathematicians of his time. Mr. Oughtred informs us, that his memory was tenacious to an incredible degree; that he could recite in order all the propositions of Euclid, Archimedes, and other ancient mathematicians, and apply them on every occasion.\* He assisted the famous Dr. William Hervey in his book "*De Generatione Animalium*," and succeeded him as lecturer of anatomy and surgery. The lecture, which was founded by Dr. Richard Caldwell, was read by him in Surgeon's Hall, and continued for sixteen or seventeen years, with great applause. He, in his course, explained the nature of the muscles, and was the first that attempted to account for muscular strength and motion upon geometrical principles, and he very judiciously and happily applied mathematics to medicine in other instances. His "*Syllabus Musculorum*" is printed with "*The Anatomical Administration of all the Muscles, &c. by William Molins,† Master in Chirurgery.*" He was also author of several mathematical treatises, a Compendium of Lilye's Grammar, and an Elegy on his friend Mr. Cowley. He was a man of amiable manners, and of great pleasantry in conversation. Seeing the Dutchess of Portsmouth eat to excess, he said to her, with his usual frankness, "*Madam, I will deal with you as a physician should do; you must eat less, use more exercise, take physic, or be sick.*" He died Feb. 26, 1693.‡

\* Preface to the second edition of the "*Clavis Mathematica.*"

† Or Mullens.

‡ Le Neve's "*Monumenta Anglicana.*"

“ EDMUNDUS KING, eq. aur. M. D. augustiss. regis Car. II. med. Coll. Medic. Lond. & Societ. Regal. socius: qui præsenti animo, (ope divina), eundem sereniss. regem Car. II. a morte subitanea dexterrime eripuit, Feb. 2, 1684.” *P. Lely p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

EDMUNDUS KING, &c. *Kneller p. R. White sc. large h. sh.*

This is one of White's best performances.

Sir Edmund King, who was originally a surgeon, applied himself much to the study of chymistry. This helped to recommend him to Charles II. who sometimes amused himself in his laboratory. He was the first physician that attended that prince in his last illness, when he ventured to incur the penalty of the law, by letting him blood. This was approved of by others of the faculty, and was indeed the only means of preventing his sudden death.\* A thousand pounds were ordered him by the privy council for his attendance on the king, but he never received the money. In the “Philosophical Transactions” are some curious observations by him, concerning ants, and the animalcule in pepper-water.† There is also an account of his transfusing forty-nine ounces of blood out of a calf into a sheep. The latter was, in all appearance, as strong and healthy after the operation as it was before.

PETRUS BARWICK, M. D. serenissimo regi Carolo II°. e medicis ordinariis. *G. Vertue sc. Before “Vita Johannis Barwick,” &c. 8vo.*

Peter Barwick was brother to Dr. John Barwick, dean of St. Paul's. He was a man of uncommon skill and diligence in his profession, and was very successful in the small-pox, and in various kinds of fevers. He wrote an excellent defence of Dr. Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and the life of the dean,

\* See Barnet, l. p. 606.

† See “Philosoph. Transact.” No. XXIII. p. 425, et seq. See also the number for Sept. 1693.



his brother, in pure and elegant Latin. The latter was published with a preface, by Mr. Hilkiah Bedford, 1721. His defence of the "Eikon Basilike," against Dr. Walker, which was written in his 74th year, does not only shew the warmth of his loyalty, but discovers a little of the peevishness of old age. He was much respected by all that knew him, not only for his abilities, but also for his great humanity and charity. *Ob.* Aug. 1705.

GULIELMUS RAMESEY, M. D. et medicus regius ordinarius Carolo II. *Æt.* 42; 8vo. *There is an anonymous portrait of him in a doctor of physic's gown, by Sherwin, before "The Character of Nobility," 1672; small 8vo.*

Dr. William Ramesey appears to me to be the person already mentioned,\* who bewildered himself in astrology; and when his intellects were perfectly confused and clouded, advanced the doctrine of dark stars. He was author of the following books: "Christian Judicial Astrology vindicated, and Demonology confuted; in Answer to Nat. Homes, D. D. with a Discourse on the Sun's Eclipse, 29 Mar. 1652," 12mo. He, in the title-page, styles himself William Ramesey, gent. as he does in that of the next book: "An Introduction to the Judgment of the Stars," 1653; fol. "Names, Natures, Virtues, Symptoms, and Antidotes of Poisons," 1663, by William Ramesey, M.D. 8vo. "Ελμυθολογία, or Physical Observations concerning Worms," 8vo. 1668. He is again styled M.D. in the title to this tract. It should here be observed, that he invented an instrument to cleanse the stomach, upon which he wrote a pamphlet, printed in small 8vo. 1672. It appears from the "Character of Nobility," that he was of the Dalhousy family.

GUIL. SERMON, medicinæ doctor, &c. *Sherwin ad vivum del. & sc. four Latin verses, large 4to.*

GUIL. SERMON, medicinæ doctor et regis ordinarii,† *Æt.* 42.

\* See RAMSEY'S article in the Interregnum.

† Sic Orig.

" Let soilists carp at what is past and done,  
 Brave Sermon's acts shall live in face o' th' sun :  
 Great Monck, restorer of his country's peace,  
 Declares from him his dropsy soon did cease."

*W. Sherwin ad vivum del. et sc. 1671.*

William Sermon, a physician of Bristol, was possessed of a palliative remedy for the dropsy, by which the Duke of Albemarle was greatly relieved: but he not long after relapsed into this distemper, which at length proved fatal to him.\* Dr. Sermon, who was naturally vain, grew vainer than ever upon his success, and seemed to think nothing beyond the reach of his skill; as if the man that cured the *Great Monck* of the dropsy, could do every thing in the power of physic. He was author of "*The Ladies' Companion, or English Midwife*," &c. 1671; 8vo. and of "*A Friend to the Sick, or the honest Englishman's Preservation*," &c. 1673, 8vo. to which is prefixed his portrait, in a doctor's gown; but there is great doubt of his having been a graduate in his profession. See Wood's "*Fasti*," ii. col. 201.

JOHANNES ARCHER, medicus in ordinario regi;  
 8vo.

Doctor John Archer was author of "*Every Man his own Physician*," &c. printed for himself, in 1673, 8vo. To this are subjoined a *Treatise on Melancholy*, and a *compendious Herbal*. He seems to have been of such an Epicurean taste as was perfectly adapted to the court and character of Charles the Second; having in the first of these works placed the sixth sense at the head of the other five, as holding them all in subordination. He, at the end of this book, mentions these three inventions as the issue of his own brain: the first was certainly in use among the Romans, namely, A hot bath, by steam, for the cure of various disorders. This will naturally remind the reader of the fumigations of Dominiceti. 2. An oven, which doth, with a small fagot, bake, distil, boil a pot, or stew; with all the same charge of fire, time, and labour. This oven was moveable: something like it has been lately advertised.

\* See Campbell's "*Lives of the Admirals*," ii. p. 370.

3. A chariot, with which one horse can as easily draw five or more people, as two horses can that number in the ordinary way. It is also contrived, that a man who sits in it may move it without a horse. Here the machine invented by Mr. Moore will as naturally recur to the reader's memory, as the baths of Dominiceti did in the first article.

**TOBIAS WHITAKER**, medicus ordinarius Caroli Secundi *Æt.* 60. *J. Chantry sc.* 12mo.

Doctor Tobias Whitaker, physician in ordinary to Charles II. seems to have had as utter a dislike to unpalatable medicines as the most squeamish of his patients. He was much more a friend to the vintner, than to the apothecary, and was as cordially attached to wine, as Dr. Archer appears to have been to women. It is very probable that either of them, as physicians to the court, would, in some cases, have prescribed both. He was author of "*A Discourse of Water*," 1634, 12mo. His principal work is "*The Tree of Humane Life, or the Blood of the Grape, proving the possibility of maintaining Life from Infancy to Old Age without Sickness, by the Use of Wine*." Lond. 1638, 8vo. This was translated into Latin, and printed at Frankfort, 1655. In the former of these pieces, he writes himself "Doctor of Physicke, of Norwich;" in the latter "of London." He also published "*An Elenchus of Opinions concerning the Small-pox*," 1661, 12mo. prefixed to which is his head.

It appears from Chamberlayne's "*Present State of England*," 1671, that, besides four physicians in ordinary for the king's person, and two for the household, there were above a dozen more, who were his majesty's sworn servants, but were not in waiting. It seems that Charles II. was not only an encourager of obscure physicians, but even of quacks,\* a race of men who not only kill us, but kill us with less dexterity, and consequently with more pain, than the worst physicians do. It is probable, that the following excellent person preserved more lives than were destroyed by the whole herd of empirics, that infested the metropolis in this reign.

**THOMAS SYDENHAM**, M. D. *Lely p. Hou-*

\* Welwood, p. 149.

*braken sc.* 1746. *In the possession of John Sydenham, esq. Illust. Head.*

THOMAS SYDENHAM. *M. Beale p. A. Blooteling sc.* 8vo.

THOMAS SYDENHAM, *mezz. M. Beale. Mc. Ardell; half-sheet; anonymous.*

Dr. Thomas Sydenham, who was long at the head of his profession, was a physician of great penetration and experience, and went far beyond all his contemporaries in improving the art of physic. He took late to study, but his quick parts and great natural sagacity enabled him to make a prodigious progress in a little time. He dared to innovate, where nature and reason led the way; and was the first that introduced the cool regimen in the small-pox. Hence he gave an effectual check to a distemper that has been more pernicious to mankind, than the plague itself; and which had been inflamed and rendered still more pernicious, by injudicious physicians. He carefully studied, and wrote observations upon every epidemical distemper that prevailed during the course of his practice. He had many opponents: but his constant success was a sufficient answer to all the cavils of his antagonists. He freely communicated to the world his judicious remarks on a great variety of acute and chronical distempers; and particularly on those that sweep away the greatest number of the human species. What he has written on the nervous and hysteric colic, fevers, riding in consumptive cases, and the use of milk and chalybeates, deserves to be mentioned to his honour. He was the first that used laudanum with success, and that gave the bark after the paroxysm in agues. After his death, was published his "Method of curing almost all Diseases,"\* I have been informed, that his works were more esteemed by foreign physicians than by the generality of the faculty in his own country.† There is a catalogue of them in the "Biographia Britannica." *Ob.* 29 Dec. 1689.

THOMAS WILLIS, M. D. *G. Vertue sc. Illust. Head.*

\* This book was written in Latin.

† They were much read and commended by Dr. Boerhaave.

This print and the next were done from the original picture of him at Whaddon-hall, which belonged to his grandson, the late Browne Willis, esq. and was left by his will to the Bodleian Library.

THOMAS WILLIS, M. D. *without his name; inscribed, "Ætatis suæ 45, D. Loggan delin. et sc." Before his "Pharmaceutice Rationalis;" fol.*

THOMAS WILLIS, M. D. *R. White sc. 8vo. Before the "London Practice of Physic;" 1685.*

THOMAS WILLIS. *F. Diodati ad vivum; 4to.*

THOMAS WILLIS. *J. Drapentier; 4to.*

Dr. Thomas Willis was a very eminent anatomist, philosopher, and physician, and one of the most elegant writers of his age, in the Latin tongue. His works were much celebrated at home and abroad, and his practice was proportionable to his fame. He was regular in his devotions, his studies, and visiting his patients; and his custom was to dedicate his Sunday fees to the relief of the poor. He had a deep insight into every branch of science to which he applied himself, especially anatomy, in which he made some discoveries; particularly, *the sinuses of the veins, and their use.*\* His "*Cerebri Anatome*"† gained him a great reputation, as did also his book "*De Anima Brutorum*," his "*Pharmaceutice Rationalis*," &c. The first of these books had an elegant copy of verses written on it by Mr. Philip Fell,‡ and the drawings for the plates were done by his friend Dr. Christopher Wren, the celebrated architect. He was the first discoverer of the medicinal spring at Astrop, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, which was

\* Glanvill's "*Plus Ultra*," p. 14.

† He is, on account of this work, reckoned among the improvers of sciences, by Mr. Wotton, in his "*Reflections on ancient and modern Learning*," c. 17. p. 196, 197. edit. 1694.

‡ "*Musæ Anglicanæ*," vol 1. There is also another copy of verses by the same hand on his "*Diatribæ*," &c.

once in high repute.\* Mr. Addison informs us, in his "Travels," that the physician retained by the little republic of St. Marino, when he was in Italy, was well read in the works of our countrymen Harvey, Willis, and Sydenham. *Ob.* 11 Nov. 1675.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE, of Norwich, M. D.  
*R. White sc.* Before his "*Works*," 1686; *fol.*

THOMAS BROWNE, eques aur. et med. doctor.  
*Van Hove sc.* 4to.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE, M. D. *P. Vandrebanc f.*  
*8vo.*

SIR THOMAS BROWNE, M. D. *T. Trotter sculp.*  
*In Malcolm's "Lives of Topographers;"* 4to.

This learned and ingenious physician was knighted by Charles II. at Norwich, in Sept. 1671. See an account of him in the reign of CHARLES I.

GEORGIUS ENT, eques auratus, M. D. et Coll.  
Med. Lond. socius; *8vo.* His head is before his "*Animadversiones in M. Thrustoni, M. D. Diatribam de Respirationis Usu primario*," Lond. 1679; *8vo.*

SIR GEORGE ENT, M. D. *R. White;* *8vo.*

Dr. George Ent, president of the College of Physicians, and fellow of the Royal Society in this reign, distinguished himself in that of Charles I. by writing an apology in Latin for Dr. Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, in opposition to Æmilius

\* Willis and Lower first recommended the waters of Astrop, which were afterward decried by Radcliffe. The reason which I have heard assigned for his decriing them, was, because the people of the village insisted upon his keeping a bastard child; which was laid to him by an infamous woman of that place. Upon this the doctor declared "that he would put a toad into their well," and accordingly cried down the waters, which soon lost their reputation.

Parisanus.\* In the same book are some judicious observations on the operation of purging medicines. He was author of several other pieces, some of which are in the "Philosophical Transactions."† Glarvill, speaking in his "Plus Ultra" of the modern improvements in anatomy, numbers Sir George Ent, Dr. Glisson, and Dr. Willis, with the most celebrated discoverers in that useful science.‡ The two former were among the first members of the Royal Society.

FRANCISCUS GLISSONUS, M. D. *Æt.* 75.  
*W. Dolle sc.* 4to.

FRANCISCUS GLISSONUS, M. D. *Æt.* 80. *Fai-thorne sc.*

*There is a small anonymous copy of this print.*

Dr. Francis Glisson, king's professor of physic, at Cambridge, was universally esteemed one of the best physicians of his age. He was an excellent anatomist, and acquired a great reputation by his writings on anatomical, and other subjects. He discovered the *capsula communis*, and the *vagina portæ*; and he, and Dr. Wharton, discovered the internal *ductus salivaris*, in the maxillary glandule.§ His account of sanguification was esteemed very rational, and generally much approved of, as was also his "Anatomia Hepatis." His "Tractatus de Natura Substantiæ energetica," &c. Lond. 1672; 4to. and his "Tractatus de Ventriculo et Intestinis," &c. Amstel. 1677; 4to. are among his principal works: his portrait is prefixed to both. I was told by a gentleman in Dorsetshire, who was nearly

\* Mr. Ashby, president of St. John's College, in Cambridge, has a copy of "Konigii Bibliotheca," interleaved and filled with MS. notes by A. Seller. At the word "Ent," is this passage: "In fronte libris De Generatione Animalium," hæc inveni scripta: "Gualtheri Charltoni liber, ex munere nobilissimi doctissimique viri Domini Georgii Ent, Equitis aurati, qui eum Latine descripsit." This book was given by will of Sir George Ent, made when he was dying, to Dr. Walter Charlton. The ingenious Dr. Baker, author of the Life of Harvey, prefixed to his works in 4to. observes, that the Latinity of this book is superior to that of his other writings. This anecdote assigns the reason of it.

† See No. 173, and No. 194, An. 1691.

‡ "Plus Ultra," p. 13.

§ "Plus Ultra," p. 14.

allied to his family, that he visited a considerable number of patients in the time of the plague, and preserved himself from the infection, by thrusting bits of sponge, dipped in vinegar, up his nostrils. This excellent physician, and worthy man, whose works were well known abroad, as well as at home, died in a very advanced age, the 14th of October, 1677. See more of him in Birch's "History of the Royal Society," vol. iii. p. 356.

Dr. LOWER; *oval*; before his "*Receipts*;" 12mo.

I strongly suspect this portrait not to be genuine.

Richard Lower was educated at Christ Church, in Oxford, under Dr. Thomas Willis, of whom he learned to be an excellent anatomist; and that great physician is said to have learnt several things from him. Upon the death of Dr. Willis, he succeeded to a great part of his practice, and was in as high repute as any physician in London. He was the first discoverer of Astrop Wells,\* which was formerly much frequented. He was author of several medical pieces, of which Mr. Wood has given us a catalogue. But his capital work is his book "*De Corde*," which has been often printed. In this book, he lays claims to the invention of transfusing the blood, to which Francis Potter, a native of Mere, in Wiltshire, had certainly a prior right.† Dr. Lower's name has been impudently affixed to several vile nostrums sold in the shops.

GUALTERUS CHARLETONUS, M. D. et Coll.  
Med. Lond. socius, 1678, *Æt.* 56. *D. Loggan ad  
vivum del. et sc.* 1679; 4to.

\* Wood, ii. col. 857.

† See his article in Wood.—The transfusion of the blood from one human body to another, from which the physicians of this time had great expectations, may be ranked with Taliacotius's famous chimera of supplying defective parts, by grafting others in their places. To transfuse the fluids of the body, can do us but little service, except a method be discovered of renewing the solids.

Vas nisi sincerum est, quodcunque infundis acescit.

In Dr. James Mackenzie's "*History of Health, and the Art of preserving it*;" the 3d edit. Edinburgh, 1760; 8vo. p. 459, is an account of the "*Rise and Fall of the Transfusion of Blood from one Animal into another.*"



WALTER CHARLETON; *in the "Oxford Almanack,"*  
1749.

Dr. Walter Charleton was a man of great natural endowments, and one of the most universal scholars of his time. In the early part of his life, he closely studied the Greek and Roman authors; and afterward applied himself to the study of natural and moral philosophy, history, and antiquities; besides the several branches of literature that were essential to his profession. He has left us ample testimony of his diligence and capacity in his various writings, which were generally well received in the reign of Charles II. But of late years, such is the fate of good, as well as bad authors, they have been generally neglected. It appears that he was well acquainted with the history of physic, by his frequent comparison of the opinions of the ancient with those of the modern physicians. Of all his writings, none made a greater noise in the world than his "Treatise of Stonehenge;" in which he has endeavoured to prove, in opposition to the opinion of Inigo Jones, that it is a Danish monument. Sir William Dugdale, and other eminent antiquaries, agreed with him in this conjecture. Though he was physician in ordinary to Charles I. and was continued in that station by his son, it does not appear that he was retained by him after the restoration. He was in the reign of William III. elected president of the College of Physicians. The author of his life in the "Biographia Britannica," has given him a more advantageous character than Mr. Wood. The reader may see some account of him in Hearne's preface to "Peter Langtoft," Sect. XX. *Ob.* 1707, *Æt.* 88.

SIR WILLIAM PETTY; *Edwin Sandys sc. large*  
*4to.*

SIR WILLIAM PETTY; *stipled; 4to.*

Sir William Petty, who was some time professor of anatomy in Oxford, was fellow of the College of Physicians in the reign of Charles II. He gave early proofs of that comprehensive and inquisitive genius for which he was afterward so eminent; and which seems to have been designed by nature for every branch of science to which he applied himself. At the age of fifteen, he was master

of such a compass of knowledge in the languages, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, navigation, practical mathematics, and mechanical trades, as few are capable of attaining in the longest life. He made his way in the world under great disadvantages in point of circumstances, having acquired a very moderate fortune with as much difficulty, as he afterward rose with ease to wealth and affluence.\* He was an excellent chymist and anatomist, and a perfect master of every other kind of knowledge that was requisite to the profession of physic. He was a very able mathematician, had a fine hand at drawing, was skilful in the practical parts of mechanics, and a most exact surveyor. But what he particularly applied himself to, and understood beyond any man of his age, was the knowledge of the common arts of life, and political arithmetic. His admirable essays in this art, have even raised his reputation to a higher pitch than it rose to in his lifetime; as experience has fully proved the justness of his calculations.† This great man, who knew better than any of his contemporaries how to enrich the nation and himself, died the 16th of Dec. 1687,‡ in the 65th year of his age. See the reign of James II.

ROBERTUS MORISON, natus Aberdeniæ, 1620, ob. Londini, 1683. *Sunman p. R. White sc. in an oval of flowers; h. sh.*

Robert Morison, a native of Aberdeen, studied physic in France, where he particularly applied himself to botany. He, in a short time, became so great a proficient, that he was appointed superintendant of the royal garden at Blois. In 1660, he came into Eng-

\* He told Mr. Aubrey, that he was driven to great straits for money, when he was in France; and that he had lived a week upon two or three pennyworth of walnuts. But he, at length, made his way through all difficulties; and, as he expressed it to that gentleman, "hewed out his fortune himself." MS. by Mr. Aubrey, in Mus. Ashmol.

† Captain John Graunt, and Dr. Charles Davenant, rendered themselves famous for political calculation, and have published several excellent books of that kind. The former gained great reputation by his "Natural and Political Observations upon the Bills of Mortality," first published in 1661, 4to. This work has been attributed to his intimate friend Sir William Petty, and the name of Graunt has been by many supposed to be fictitious: but see the life of this ingenious person in the "Biographia Britannica."

‡ See his very curious will in Lodge's "Irish Peerage," vol. ii. p. 80.

land, and was made botanical professor to Charles II. and overseer of his gardens. He was afterward chosen professor of botany at Oxford, where he read several courses of lectures in that science, in the middle of the physic garden.\* His "*Prælua Botanica*," in two volumes 8vo. his "*Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributio*," in folio, and his "*Historia Plantarum*," which is also in folio, have done him much honour. He finished only the second part of his "*History of Plants*:" the third part, which he had begun, was continued by Jacob Bobart, keeper of the physic garden at Oxford, who also added a third volume. It is not known what became of the first. *Ob.* 1683.

LEONARD PLUKENET, M. D. *Collins sc.* 1681.

Leonard Plukenet was one of the most excellent and laborious botanists of this, or any other age. He was author of the "*Phytographiæ Plucenetianæ*," "*Almagestum Botanicum*," and other works of the like kind; on which he spent the greatest part of his life and fortune. His "*Phytography*" is mentioned with the highest encomiums in the "*Philosophical Transactions*," for February, 1696-7. The encomiast says, that, "without flattery, it may deserve the name of a performance to the improvement of so great a part of the universal history of nature, as hath not been done by the whole complex of precedent ages." His "*Opera Botanica*," with cuts, were printed at London, in 6 tomes, folio, 1720.

JOHANNES MAYOW; *Faithorne sc.* *Before his*  
*"Tractatus quinque," &c. small 8vo.*

JOHN MAYOW. *Caldwall sc.* *In Dr. Thornton's*  
*"Sexual System."*

This ingenious physician, who was fellow of All Souls College, in Oxford, was author of the following pieces, which have been printed together, both in England and Holland; viz. "*Tractatus quinque Medico-physici: quorum primus agit de Sale Nitro, et Spiritu Nitro Aereo: Secundus de Respiratione: Tertius de Re-*

\* The practice of reading botanic lectures has been long laid aside: the professor's salary continues as it was.

spirazione Foetus in Utero, et Ovo: Quartus de Motu Musculari, et Spiritibus Animalibus: Ultimus de Rachitide."—Dr. Plot, in his "Natural History of Oxfordshire," has the following remark on the first of these treatises: "John Mayow, LL. D. of All Souls, student in physic, has lately taught, that air is impregnated with a nitro-aerial spirit, which doctrine he confirmed by experiments."—The last of the treatises,\* concerning the rickets, has singular merit, and was allowed to be the best extant on that subject. He resided at Bath during the summer season, where his practice was attended with great success.† Ob. Sept. 1679. The reader is referred to the "Bodleian Catalogue," for a further account of his works.

Effigies NATHANAELIS HIGHMORII, in Medicina Doctoris, Æt. 63, 1677. A. *Bloteling f. small h. sh.*

NATHANIEL HIGHMORE; *a small head in the frontispiece to his "Corporis Humani Disquisitio Anatomica," Hagæ, 1651; fol.*

Nathaniel Highmore, a native of Fordingbridge, in Hampshire, was educated at Trinity College, in Oxford. He practised physic with great reputation, at Shirburn, in Dorsetshire, where no man was more esteemed for his skill in his profession, or better beloved for his humanity and benevolence.‡ He was the first that wrote a systematical treatise upon the structure of the human body, which he adapted to Dr. Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and dedicated it to that great man. He discovered the duct for the conveyance of the seed from the testes to the parastatæ, whose intricate folds he first described, as he also did the fibres and vessels of the spleen, which had long been mistaken for veins.§ The

\* See more of this book in "Philos. Transact." No. 105, p. 101, &c. See also "Chambers's Dict." Artic. RESPIRATION.

† Bath was not then the scene of pleasure that it is at present. Its physicians are now four times as numerous as they were in Mayow's time; and yet it is well known that great numbers of the people that resort thither, destroy their constitutions on the spot, much faster than the physicians and the waters can repair them.

‡ Mr. Wood informs us, that he never took a fee of a clergyman. "Athen. Oxon." ii. 779.

§ See "Plot's Oxfordshire," p. 301. edit. 1.

cavity in the jaw, called antrum Highmorianum, after his name, is another of his discoveries. Trivial as this may appear, the skilful anatomist considers it as investigating the secret retreat of some of the enemies of life, and pointing out, at the same time, what is essential to the human frame. He died the 21st of March, 1684, in the 71st year of his age. He wrote "Corporis Humani Disquisitio Anatomica." Hagæ Com. 1651, folio. There is a small head of the author in the title. He also wrote "The History of Generation," Lond. 1651, 8vo. dedicated to the Honourable Robert Boyle: To this is added, "A Discourse of the Cure of Wounds by Sympathy." "De Passione hysterica et Affectione hypochondriaca," 1660, 8vo. "De hysterica et hypochondriaca Passione, Responsio epistolaris ad Doctorem Willis," 1670, 4to.

EVERARDUS MAYNWARING, M. D. *Æt.* 38, 1668; *R. White sc.* 4to. *plain band*; *another with a wrought band*; *the same plate altered.* *Before his book on the scurvy.*

Everard Maynwaring was descended from the same family with Arthur Maynwaring, esq. a name much better known to the world. This family, which had long been seated in Cheshire, was anciently one of the most honourable in the kingdom.\* He was author of the following books: "The ancient and modern Practice of Physic;" "A Treatise on the Preservation of Health and long Life;" "The Complete Physician;" "A History of the Venereal Lues;" "The Pharmacopœan Physician's Repository;" "A Treatise of Consumptions," and another of the Scurvy. After the restoration, King James's "Counterblast to Tobacco" was reprinted: to which is subjoined, "A learned Discourse written by Dr. Everard Maynwaring, proving that Tobacco is a procuring Cause of the Scurvy;" also his "Serious Cautions against excessive Drinking, with several Examples of God's severe Judgments upon notorious Drunkards, who have died suddenly," &c.

GIDEON HARVÆUS, utriusque med. et. phil.

\* Mr. Ashmole's first wife was of this family. He tells us in his "Diary," p. 33, that his cousin Everard Maynwaring died 22d of February, 1657. This was probably the doctor's father.

doctor, apud Londinenses practicus, et. Colleg. Med. Hagiens. quondam socius. *Hagæ Comitis*, 1663; *P. Philippe sc. large 4to. Before his "New principles of Philosophy,"* 1663.

GIDEON HARVEY, med. spag. et. dogm. doctor; *A. Hertochs f. Before his "Great Venus unmasked,"* 1672; 12mo.

GIDEON HARVÆUS. *Frosne sc.*

Gideon Harvey, who was esteemed but little better than a hypothetical pretender to physic, wrote against the frauds and empiricism of the physicians and apothecaries, as well as those of the quacks of his time. He made it his business to cry down the faculty, and published several books with a view of making people their own doctors. His "Art of curing Diseases by Expectation," is one of the most remarkable of his works. In this he intimates, that nature, aided by expectation only, may be more safely relied on than the prescriptions of the generality of physicians; and that those who employ them are frequently amused with taking such things as have no real effect in working their cure. He was very dogmatical; and consequently, as far as he was so, was no more to be trusted than the worst of those against whom he exclaimed. There can be but little difference betwixt a dogmatist in physic, and an ignorant pretender to it. In 1704 was published the third edition of his "Family Physician," &c. To this book, which gave great offence to the apothecaries, is subjoined a large catalogue of drugs, and the prices at which they should be sold in the shops.\* I know not the year in which he died; but he was living, and physician to the Tower, in the late king's reign.†

\* In 1703, was published a book which gave greater offence to the apothecaries than any of Dr. Harvey's. It is entitled, "The Crafts and Frauds of Physic exposed, by R. Pitt, M. D. Fellow and Censor of the College of Physicians, and F. R. S." 8vo.

† There was, perhaps, never any thing more remarkable than the fortune of this man. About the latter end of King William's reign, there was a great debate who should succeed the deceased physician to the Tower. The contending parties were so equally matched in their interests and pretensions, that it was extremely difficult to determine which should have the preference. The matter was at length

GEORGIUS THOMPSONUS, M. D. *Æt.* 50.  
*W. Sherwin ad vivum f.* Before his "*Almatias*," &c.  
 1670; 8vo.

George Thompson was author of "The Pest anatomized," written when the plague was in London.\* He was also author of "Epi-logismi Chymici," &c. and of several pieces in vindication of the chymical practice of physic, against the Galenists. One of these was entitled, "Galeno-pale, or a chymical Trial of the Galenists;" to which one William Johnson wrote an answer, which produced a reply, namely, "A Gag for Johnson's Animadversions upon Galeno-pale, or a Scourge for Galen." He also wrote in vindication of Lord Bacon's philosophy, against the very learned, and no less dogmatical Henry Stubbe. One of the most extraordinary of his pieces is his "Letter to Mr. Henry Stubbe, wherein the Galenical Method and Medicaments, as likewise *Blood-letting* in particular, are offered to be proved ineffectual, or destructive to Mankind, by experimental Demonstrations." Stubbe wrote an answer to this, in an "Epistolary Discourse concerning Phlebotomy, in Opposition to George Thompson, Pseudo-Chymist, a pretended disciple to Lord Verulam." Our author Thompson published a treatise, entitled, "*Animatias*, or the true Way of preserving the Blood in its Integrity." His principal aim in this book was to put a stop to the common practice of bleeding.

ROBERT WITTIE, M. D. *a small whole length*, in  
*the title to his translation of Dr. Primrose's "Popular  
 Errors in Physick,"* 1651; 4to.

Robert Wittie, a native of Yorkshire, where he was educated, and from thence removed to King's College, Cambridge. He was incorporated at Oxford, July 13th, 1680, and became fellow of the

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brought to a compromise; and Dr. Gideon Harvey was promoted to that office, for the same reason that Sixtus V. was advanced to the pontificate; because he was, in appearance, sickly and infirm, and his death was expected in a few months. He, however, survived not only his rivals, but all his contemporary physicians; and died after he had enjoyed his sinecure above fifty years.

\* The small print of a man with a pestilential body lying before him, prefixed to this book, was most probably intended for the author's portrait.

College of Physicians, in London ; and practised physic for several years with Dr. James Primerose, at Kingston-upon-Hull, in Yorkshire, and was esteemed an ingenious and learned man. He wrote several works relating to the Scarborough Spa, and the Nature and Use of Water in general. See a list in Wood's "Athenæ." He retired to London, and died in Basinghall-street, 1684.

SAMUELIS COLLINS, med. doctor, *Æt.* 67.  
*W. Faithorne ad vivum delin. et sc. h. sh. finely engraved.*

Samuel Collins, who studied at Padua, was incorporated doctor of physic at Oxford in 1659. Mr. Wood informs us, that he was known by the name of Dr. Samuel Collins, junior. He was author of "The present State of Russia," 1671 ; 8vo. He afterward published a book of anatomy, in folio, which is of less value than the head which is placed before it. Dr. Garth speaks thus of this author in his Dispensary :

"Where would the long-neglected Collins fly,  
 If bounteous Carus should refuse to buy?"

The name of Samuel Collins is in the list of the College of Physicians for 1700, at which time he was censor. It occurs again in the list for 1707.

SAMUEL HAWORTH, M. D. *R. White sc.*

Samuel Haworth was author of "A method of curing Consumptions," 1683 ; 12mo. to which is prefixed his head. I think he was also author of "A Philosophical Discourse on Man, being the Anatome both of his Soul and Body," 1680 ; 8vo. He also published "A Description of the Duke (of York's) Bagnio (in Long-Acre), and of the Mineral Bath and new Spa thereto belonging," &c. 1683 ; 12mo.

Vera Effigies ROBERTI JOHNSON. *R. W.*  
*(Robert White) sc. doctor's gown ; arms.*



Robert Johnson was author of "A Manual of Physic," 1684 ; 8vo. to which is prefixed his head. It is also before his "Practice of Physic reformed," 1700. I take this to be the same book with a new title-page.

JOHN ROGERS, M. D. *Æt.* 38. *Chantry sc. a small oval.*

John, son of Nehemiah Rogers, of Duddinghurst, in Essex, took the degree of doctor of physic at Utrecht. He, in 1664, was admitted to the same degree in the university of Oxford, being then a practitioner in his faculty, at Bermondsey, in Surrey. He published "Analecta inauguralia, sive Disceptationes medicæ: nec non Diatribæ discussoriæ de quinque Corporis humani Concoctionibus, potissimumque de Pneumatosi ac Spermatosi." Lond. 1664; 8vo. His head is in the title to this book.

Doctor JAMES WOLVERIDGE ; *a small portrait, in a large wig, sitting in a chair. In the same print are a midwife, and a big-bellied woman. Crofts sc. 8vo.*

It is highly probable, that the doctor should be placed with the empirics. He was author of "Speculum Matricis, or the expert Midwife's Handmaid," 1671 ; before which is his print.

*There is a print, on which I have seen, in manuscript, the name of "Doctor WILLIAM ROWLAND," which appears to me to be the print of Riverius ; but quære ; Rowland is mentioned by Wood.*

THEOPHILUS DE GARENCIERES (of the College of Physicians, London); *sitting at a table. On the print is this distich:*

"Gallica quem genuit, retinetque Britannica Tellus,  
Calluit Hermetis quicquid in arte fuit."

*W. Dolle sc. h. sh. Before his "Translation of Nostradamus."*

Theophilus de Garencieres, doctor of physic, of the university of Caen, in Normandy, was, in 1657, incorporated in the same degree at Oxford, being at that time domestic physician to the French ambassador. Several writers have borne testimony to his character, as a man of distinguished parts and learning. He was author of "*Angliæ Flagellum, sive Tabes Anglica*," 1647; 24to. "The admirable Virtues, &c. of the true and genuine Tincture of Coral," 1676; 8vo. He translated into English "The true Prophecies or Prognostics of Michael Nostradamus, Physician to Henry II. Francis II. and Charles IX. kings of France,"\* 1672; folio. Wood informs us, that he died in a poor and obscure condition, within the liberty of Westminster, of a broken heart, occasioned by the ill usage of a certain knight; but neither mentions his name, nor the time of the author's death.

JOHANNES JOHNSTONUS, ex generosa et parantiqua Johnstoniorum de Crogborn Familia, &c. philosophiæ et medicinæ doctor, 1673, *Æt.* 70; *four*

\* Nostradamus, who by some has been revered as a prophet, by others detested as a sorcerer, and by most despised as a trifler, was held in high estimation by Henry II. of France. He died July 2, 1566. His body is said to have been buried half in, and half without the church of the Cordeliers, at Salon, on account of the ambiguity of his *character*, of which Jodellus, the author of the following quibbling epigram, had not the least doubt.

"*Nostra-damus cum falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est;  
Et cum verba damus, nil nisi nostra damus.*"

In the curious "Letters which passed between Abraham Hill, esq." &c. p. 204, 205, is the following extract, written by Mr. John Newman, and addressed to that gentleman.† "From Marseilles, I journeyed to Salon, which is about twenty miles; here I saw the tomb of the famous French prophet, Nostradamus: his works I have seen; every line is an independent riddle; it may be said of them, as of the oracles of the Sibyls, that they are sown at random in the large field of time, there to take root and get credit by the event, as these have done: for example, when the French took Arras, this verse was found in *Nostradamus*: 'Les Heretiers des Crapaux prenderont Sara.' By the heirs of the toads is meant the French (the three toads being their arms before the flowers de lys); Sara you must read backwards and the thing is done. Upon our king's death, they found this verse: 'Le Senat de Londres metteront a Mort le Roy;' and upon Cromwell's success in Flanders this; 'Les (le) Oliver se plantera en Terra firme.' 'Shall get footing on the continent.'"

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† The letter is dated from Paris, Aug. 19, 1659.

*Latin verses. C. Romstet sc. 8vo. The arms have a near relation to those of the noble family of Annandale; but no mention is made of this person in the account of that house in Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland."*

JOHAN JOHNSTONUS, M. D. natus anno Dom. 1603; *four Latin lines. J. C. fecit.*

Dr. John Johnston appears to have been a physician settled abroad. I am strongly of opinion that he was author of the following book: "A Description of the Nature of four-footed Beasts, with their figures engraven in Brass, written in Latin, by Dr. John Johnston. Translated into English, by J. P." Amsterdam, 1678; folio. In the copy of this book, in my possession, are subjoined to the letter-press, which consists of one hundred and nineteen pages, eighty folio copper-plates. Many of the figures in these prints have been copied for Dr. Hill's "Natural History." The author, at the conclusion of his preface, promises the reader a "History of Serpents and Insects." I am certain that there is a continuation of this work, but cannot say to what length it was carried.

WILLIELMUS DAVISONUS, nobilis Scotus, Regis Poloniae Protomedicus, *Æt. 69. D. Scultz p. Lombart sc. 8vo.*

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## EMPIRICS.

GULIELMUS SALMON, medicinæ professor, *Æt. 23, 1667. White sc.*

GULIELMUS SALMON, &c. *Æt. 26, 1670. Sherwin sc. Before his "Polygraphice;" 8vo.*

GULIELMUS SALMON, &c. *Burnford sc. Before his "Synopsis Medicinæ."*

GUIL. SALMON. *V. Gucht.*

GUIL. SALMON. *V. Hove.*

GUIL. SALMON, *Æt.* 42; *with arms; prefixed to his "Polygraphice,"* 1685; 8vo.

William Salmon was an early pretender to physic, which he practised, with various success, for a long course of years. He published a considerable number of medical books, the chief of which is his "Sepladium," "The compleat Physician, or the Druggist's Shop opened; explicating all the Particulars of which Medicines this Day are composed and made," &c. in a thick octavo, consisting of 1207 pages. His great work is a large Herbal in folio, which was intended as an improvement of that of Gerard; but is much inferior to it. His "Polygraphice, or the Arts of Drawing, Engraving, Etching, Limning, Painting," &c. not to mention those of alchymy, making the grand elixir, chiromancy, and many others, has sold better than all the rest of his works: the tenth edition of it was printed in 1701. He had a large library, which was *far more copious than valuable*: the same may be said of his compilations. He was a great *vender of nostrums*, which was, and is still, a much better trade than that of book-making. Dr. Garth plainly hints at this author in his Dispensary:

"Cowslips and poppies o'er his eyes he spread,  
And Salmon's works he laid beneath his head."

See the following reign.

Vera et Viva Effigies ANTHONII COLLEY, Med.  
Londinensis, *Ætat. suæ* 41; *Nat. in Anno* 1628.

The following publication is under his name: "A more full Discovery of the Use and Virtue of the Golden Purgings Pills." London, 1671.

LIONEL LOCKYER, *Æt.* 70. *Sturt sc. Four English verses.*

LIONEL LOCKYER. *J. Sturt* ; 4to.

LIONEL LOCKYER. *R. White* ; 8vo.

Lionel Lockyer was famous for his pill, which was in high vogue in this reign. Its reputation was too great to be of long continuance. He died the 26th of April, 1672, in the 72d year of his age, and lies buried in the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark ; where a handsome monument is erected to his memory, with his effigy at full length. This is his epitaph, written by some empiric in poetry.

“ Here Lockyer lies interr'd, enough ; his name  
Speaks one hath few competitors in fame ;  
A name so great, so gen'ral, it may scorn  
Inscriptions which do vulgar tombs adorn.  
A diminution 'tis to write in verse  
His eulogies, which most men's mouths rehearse :  
His virtues and his pills are so well known,  
That envy can't confine them under stone :  
But they'll survive his dust, and not expire  
Till all things else, at th' universal fire.  
This verse is lost ; his pills embalm him safe  
To future times, without an epitaph.”

His pills are now sold by Newbury, bookseller, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

JOSEPH BLAGRAVE, of Reading, student in physic and astrology, aged 72. *Before his “ Introduction to Astrology,”* 1682 ; 8vo.

Joseph Blagrove was author of a large Supplement to Culpeper's Herbal, to which is added, “ An Account of all the Drugs that were sold in the Druggists and Apothecaries' Shops, with their Dangers and Corrections.” To this book is subjoined “ A new Tract of Chirurgery ;” 8vo. He was also author of “ The Astrological Practice of Physic, discovering the true Method of curing all Kinds of Diseases, &c. by such Herbs and Plants as grow in our Nation ;” 8vo. In the “ Biographia,” p. 84, is an extract of a curious manuscript, written by a person of both his names. It is entitled, “ A Remonstrance in favour of ancient Learning, against the proud Pretensions of the Moderns, more especially in Respect to the Doc-

trine of the Stars." It is addressed to Mr. B. of Swallowfield,\* in Berkshire.

**LANCELOT COELSON** (or COLSON), student in astrology and physic; 12mo.

*There is another print of him with the same inscription, and about the same size, but in other respects different. John Dunstall fecit.*

Lancelot Colson was author of the following book, viz. "Philosophia Maturata, or the practick and operative Part of the Philosopher's Stone, and the Calcination of Metals, with the Work of St. Dunstan concerning the Philosopher's Stone, and the Experiments of Rumelius, and the preparation of Angel. Sala." Lond. 1668; 12mo.

**JACOBUS COOKE**, medicus ac chirurgus peritissimus: qui quæ indefesso studio, et multorum annorum experientia, comperit usui fore ad præsentem sanitatem tuendam, amissamque recuperandam, non invidet humano generi. *Ætatis suæ 64.* R. White sc. 8vo.

**JACOBUS COOKE**; *different from the former; Æt. 71. R. W. sc. 8vo. These heads are before the several editions of his "Marrow of Chirurgery."*

James Cooke, of Warwick, was a general undertaker in physic as well as surgery. He, by uniting two professions, carried on a very lucrative trade in that town for a long course of years. He

\* Probably Mr. William Backhouse, a very noted astrologer and chymist of that place, who communicated many secrets to Mr. Ashmole, and caused him, according to an ancient custom among Hermetic philosophers, to call him father. The latter informs us, "that on the 13th of May, 1653, his father Backhouse told him, in syllables, the true matter of the philosopher's stone;" he being at that time apprehensive of death. See Ashmole's "Diary," p. 29, 30.

was author of "*Melificium Chirurgiæ, or the Marrow of Chirurgery.*" To a latter edition of this book is subjoined a Treatise of Anatomy, and another entitled, "*The Marrow of Physic;*" 4to.

**WILLIAM WALWIN, *Æt.* 80. *R. White* sc. 12mo.**  
*Before his book mentioned below.*

It is evident, from the print, that he was not eighty years of age when it was engraved. It is not unusual to alter the date of a portrait for different editions of an author's works.

William Walwin, who lived at the Star, in the Postern, by Little Moorfields, published a book in this reign, entitled, "*Physic for Families.*" This physick the doctor prepared himself, and recommends it as answering all intentions of cure, in every kind of distemper, *by sea and land*: and that "without the trouble, hazard, pain, or danger of purges, vomits, bleedings, issues, glisters, blisters, opium, antimony, and quicksilver, so full of perplexity in sickness."\* He tells us, that he is not without hope of seeing all these excluded from practice, to the perpetual security, ease, and quiet, of all patients whatsoever. He has given us a list of thirty-three of his own nostrums, together with a detail of their virtues. Among these are his *succus vitæ*, his *sanguis vitæ*, his *medulla vitæ*, his *vis vitæ*, and his *vita vitæ*. The latter part of his book contains a recital of his cures, in about fifty instances. We are left to credit him upon his own testimony, as there is not a single affidavit to confirm it. The practice of *procuring* and printing oaths, seems to be a modern improvement of empiricism.

**VALENTINE GREATRAKS. *Faithorne* f. *stroking a man's face*; frontispiece to "*A brief Account of Mr. V. Greatraks, and of divers of the strange Cures by him performed;*" written by himself in a letter to *R. B. (Robert Boyle, esq.)* 1668; 4to.**

**VALENTINE GREATRAKS. *W. Richardson*; 4to.**

\* "*Physic for Families,*" p. 13, edit. 1674.

VALENTINE GREATRAKS. *Caulfield*; 8vo.

Valentine Greatraks, an Irish gentleman, had a strong impulse upon his mind to attempt the cure of diseases, by touching or stroking the parts affected. He first practised in his own family and neighbourhood; and several persons were, in all appearance, cured by him of different disorders. He afterward came into England, where his reputation soon rose to a prodigious height; but it declined almost as fast, when the expectations of the multitudes that resorted to him were not answered. Mr. Glanvill imputed his cures to a sanative quality inherent in his constitution; some to friction; and others to the force of imagination in his patients.\* Of this there were many instances; one of which, if a fact, is related by Mons. St. Evremond in a peculiar strain of pleasantry. It is certain that the great Mr. Boyle believed him to be an extraordinary person, and that he has attested several of his cures. His manner of touching some women, was said to be very different from his usual method of operation.†

\* I was myself a witness of the powerful workings of imagination in the populace, In 1751. when the waters of Glastonbury were at the height of their reputation. The virtues of the spring there, were supposed to be supernatural; and to have been discovered by a revelation made in a dream, to one Matthew Chancellor. The people did not only expect to be cured of such distempers as were in their nature incurable, but even to recover their lost eyes, and their mutilated limbs. The following story, which scarce exceeds what I observed upon the spot, was told me by a gentleman of character. "An old woman in the workhouse at Yeovil, who had long been a cripple and made use of crutches, was strongly inclined to drink of the Glastonbury waters, which she was assured would cure her of her lameness. The master of the workhouse procured her several bottles of water, which had such an effect, that she soon laid aside one crutch, and not long after, the other. This was extolled as a miraculous cure. But the man protested to his friends, that he had imposed upon her, and fetched the waters from an ordinary spring." I need not inform the reader, that when the force of imagination had spent itself, she relapsed into her former infirmity.

† In the reign of Charles I. an accusation was brought before the court of Star-chamber, and afterward before the College of Physicians, against one John Leverett, a gardener, who undertook to cure all diseases, but especially the king's evil, "by way of touching, or stroking with the hand." He used to speak with great contempt of the royal touch, and grossly imposed upon numbers of credulous people. He asserted, that he was the seventh son of a seventh son; and profanely said, that "he found virtue to go out of him;" so that he was more weakened by touching thirty or forty in a day, than if he had dug eight roods of ground. He also affirmed, that if he touched a woman, he was much more weakened than if he had touched a man.



## SURGEONS.

JOHANNES BROWNE, Norvicensis, chirurgus, *Æt.* 35, 1677. *H. Morland del. R. White sc.* 8vo.

JOHANNES BROWNE, regis majestati chirurgus ordinarius, *Æt.* 36, 1678; 4to.

JOHANNES BROWNE, &c. *Æt.* 39, 1681. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

JOHANNES BROWNE, *Æt.* 54, 1696. *R. White sc.*

John Browne, who, for his singular merit in his profession was made surgeon to the king, was author of the following books. 1. "A Treatise of preternatural Tumours," 1678; 8vo. 2. "A Discourse of Wounds," 1678; 4to. 3. "A Treatise of the Muscles," in folio, of which there have been several editions. His portraits are prefixed to these books.—He was also author of "Charisma Basilicon, or the Royal Gift of Healing Strumæ, or King's Evil," 12mo. 1684; to which is prefixed the curious print of King Charles II. touching for the evil, by R. White.

THOMAS BRUGIS; *in a small oval. T. Cross sc.*  
*He is represented above, performing an operation on a man's head: below is a chymical laboratory. The print,*

He was, by the censors of the college, adjudged an impostor. See Dr. Charles Goodall's "Historical Account of the College's Proceedings against Empirics," p. 447, &c.

Greatraks says, in his account of himself and his cures, that he "met with several instances which seemed to him to be possession by dumb devils, deaf devils, and *talking devils*; and that to his apprehension, and others present, several evil spirits one after the other have been pursued out of a woman, and every one of them have been like to choke her (when it came up to her throat) before it went forth; and when the last was gone she was perfectly well, and so continued."

*which is anonymous, is prefixed to several editions of his "Vade Mecum, or a Companion for a Chirurgeon," the 5th of which was printed in 12mo. 1670.*

## POETS.

JOANNES MILTONUS, *Æt.* 62, 1670. *Gul. Faithorne ad vivum delin. et sc. Before his "History of Britain," 1670; 4to.*

Vertue looked upon this head as the truest representation of Milton.\* The next print, and a great part of the following, especially those done by Vertue, are copied from Faithorne.

JOANNES MILTONUS, &c. *W. Dolle sc. small 8vo. Before his "Paradise Lost."*

JOANNES MILTON, *Æt.* 62, 1670. *Vertue sc. large h. sh. One of the set of Poets, reckoned among the capital works of this engraver.*

JOHANNES MILTONUS, *Æt.* 62, 1670. *Vertue sc. Greek inscription; 4to.*

JOHANNES MILTONUS. *Vertue sc. Under the head is Dryden's epigram, "Three poets," &c. Before his "Works," in 2 vols. 4to.*

MILTON; *oval; his name is in capitals at the top. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

\* Mrs. Foster, his granddaughter, who kept a chandler's shop in Pelham-street, Spitalfields, told Dr. Ward, late professor of rhetoric at Gresham College, "that there were three pictures of her grandfather; the first painted while he was a school-boy, then in the possession of Charles Stanhope, esq.; the second, when he was about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age; and the third, when he was pretty well advanced in years."

MILTON; *betwixt Homer and Virgil. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

MILTON. *Vertue sc. small 12mo.*

MILTON; *in a small round, encompassed with a serpent. Vertue sc.*

MILTON; "*Cui mens divinior*," &c. *Vertue sc.*

JOHN MILTON; *in the same plate with Chaucer, &c. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

JOHANNES MILTON; *ex Museo J. Richardson. Vertue sc. 1751; ornaments; large 4to.*

JOHN MILTON. *Richardson del. Vertue sc. a bust; h. sh.*

JOHN MILTON. *R. White sc. epig. "Three poets," &c. Another with the same epigram; before the ninth edition of his "Paradise Lost," without the engraver's name.*

GIOVANNI MILTON. *Jr. Vandergucht sc. h. sh.*

JOHN MILTON; *a square print, with a label under the head. G. Vandergucht sc. neat.*

MILTON. *J. R. (Jonathan Richardson) senr. f. From an excellent portrait in crayons in his collection. Frontispiece to "Explanatory Notes and Remarks on Milton's Paradise Lost, by J. Richardson, father and son;" 8vo. 1734.*

JOHN MILTON; *an anonymous etching, in the manner of Richardson; h. sh.*

JOHN MILTON. *J. Cipriani f. From a portrait in crayons, now in the possession of Mess. Tonson, book-sellers,\* h. sh.*

JOHN MILTON ; *a profile. J. Richardson f. 1738 ; 8vo.*

MILTON ; *a bust. J. Richardson f. three Latin verses.*

This was done from a bust which belonged to the painter that etched the print. The bust is said to have been done from a mould taken from his face, and is indeed very like him.†

MILTON ; *8vo. M. Bovi.*

MILTON ; *4to. P. v. Plus ; G. Quinton ; 1797.*

MILTON ; *a bold etching, nearly front face ; Pond or Richardson ; small folio ; scarce.*

MILTON. *S. Cooper ; Caroline Watson. From the original in the collection of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds ; a beautifully executed print, but certainly no portrait of Milton. It is, I think, the portrait of Selden.*

MILTON. *Bartolozzi sc. In "Lives of the Poets."*

JOHN MILTON. *J. Cipriani f. From a bust in plaister, modelled from the life ; now in the possession of Thomas Hollis, F. R. and A. S. S.*

\* I have heard that the original receipt for 15*l.* paid to Milton for the copy of his "*Paradise Lost*," was preserved by the Tonson family, and that it is still in being.

† The prints of Milton by Richardson are not common.

MILTON victorious over Salmasius. *The head of the former is on a term ; on the front of which is a small oval head of the latter suspended on a palm-branch ; just above which is a book, inscribed, "DEF. PRO POP. ANGLIC." various ornaments ; h. sh. This is the fifth of the elegant prints of Milton drawn and etched by Cipriani, at the expense of the late Thomas Hollis, esq.*

JOHANNES MILTONUS. *M. Rysbrachius marm. sc. pro Gul. Benson, arm. G. Vandergucht sc. 1741 ; 4to.*

JOHANNES MILTONUS. *Green, junr. del. Wood sc. A small head in the title-page of Dobson's Latin translation of the "Paradise Lost."*

Engraved from a medallion, which was done after the head on his monument by Rysbrack. The monument was erected, the medallion struck, and the translation procured, at the expense of William Benson, esq. auditor of the imprests. Mr. Dobson had 1000*l.* for the work.

MILTON ; *a head only ; a small etching, inscribed F. P. (Francis Perry.)*

JOHANNES MILTON. *Faber f. 4to. mezz. Before Peck's "Memoirs of Milton," 1740.*

The print is much like the portrait from which it was taken ; but it is evidently not genuine. It is in the possession of Mr. Peck's widow.

This sublime genius, under the disadvantages of "poverty, blindness, disgrace, and old age," was alone equal to a subject which carried him beyond the bounds of the creation. His "Paradise Lost" was overlooked in the reign of Charles II. an age as destitute of the noble ideas of taste, as it was of those of virtue. Some of the small poets who lived in the sunshine of the court, and now and

then produced a madrigal or a song, were much more regarded than Milton.\*

"The nightingale, if he should sing by day  
When every goose is cackling, would be thought  
No better a musician than the wren."†—SHAKESPEARE.

Ob. Nov. 1674.

See the two preceding reigns; and the division of the HISTORIANS in the present.

JOHN DRYDEN, 1683, *Æt.* 52. *John Riley p.*  
*P. a Gunst sc. long and large wig.*

It was from his wearing such a wig as this, that Swift compared him to a lady in a lobster.‡ The print is before the first volume of his "Virgil," in 8vo.

JOHN DRYDEN. *G. Kneller p. Coignard sc.* 1702;  
*large fol.*

JOHN DRYDEN. *G. Kneller; N. Edelinck; la. fol.*

JOHN DRYDEN. *G. Kneller; J. Faber; mezz. 4to.*

\* It should be observed, that the prejudice against his poetry was, in a great measure, owing to his bigoted attachment to his party. "There is a near relation," says an eminent author, "between poetry and enthusiasm: somebody said well, that a poet is an enthusiast in jest; and an enthusiast a poet in good earnest. It is remarkable, that poetry made Milton an enthusiast, and enthusiasm made Norris a poet."§

† Lauder has endeavoured to prove Milton a plagiarist, not only by the grossest fraud and falsehood, but also by such rules as will prove every poet to be of that character, who wrote after Homer; and every historian, from the age of Herodotus, to the present time. To think the same thoughts, to use the same words, and even to range them in the same, or a similar order, is not always plagiarism, but the natural and the necessary result of ideal combination. Somebody, I forget whom, exclaims thus; "Pereant, qui ante nos nostra dixerunt!"

‡ See "the Battle of the Books."

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§ Dr. Warburton's note, to line 521, part I. canto i. of Grey's "Hud."

JOHN DRYDEN. *J. Closterman; W. Faithorne, jun. mezz. 4to.*

JOHN DRYDEN; *in a long wig. J. Closterman; W. Faithorne, jun.*

JOHN DRYDEN, *Æt. 62, 1693. Kneller; V. Gucht; 8vo.*

JOHN DRYDEN. *Houbraken fecit. In Birch's "Lives."*

JOHN DRYDEN, *with Wycherley, Prior, and Pope. Kyte p. mezz.*

JOHN DRYDEN, *Æt. 67, 1698. Kneller; De Leeuw. 8vo.*

JOHN DRYDEN; *in "Lives of the Poets." J. Sherwin; 8vo.*

JOHN DRYDEN, *with Garth, Vanbrugh, and Steele. J. Simon sc. mezz.*

JOHN DRYDEN. *G. Vertue. In the set of Poets; half sheet.*

JOHN DRYDEN. *G. Vertue; 12mo.*

JOHN DRYDEN. *Kneller; G. White; mezz.*

Dryden was the father of true English poetry, and the most universal of all poets. This universality has been objected to him as a fault; but it was the unhappy effect of penury and dependance. He was not at liberty to pursue his own inclination; but was frequently obliged to prostitute his pen to such persons and things as a man of his talents must have despised. He was the great improver of our language and versification. The chains of our English bards were formerly heard to rattle only; in the age of Waller and Dryden, they became harmonious. He has failed in most of

his dramatic writings,\* of which the prologues, epilogues, and prefaces, are generally more valuable than the pieces to which they are affixed. But even in this branch of poetry, he has written enough to perpetuate his fame; as his "All for Love," his "Spanish Friar," and "Don Sebastian," can never be forgotten. There was a native fire in this great poet, which poverty could not damp, nor old age extinguish. On the contrary, he was still improving as a writer, while he was declining as a man; and was far advanced in years when he wrote his "Alexander's Feast," which is confessedly at the head of modern lyrics, and in the true spirit of the ancients. Great injury has been done him, in taking an estimate of his character from the meanest of his productions. It would be just as uncandid, to determine the merit of Kneller, from the vilest of his paintings.

SAMUEL BUTLER; *after his portrait by Lely, in the Picture Gallery at Oxford; h. sh. mezz. Another in 4to. after the same original; mezz. The former was probably done by Van Somer.*

SAMUEL BUTLER; *from a picture painted by Lely, for the lord-chancellor Clarendon; Lens del. 1749. Nixon sc. neat. Before a small edition of "Hudibras." From the original, which was in the possession of Charles Longueville, esq.*

SAMUEL BUTLER. *Soest p. Vertue sc. small 4to. Another, after the same painter, mezz.*

SAMUEL BUTLER; *oval; in the frontispiece to Hogarth's set of prints to "Hudibras."*

His portrait by Soest, or Zoust, is in the possession of Charles Jennens, esq. in Ormond-street.†

\* It should be remembered that he deserves a much severer censure for the immorality in his plays, than for any defects in their composition.

† This gentleman's collection of pictures is worth the notice of the curious.



SAMUELIS BUTLER. *Vertue* sc. large h. sh. One of the set of *Poets*.

SAMUEL BUTLER; *e museo R. Mead, M. D.* *Vertue* sc. 1744; large 8vo.

SAMUEL BUTLER; *in an oval.* *W. Hogarth; J. Thane*; 8vo.

SAMUEL BUTLER. *Cook* sc. 1778; *in Bell's "Poets,"* 12mo.

SAMUEL BUTLER. *Sir P. Lely; Ridley* sc. *In Grey's "Hudibras,"* 8vo. 1801.

SAMUEL BUTLER; *two small prints by Vertue; one looking to the right, and the other to the left.*

SAMUEL BUTLER; *small; in the same plate with Chaucer, &c.* *Vertue* sc. 8vo.

SAMUEL BUTLER; *before the curious translation of his "Hudibras," in French verse,\* printed with the original, Lond. 1757, 3 tomes, 12mo. with notes and cuts.†*

*A mezzotinto print of Lord Grey has been altered to Butler.*

There is an undoubted original picture of Butler, in the possession of Thomas Hayter, esq. of Salisbury. This is the portrait that formerly belonged to Mr. Longueville.

\* I am very credibly informed that this translation was done by Mr. Townley, a gentleman of fortune in Lancashire, who has been allowed by the French to understand their language as well as the natives themselves.

† The cuts are for the most part copied from Hogarth. The epistle to Sidrophel is omitted, as having no connexion with the rest of the poem.

Butler stands without a rival in burlesque poetry. His "*Hudibras*" is, in its kind, almost as great an effort of genius as the "*Paradise Lost*" itself. It abounds with uncommon learning, new rhymes, and original thoughts. Its images are truly and naturally ridiculous: we are never shocked with excessive distortion or grimace; nor is human nature degraded to that of monkeys and yahoos. There are in it many strokes of temporary satire, and some characters and allusions which cannot be discovered at this distance of time. The character of *Hudibras* is, with good reason, believed to have been intended for Sir Samuel Luke;\* and that of Whachum, but with much less probability, for Captain George Wharton.† *Ob.* Sept. 1680.‡

ABRAHAMUS COULEIUS. *W. Faithorne f. a bust. Before his Latin Poems*, 1668; 8vo.

ABRAHAM COWLEY. *W. Faithorne sc. Before his Works, fol.* 1673. The head was first prefixed to this edition.

*There are two plates; the one without the date, 1687, is the first, and in its original state was a fine portrait.*

\* Dr. Grey informs us, that Sir Samuel Rosewell, of Ford Abbey, in Devonshire, was by some thought to be the hero of Butler. We are told by the same author, that Sir Paul Neal, who constantly affirmed that Butler was not the author of "*Hudibras*," has, by some, been taken for the person characterized under the name of Sidrophel; but others, with much greater probability, believe that the person meant was Lilly the astrologer. The former "was the gentleman, who, I am told," says Dr. Grey, "made a great discovery of an elephant in the moon, which upon examination, proved to be no other than a mouse which had mistaken its way, and got into his telescope." See Grey's "*Hud.*" ii. 388, &c. 105, 1st edit.

† Afterward Sir George Wharton. See "*Biographia*," Artic. *SHERBURNES*, Note (B).

‡ Though it is said in his *Life*, prefixed to some editions of his "*Hudibras*," that he was neglected by Charles the Second, yet the very learned and ingenious communicator of this note,§ was many years ago informed by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that Mr. Lowndes, then belonging to the treasury, and, in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, secretary of it, had declared, in his hearing, that by order of Charles, he had paid to Butler, a yearly pension of 100*l.* to the time of his decease.

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§ Dr. Zachary Pearce, late bishop of Rochester.

ABRAHAM COWLEY. *Godfrey* sc. In the "*Antiquarian Repertory*," 4to.

ABRAHAM COWLEY. *Hall* sc. In *Dr. Johnson's "Poets."*

ABRAHAMUS COULEIUS. *Vertue* sc. large h. sh. *One of the set of Poets.*

ABRAHAM COWLEY. *Vertue* sc. 8vo.

ABRAHAM COWLEY. *Vertue* sc. 12mo.

ABRAHAM COWLEY; *small*; in the same plate with *Chaucer*, &c. 8vo.

ABRAHAM COWLEY, &c. *S. de Leeuw* f.

There is an excellent head of him, by Zinck, after Lely, in the collection of miniatures at Strawberry-hill.

*This has lately been well engraved, and prefixed to his select works, published by Dr. Hurd.*

Cowley, who helped to corrupt the taste of the age in which he lived, and had himself been corrupted by it, was a remarkable instance of true genius, seduced and perverted by false wit. But this wit, false as it was, raised his reputation to a much higher pitch than that of Milton. There is a want of elegance in his words, and of harmony in his versification; but this was *more* than atoned for, by his greatest fault, *the redundancy of his fancy*.\* His Latin poems, which are esteemed the best of his works, are written in the various measures of the ancients, and have much of their unaffected beauty. He was more successful in imitating the ease and gaiety of Anacreon, than the bold and lofty flights of Pindar. He had many humble imitators in his Pindarics, whose verses differ as widely from his own, as the first and the last notes of a

\* Dryden and Cowley have been ranked in the first class of the prose writers of their age. This reminds me of an observation of Bishop Atterbury: That he never knew a man excel in prose, who had not at least a taste for poetry.

multiplied echo.\* His "Burning-Glasses of Ice," and other metaphors, which are not only beyond, but contrary to, nature, were generally admired in the reign of Charles II. The standard of true taste was not then established. It was at length discovered, after a revolution of many ages, that the justest rules and examples of good writing are to be found in the works of ancient authors; and that there is neither dignity nor elegance of thought or expression, without simplicity. *Ob.* 28 July, 1667, *Æt.* 49.†

EDMUNDUS WALLERUS, *Æt.* 76. *Lely* p. *P. Vandrebanc* sc. 8vo. *Before his Works.* *This has been copied.*

EDMUND WALLER, *Æt.* 76. *Vertue* sc. 12mo.

EDMUND WALLER. *Kneller* p. 1684. *Vertue* sc. 1727; large h. sh. *One of the set of Poets.*

EDMUND WALLER. *Kneller* p. *Vertue* sc. large 4to. *Before the fine edition of his Works.*

EDMUND WALLER; *small; in the same plate with Chaucer, &c.* *Vertue* sc. 8vo.

EDMUND WALLER; *a small oval; in a head-piece, to the quarto edition of his Works.* *G. Vandergucht* sc.

EDMUND WALLER. *Caldwall* sc. *In Johnson's "Poets,"* 8vo.

See an account of him in the reign of CHARLES I.

\* I have somewhere seen the Pindarics of these authors compared to a giant and a dwarf dancing together; and indeed, not unaptly; the long verses appear *heavy*, and the short appear *lame*.

† It has been observed, to the honour of Cowley, that the Royal Society "had its beginning" from his notion of a philosophical college.‡ It should be remembered to his honour, that no great poet, scarce any great man, ever had fewer enemies. His maxim was, "never to reprehend any body but by the silent reproof of a better practice."

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‡ Dr. Campbell's "Hermippus Redivivus," p. 62, edit. 2.

SIR JOHN DENHAM. *In Grammont's "Mémoires." Le Gout sc. 4to.*

SIR JOHN DENHAM. *Collyer sc. 8vo.*

Sir John Denham, the only son of Sir John Denham, of Little Horsley, in Essex, was born in Dublin, in the year 1615, where his father was chief baron of the Exchequer, and one of the lords justices of Ireland. He was early sent to Oxford for education, but was more addicted to cards and dice than to study. He afterward removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he studied the common law with sufficient appearance of application; yet did not lose his propensity for gambling; and in consequence was very often plundered by sharpers. After his father's decease he lost several thousand pounds. He was made governor of Farnham Castle for the king, which he soon resigned, and returned to Oxford, where, in 1643, he published "*COOPER'S HILL*." He was employed by the royal family, and in 1648 conveyed James, duke of York, into France. At the restoration, he was made surveyor of the king's buildings, and dignified with the order of the Bath. *Ob.* 1668.

SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT, *knt. Greenhill p. Faithorne sc. Before his Works, 1673; fol.*

SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT, *nat. 1605; 4to.*

Sir William Davenant, poet-laureat in the reigns of Charles I. and II. was a man of great natural and improved talents, which he unfortunately misapplied. He distinguished himself by a bold, but unsuccessful attempt to enlarge the sphere of poetry. He composed an heroic poem, called "*Gondibert*," in five books, after the model of the drama; applauded himself greatly upon this invention; and looked upon the followers of Homer as a timorous, servile herd, that were afraid to leave the beaten track. This performance, which is rather a string of epigrams than an epic poem, was not without its admirers, among whom were Waller and Cowley. But the success did not answer his expectation. When the novelty of it was over, it presently sunk into contempt; and he at length found, that when he strayed from Homer he deviated from

nature. *Ob.* 7 April, 1668, *Æt.* 63. See the reign of CHARLES I. and the INTERREGNUM.

THOMAS OTWAY. *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

THOMAS OTWAY. *M. Beale p. Houbraken sc.* 1741.  
*In the possession of Gilbert West, esq. Illust. Head.*

THOMAS OTWAY. *L. du Guernier sc.* 12mo. *Before his Works*, 1712.

THOMAS OTWAY. *Hall sc.* *In Johnson's "Lives of the Poets."*

No poet has touched the passions with a more masterly hand than Otway. He was acquainted with all the avenues to the human heart, and knew and felt all its emotions. He could rouse us into rage, and melt us into pity and tenderness. His language is that of nature, and consequently the simplest imaginable. He has equally avoided the rant of Lee, and the pomp of Dryden. Hence it was that his tragedies were received, not with *loud* applause,\* but with tears of approbation.† He died in extreme poverty, April 14, 1685.

\* The distinction of *loud applause* and *tears of approbation*, was well hit in an excellent epigram on Garrick and Barry acting the part of Lear, the same season in London.

The Town have two different ways,  
Of praising the two King Lears.  
To Barry, they give loud huzzas,  
To Garrick, only tears.

† Otway has chiefly confined himself to those miseries of domestic life which affect the generality of mankind, more than the fate of kings and heroes. Aristotle indeed tells us, that tragedy should have what he calls the *Μεγέθος*, or *greatness of subject*.‡ But this to be understood with some latitude: there is a wide difference between the tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," and that of the "Unfortunate Tallow Chandler."§

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§ *ἡ τῆς τοῦ τριπύλου πωλητῆς τραγῳδίας καὶ τοιαύτης, μίσητος ἰχθυῶνς—Ἡσίοδος, εὐπ. iv.*

§ This tragedy was never printed.

WILLIAM WYCHERLY, *Æt.* 28. *Lely p. Smith f.* 1703; *h. sh.*

WILLIAM WYCHERLY, *Æt.* 28. *Lely p. M. Vandergucht sc.* *Before his Plays*, 12mo.

WILLIAM WYCHERLY; *in the same plate with Shakspeare, &c. Vertue sc.* *Before Jacob's "Lives of the Dramatic Poets;"* 8vo.

WILLIAM WYCHERLY; *small. G. Vandergucht sc.* *a head-piece; in Lord Lansdown's Poems.*

The Earl of Halifax had a portrait of him by Murray.

The comedies of Wycherly are conformable to his personal character, which consisted of little virtue, much wit, and more libertinism. These were, in the reign of Charles II. the first qualifications of a fine gentleman, and the strongest recommendation to the favour of the court. The example of the wit and libertine on the throne was more or less copied by all the beaux and rakes in the kingdom. His "Plain Dealer," and his "Country Wife," are esteemed the best of his productions. The character of the Widow Blackacre, in the former, is truly original, and the masterpiece of this author.\* If he had composed nothing but his poems, he would have been one of the most neglected writers in the English language. Mr. Pope very generously undertook to correct them; but his vanity was too great to submit to such castigations as were necessary to do honour to his reputation. *Ob.* Dec. 1715.

THOMAS KILLEGREW, groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II. was more admired for his ready wit than his writings. He was author of eleven plays, printed in one volume fol. 1664, with his portrait, by Faithorne, prefixed. Of these, "The Parson's Wed-

\* It has been supposed, with good reason, that the character of Manly, in the "Plain Dealer," was intended for his own. If so, we may reasonably conclude, that Mr. Wycherly was much addicted to cursing and swearing; as Manly d—ns both his friends and foes. Be that as it will, this remark may serve as a feature of the age of Charles II.

ding" met with the most general approbation. It is remarkable, that no women appeared upon the stage before the restoration, and that this comedy was acted by women only.\* See Class VIII. see also the Interregnum, Class V.

SIR ASTON COCKAIN; *a laurelled bust, under which are these lines, which seem to have been written by Francis Kirkman, the bookseller, as the sale of his works, to which it was the frontispiece,† was the first thought that occurred to the writer. It is certain that the print was engraved at his expense.*

"Come, reader, draw thy purse, and be a guest  
To our Parnassus; 'tis the Muses' feast.  
The entertainment needs must be divine;  
Apollo's th' host, where Cockain's head's the sign."

*Mr. Wood, speaking of this head, justly observes that it is no genteel face. What was genteel in it seems to have been lost under the hand of an engraver, who could*

\* Dr. Percy, in his "Reliques of ancient Poetry,"‡ informs us, that (in the reign of Charles I.) parts in plays were performed by "no English actress on the public stage, because Prynne speaks of it as an unusual enormity, that they had French women actors in a play, not long since personated in Blackfriars playhouse." Coryate observed, with surprise, that women acted upon the stage at Venice.§ Barretti remarked, in the year 1760, that, in Clarendon's days, men's characters were acted by women in Spain.|| But, in Sir Richard Wynn's account of the journey of Prince Charles's servants into that country, in the year 1623, mention is made of a comedy acted before the king and queen, at which the English were present. The comedians consisted of men and women. "The men," says the author, "are indifferent actors; but the women are very good, and become themselves far better than any that I ever saw act those parts, and far handsomer than any women I saw."¶

† It is before the second edition of his works, or rather the first with a new title, and the additional tragedy of Ovid, 1669, 8vo.

‡ Vol. I. p. 140, 2d edit. notes.

§ "Crudities," p. 247.

|| "Travels," vol. iii. p. 23.

¶ See this piece, subjoined to "Vita Ric. II." published by Hearne, 1729, p. 330.



*doubtless, have degraded an animated bust to a barber's block. The print may be placed in the reign of Charles I. or II.*

Sir Aston Cockain was a native of Ashbourne in the Peake, in Derbyshire, where his ancestors had been long seated, and possessed a considerable estate; as they also did at Polesworth, in Warwickshire. He studied at Oxford and Cambridge, and was a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, in the latter university. Having been some time at the inns of court, he travelled over a great part of Europe with Sir Kenelm Digby. The politeness of his manners, his love of the liberal arts, and his vein of poetry, though not of the richest and purest kind, gained him much esteem. As he was known to be of the church of Rome, and therefore deemed a *malignant*, he suffered as such by the iniquity of the times. This, together with his convivial disposition and neglect of economy, reduced him to a necessity of selling his estate at Polesworth, which was purchased by Humphrey Jennings, esq. He had, however, the prudence to reserve a competent annuity for himself. The lordship of Ashbourne was sold, after his death, to Sir William Boothby, bart. He died in February, 1684, in the 78th year of his age. He was author of four plays, and poems on various subjects; and translated, from the Italian, "*Dianea*," esteemed a good romance.

At this time flourished Sir George Etherege, and other playwrights, whose writings were adapted to the licentiousness of the court, and the prevailing manners of the age. Sir George was author of "*Sir Fopling Flutter*," "*Love in a Tub*," and "*She wou'd if she cou'd*." It must, however, be acknowledged, that Sir George was more chaste in expression than Wycherley.

"The fair sat panting at a courtier's play,  
And not a *mask* went unimprov'd away:  
The modest fan was lifted up no more,  
And virgins smiled at what they blush'd before.  
These monsters, critics! with your darts engage,  
Here point your thunder, and exhaust your rage."

POPE.—See GRANGER's "*Letters*," p. 278.

JOHN OLDHAM. *M. Vandergucht sc. Before his Works, 8vo.*

JOHN OLDHAM. *Dobson; Scheneker, 1792.*

*There is a fine small head of him, in oil, at Strawberry-hill, engraved for Harding's "Mirrour."*

John Oldham was the son of a nonconforming minister, who, in the time of the usurpation, was rector of Shipton, in Gloucestershire. He was educated at Edmund Hall, in Oxford, and was some time usher of a school at Croydon, in Surrey. Here he wrote his Satires against the Jesuits, occasioned by the popish plot, in 1678. These satires gained him the appellation of the *English Juvenal*, as they have much of the indignant spirit and manner of the Roman poet. They are censured for their incorrectness; but this seems to be the effect of that youthful fire to which they owe their excellence. He appears to have been no enemy to the fashionable vices of this reign; and as he was of a very different turn from his father, the character of the old parson, at the end of his works, is supposed to have been designed for him. It is perhaps the most extravagant caricature that ever was drawn, and is incomparably more *outré* than the Menalcas of Bruyere. He died at the house of his patron, William, earl of Kingston, the 9th of December, 1683, in the 30th year of his age.

JOHN, earl of Rochester. *Clark sc. 12mo.*

Though the Earl of Rochester was in the highest repute as a satirist, he was but ill entitled to that distinction: his satires are not only unpolite, but grossly indecent. His poem "On Nothing," and his "Satire against Man," are a sufficient proof of his abilities: but it must be acknowledged, that the greatest part of his works are trivial or detestable. He has had a multitude of readers: so have all other writers, who have soothed, or fallen in with, the prevailing passions and corruptions of mankind. *Ob.* 26 July, 1680, *Æt.* 33.\* See Class III.

\* In the preface to "Thomæ Cæli Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis," p. 49, is this note of T. Hearne: "Bishop Burnet makes Lord Rochester to have been only something above thirty-two years of age; but Gadbury, in his 'Almanack for 1695,' tells us that he was born on April 10, 11 h. mænè, 1647, and died July 26, 1680, being then somewhat above 33 years old. He says, that he received the account of his birth from his lordship himself."

ANDREW MARVELL, esq. *octagon. Before his Poems, &c. 1681; fol.*

ANDREW MARVELL, esq. *12mo. copied from the above.*

Andrew Marvell was an admirable master of ridicule, which he exerted with great freedom in the cause of liberty and virtue. He never respected vice for being dignified, and dared to attack it wherever he found it, though on the throne itself.\* There never was a more honest satirist. His pen was always properly directed, and had some effect upon such as were under no check or restraint from any laws human or divine. He hated corruption more than he dreaded poverty; and was so far from being venal, that he could not be bribed by the king into silence, when he scarce knew how to procure a dinner. His satires give us a higher idea of his patriotism, parts, and learning, than of his skill as a poet. His poem entitled, "Flecno, the English priest at Rome," is remarkable for a humorous character of that poetaster. The name of Mac-Flecno was afterward applied by Dryden to Shadwell. He died the 16th of August, 1678. His death was generally believed to have been occasioned by poison.

CHARLES COTTON, esq. *Lely p. Ryland sc. From an original painting, in the possession of Brooke Boothby, of Ashburne-hall, esq. Before his "Life," prefixed to an elegant and curious edition of his "Complete Angler," published together with Isaac Walton's, by Sir John Hawkins, 1670; 8vo.*

CHARLES COTTON, esq. *in an oval. W. Richardson.*

\* In some of the State Poems, Charles II. is ridiculed under the nickname of Old Rowley, which was an ill-favoured stallion kept in the Meuse, that was remarkable for getting fine colts.—Mrs. Holford, a young lady much admired by Charles, was sitting in her apartment, and singing a satirical ballad upon "Old Rowley the King," when he knocked at her door. Upon her asking who was there? he, with his usual good humour, replied, "Old Rowley himself, madam."

CHARLES COTTON, esq. *P. Audinet.*

This ingenious and accomplished gentleman was son of that Charles Cotton whose portrait is so finely drawn by Lord Clarendon, in the excellent group of his friends, in the *Memoirs of his own Life*. He was educated at Cambridge, where he was esteemed one of the ornaments of that university. He was a great master of the modern languages, particularly of the French; from which, among other things, he has translated the "Horace" of Corneille, the "Life of the Duke of Espernon," and Montaigne's "Essays." The last of these translations was deservedly applauded. He also translated several of Lucian's dialogues into English, and some poems from Horace, Catullus, &c. He was author of a poem on "The Wonders of the Peak," and other original pieces. The most celebrated of his works is his "Virgil Travestie," in which he so far succeeded, as to be deemed next to Butler in burlesque; but the reader, upon comparing these two authors, will find a very great disparity in their characters.\* He was sociable, hospitable, and generous; but as he was far from being an economist, he, in the latter part of his life, was much involved in debt, and perpetually harassed with duns, attornies, and bailiffs.

SIR RICHARD FANSHAWE translated the "Pastor Fido" of Guarini, and the "Lusiad" of Camoens.† Sir John Denham speaks thus of the former translation:—

\* The following lines of Virgil, and the parody of them by Cotton, are selected; as the last contains one of his happiest strokes.

At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem,  
Irrigat; et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos  
Idaliæ lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum  
*Floribus et dulci aspirans complectitur umbra.*

"Æneid," I. v. 695.

But Venus gave him t'other sop,  
That made him sleep like any top;  
And whilst he taking was a nap,  
She laid him neatly in her lap,  
And carried him to a house that stood  
Upon a hill, in an old wood:  
And when she had the urchin there,  
*She laid him up in lavender.*

† Camoens is commonly called the *Portuguese Homer*. The subject of his poem is the expedition for the discovery of the East Indies. He excelled in description

" A new and nobler way thou dost pursue  
To make translations, and translators too :  
They but preserve the ashes, thou the flame ;  
True to his sense, but truer to his fame."

His version of the " Lusiad" is not so spirited a performance as that of the " Pastor Fido." See Class V.

A. BROME, 1661 ; *motto*, "*Carmina desunt.*" A. Hertochs f. *Before his Songs and Poems*, 1661 ; 8vo.

A. BROME. *Loggan f. two prints ; one with a band, the other with a neckcloth ; 8vo.*

*There is another, without the name of the engraver, prefixed to the second edition of his Poems, 8vo. 1664.*

Alexander Brome, an attorney, in the lord mayor's court, was author of songs, madrigals, epigrams, and other little pieces of poetry. His songs were much sung by the cavaliers, and played by every fiddler. The loyalty and the tune appear to have been the chief recommendation of these compositions. His most considerable performance is a translation of Horace. He died in June, 1666, to the great regret of all his friends, who lost a very agreeable companion.

THOMAS HOBBS ; *a small head ; in the engraved title to his translation of the Works of Homer, 1677 ; 12mo.*

and personification. In canto v. stanza 37, &c. &c. he has personized a dangerous promontory, which is described as a colossal figure of a man of a most tremendous appearance. It is supposed to address itself, in a voice like thunder, to the adventurers, and to foretell the disasters that were to befall any future fleet which should sail that way. This has been much admired. Mr. Dryden very justly censures him for introducing Bacchus and Christ into the same adventure in his fable. (Preface to the " State of Innocence.") This celebrated poet, who is the boast and disgrace of his country, was long banished from it, and died miserably in a hospital.

This celebrated person was author of a poem, "De Mirabilibus Pecci," on the Wonders of the Peak, which is the best of his poetical performances. He has given us a translation of Homer, which contains no more of the spirit of that great poet, than the old, vapid, Latin translation commonly affixed to his works. See more of him lower down in this Class.

**JACOBUS ALBANUS GHIBBESIIUS, &c.** *Before his Latin Poems, printed at Rome, 1668; 8vo. Under the head is the following distich:*

"Tot pro Ghibbesio certabunt regna, quot urbes  
Civem Mæoniden asseruere suum."

James Alban Ghibbes, or Gibbes, was son of William Gibbes, physician to Queen Henrietta Maria, and Mrs. Mary Stoner, of the ancient family of that name in Oxfordshire.\* He was born in France, where he received the greatest part of his education. He afterward studied physic at Padua. In 1644 he settled at Rome, where he was made physician to the Bishop of Frescati; lecturer of rhetoric, in the Sapienza; and canon of St. Celsus. In 1667, the Emperor Leopold created him his poet-laureat, and at the same time sent him a gold chain and medal, which he soon after presented to the university of Oxford, together with his poems. He was, in return, created doctor of physic by diploma. He died 1670. in 1677, and was buried in the Pantheon. He wrote and published an epithalamium upon the Duke of York and Dutchess of Inspruck, though the marriage was never concluded: it consisted of some thousands of verses, together with an ample comment. Mr. Warton ranks him with Camillo Querno, the arch-poet. See Wharton's "Life of Dr. Bathurst."† See also Wood's "Athenæ," &c.

\* The estate belonging to this family, formerly extended from Watlington, in Oxfordshire, almost as far as Reading, in Berkshire.

† This ingenious poet wrote a piece of solemn irony in praise of Gibbes, of which I shall transcribe a specimen from the book last quoted. "Carmen in honore viri celeberrimi, et principis poetarum, domini doctoris Gibbesii; cum diploma a Cæsarea majestate sibi ex merito concessum, æternitati in musarum templo Oxonii consecrasset.

THOMAS FLATMAN. *Hayls p. R. White sc.*  
*Before his "Songs and Poems," 1682; 8vo.*

Thomas Flatman was one of the unsuccessful imitators of Pindar, or rather of Cowley, in a species of poetry which pleased more from its novelty, than its excellence, in that celebrated writer. He composed Pindaric odes on the death of the Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Ossory, Prince Rupert, and Charles II. The Duke of Ormond was so pleased with that on the death of the Earl of Ossory, his son, that he sent the author a ring, with a diamond in it, worth 100*l*. It is no wonder that the heart of a father, softened by the death of *such a son*, felt something in reading this composition which an indifferent person cannot even imagine; and mistook the natural working of his own breast, for the art of the poet. Flatman really excelled as an artist: a man must want ears for harmony, that can admire his poetry, and even want eyes that can cease to admire his painting. It does our author some honour, that Mr. Pope has very closely copied several of his verses, in his ode of "The dying Christian to his Soul."\* See the Class of Artists.

JOHANNES OGILVIUS. *Lely p. Lombart sc.*  
*large h. sh.*

JOHANNES OGILVIUS. *Lely p. Faithorne sc.* *Before his translation of "Virgil;" folio.*

"Oxonium, gratare tibi, nunc læta theatri  
 Limina, *Sheldoniaeque* arces Gibbesius intrat:  
 Cerne ut Apollinea redimitus tempora lauro  
 Effundit Jubar, et Phœbi patris Æmulus ardet;  
 Cernere renidentes vultus, vatemque Britannum  
 Cæsareo rutilantem auro; non dignior unquam  
 In Pluteos, *Bodleie*, tuos accesserat hospes.  
 Pande fores, nec enim tanti tibi barbara gaza,  
 Thesaurique *Arabum* fuerint, non *Lydius* amnis,  
 Auriferi non unda *Tagi*," &c.

\* See the "Adventurer," No. 63.

JOHN OGILBY; *frontispiece to his "Virgil,"*  
1649; 8vo. W. Marshall.

JOHN OGILBY; *prefixed to "Fables of Æsop,"* 8vo.  
(Gaywood.)

Though Ogilby was one of the worst poets of his time, he was without a rival in point of industry. This virtue alone, if he had had no other merit, would entitle him to some respect. He began to study at an age when men usually think of leaving off all literary pursuits; and quickly made an astonishing progress. He could scarce construe Virgil, when he entered upon a translation of that poet; and he was no less eager to translate Homer, though he was far from being a competent master of English or Greek.\* That he had no success in these great attempts is not to be admired; the attempts themselves are matter of admiration. I shall pass over his "Æsop's Fables," and several other folios which he published, to mention his "Carolies,"† an heroic poem in twelve books, in honour of Charles I. on which he had been long labouring. This, which he tells us, he had "resolved to be the pride, divertisement, business, and sole comfort of his age,"‡ was burnt in the fire of London. His fortune was reduced, by that conflagration, to 5*l.* only; but he, in a few years retrieved his loss, by undertaking and finishing several voluminous works. His last and greatest undertaking was his "Atlas," which was alone a sufficient task for a man's life. Three or four volumes, in folio, have been published of this work, which he did not live to finish. It is well known that he was employed by Charles II. to take a survey of the roads of the kingdom; and I have been informed, that the posts were regulated according to that survey. Ob. 4 Sept. 1676.

\* Mr. Pope, when a child, read Ogilby's "Homer" with a pleasure that left the most lasting impression upon his mind. He could, even at that tender age, discern much of the majesty of the Grecian poet, through the thick clouds with which he was involved. What is truly great, or sublime, in painting or poetry, cannot easily be annihilated by a copy or a translation. If a common sign painter, were to copy Raphael's celebrated picture of St. Michael the archangel, there is no question but he would make a devil of him; but we should still see some imperfect traces of the angelic character.

† Wood, by mistake, calls it Carolica.

‡ Preface to his "Africa;" where there is an entertaining account of his works by himself. He exults upon his having published so many royal folios with beautiful cuts.



## MATTHEW STEVENSON.

“ The printer’s profit, not my pride,  
 Hath this idea signify’d;  
 For he pushed out the merie pay,  
 And Mr. Gaywood made it gay.”

*R. Gaywood f.*

MATTHEW STEVENSON. *W. Richardson.*

Matthew Stevenson was author of two small books of poems in duodecimo, the first of which was entitled, “ OCCASION’S OFFSPRING, or Poems upon several Occasions,” printed in London, 1645, with his portrait prefixed. The other is entitled, “ Poems; or, a Miscellany of Sonnets, Satyrs, Drollery, Panegyrick, Elegies, &c. at the instance and request of several Friends, Times and Occasions composed; and now at their command collected and committed to the Press, by the author, M. Stevenson, London, 1673.”

SAMUEL SPEED. *F. Van Hove f. 12mo.*

*What here thou viewest is the graver’s art,  
 A shape of man, only the outward part.  
 Peruse the book, therein more plainly read  
 VERA EFFIGIES SAMUELIS SPEED.*

Samuel Speed studied the works of Herbert and Quarles, whose books are represented in the same print with his portrait. He was only inferior to the latter in point of copiousness. He was, among other things, author of a manual, in verse, entitled, “ Prison Piety.”

RICHARD HEAD, *sitting and writing, with a globe before him, and a Satyr holding a chaplet of laurel over his head. Beneath are six verses, “ The globe’s thy study,” &c. signed J. F. 8vo.*

RICHARD HEAD; *8vo. before his “ Jests.”*

**RICHARD HEAD; in *Caulfield's* "Remarkable Persons."**

Richard Head, an Irishman, was some time a member of the university of Oxford, whence he was taken for want of a competent maintenance, and bound apprentice to a bookseller in London. He was afterward partner in trade with Francis Kirkman, of the same occupation; but neglecting his business in pursuit of pleasure, he, to avoid his creditors, returned to his native country, where he wrote "*Hic et ubique, or the Humours of Dublin, a Comedy,*" which was privately acted in that city with applause, and printed at London, 1663. He again entered into partnership with Kirkman, and was sometimes assisted by him in writing books for their mutual support; particularly in "*The English Rogue.*" His next considerable work is his "*Proteus Redivivus, or the Art of Wheedling or Insinuation.*" In 1674, he published "*Jackson's Recantation, or the Life and Death of the notorious Highwayman, who was hanged in Chains at Hampsted;*" and, in 1678, "*Madam Wheedle, or the fashionable Miss discovered,*" which are in 8vo. He also published "*Venus's Cabinet unlocked,*" and "*The floating Island, or a Voyage from Lambethiana to Ramalia.*"\* A book of jests and novels, entitled, "*Nugæ Venales,*" which would have served for a general title to his works. Roguery, fornication, and cuckoldom, were the standing topics of this author, who was persuaded that his books would sell in proportion to the prevalency of these vices. He was of a lively genius, and had considerable knowledge in the scenes of low life and debauchery. Some of his pieces will naturally remind the reader of "*The London Spy,*" and the "*Trips*" of Ned Ward. He was cast away in his passage to the Isle of Wight, in the year 1678.

**FRANCIS KIRKMAN, *Æt.* 41, 1673; 8vo.**

Francis Kirkman, citizen of London, was a bookseller and author. He twice entered into partnership with Richard Head, and was assisted by him in writing and publishing plays, farces, and drolls. He is said to have dealt as largely in drollery of various kinds, as

\* From Lambeth to Ram Alley.

Curl did in obscenity and scandal. He has given us memoirs of his own life, and probably led the way for John Dunton. He also published "The Wits, or Sports upon Sports," to which is prefixed his head. The book consists of twenty drolls, chiefly selected from the comic scenes in Shakspeare's plays, intended for fairs. A list of them is in Baker's "Biographia Dramatica."

**SIR HENRY OXENDEN DE BARHAM, (knt.)**  
*Glover sc. a small head, arms and crest, motto, "Non est mortale quod opto," 1647.*

**SIR HENRY OXENDEN.** *W. Richardson.*

I am informed, that this gentleman was author of "Religionis Funus," a Latin poem, published in 1664, with his print prefixed. He was great-grandfather to Henry Oxenden, esq. who was living in 1775, and with Mr. Thurbarne, was elected a representative for Sandwich in the convention parliament that assembled in 1660.

In Alexander Ross's "Muses' Interpreter," are two commendatory copies of verses, by Sir Henry Oxenden, of Barham.

Great *Alexander* conquered only men,  
 With swords, and cruel weapons used then,  
 But thou the *Monsters*, which Parnassus kill,  
 Brought forth vast vanquishes only with thy quill;  
 He in his conquest sometimes suffered loss,  
 Thou none, my friend, Great *Alexander* Ross.

## POETESSES.

**MRS. BEHN.** *R. White sc. 12mo. This has been copied by Cole.*

Aphara Behn, a celebrated wit, was daughter of Mr. Johnson, a gentleman of Canterbury, who, in this reign, resided at Surinam, in the quality of lieutenant-general of that place. Here she became acquainted with the person and adventures of Oroonoko, whose story is well told by herself, but more feelingly in Southerne's cele-

brated play.\* She gave Charles II. so good an account of that colony, that he sent her to Antwerp during the Dutch war. Here she entered, with her usual spirit, into various intrigues of love and politics. She penetrated the design of the Dutch to sail up the Thames, and transmitted her intelligence to the king. But it was slighted, and even laughed at. Her plays, which are numerous, abound with obscenity; and her novels are little better. Mr. Pope speaks thus of her:

" The stage how loosely does Astræa tread,  
Who fairly puts all characters to bed !"

The poet means behind the scenes. There is no doubt but she would have literally put them to bed before the spectators; but here she was restrained by the laws of the drama, not by her own delicacy, or the manners of the age. Sir Richard Steele tells us, that she "understood the practick part of love better than the speculative." Ob. 16 April, 1689.

MARGARET, dutchess of Newcastle, *without her name, standing in a niche; a term of Mars on her right hand, and another of Apollo on her left. Abr. a Diepenbeke delin. P. Van Schuppen sc. Before her "Plays," fol. 1668.*

MARGARET, dutchess of Newcastle; *sitting at her study, under a canopy: she is attended by four Cupids, two of whom are crowning her with a wreath of laurel. By the same painter and engraver as the former; h. sheet.*

MARGARET, dutchess of Newcastle, *sitting with flowers in her lap, under a bust of Homer, over which is the judgment of Paris. Diepenbeke. Lombart; folio.*

\* The tragedy of Oronoko was republished, with alterations, in 1759, by Dr. Hawkesworth, without his name.

MARGARET, dutchess of Newcastle, *sitting at her study*, W. Richardson.

DUTCHESS OF NEWCASTLE. *Bocquet sc. In "Memoirs of Grammont,"* 8vo. 1809.

MARGARET, dutchess of Newcastle, *sitting in a chair. In "Noble Authors,"* by Mr. Park, 1806.

There is a portrait of her at Welbeck, by Diepenbec (alias Diepenbeke), in a theatrical habit, which she usually wore.

This lady was daughter of Thomas Lucas, esq. and sister of Sir John, afterward the first lord Lucas,\* and second wife of William

\* There is a very scarce folio volume of "*Letters and Poems*," printed in 1678. It consists of 182 pages, filled with the grossest and most fulsome panegyric on the Duke and Dutchess of Newcastle, especially her grace.† I know no flattery, ancient or modern, that is in any degree, comparable to it, except the dedication of Augustus, and the erection of altars to him in his lifetime.‡ Incense and adoration seem to have been equally acceptable to the Roman god and English goddess. This is part of a letter of thanks sent to the dutchess by Anthony Thysius, rector of the university of Leyden, upon the receipt of her works, which she sent to the public library. "*Princeps fœminini sexûs merito diceris. Abripitur fœcunda tua eruditio, per cœlos, terras, maria, et quicquid in natura vel civili vita, ullove scientiarum genere nobile occurrit. Ipsa Pallas academîe nostræ præses tibi assurgit, gratiasque immensas pro vestro munere agit, et cum imaginem vestram aspicit, seipsam, veluti in speculo, intueri videtur.*"

The following passages came from Cambridge.—"*Nondum (quod scimus), annalibus excidère, neque certe per nos unquam excident, erudita nomina, Aspasia Periclis, Odenati Cenobia, Polla Lucani, Boethii Rustitians; quæ tamen, si reviviscerent hodie, adeo tecum (inclyta dux) de eruditionis palma non contenderent, at famæ tuæ potius ancillantes, solam Margaretam censumatissimam principem et agnoscerent etposito genu certatim adorarent.*"§—In antiquiorem nominis vestri famam optamus testatioresque virtutes tuas, ut tot tamque erudita opera, tali aliquando idiomate excant, quali inter *Romanos, Tullium et Maronem; inter Graios, Platonem et Demosthenem, legimus et miramur.*|| Omnem illam fortunæ magnitudinem immortalis ingenii felicitate ita superas, ut quæ versare solemus exemplaria *Græca Latinaque*

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† I never saw this book but in the well-chosen and copious library of John Loveday, of Caversham, esq. and have therefore given the reader a large extract from it.

‡ Præsenti tibi maturos largimur honores,  
Jurandasque tuum per nomen ponimus aras.

Hœc. Lib. II. Epist. I.

§ P. 3.

|| P. 9.

Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. If her merit as an author were to be estimated from the *quantity* of her works, she would have the precedence of all female writers, ancient or modern. There are no less than thirteen folios of her writing; ten of which are in print: they consist chiefly of poems and plays. The life of the duke her husband, is the most estimable of her productions. This has been translated into Latin. James Bristow, of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, undertook to translate a volume of her philosophical works into the same language; but he was soon forced to desist from the undertaking. Such was the obscurity and perplexity of the subject, that he could not find words where he had no ideas. We are greatly surprised that a lady of her quality should have written so much; and are little less surprised that one who loved writing so well, has writ no better: but what is most to be wondered at, is, that she, who found so much time for writing, could acquit herself in the several duties and relations of life with so much propriety. *Ob.* 1673.

missa jam facere, et tua unius sapientia contenti esse possimus. Quoties enim in philosophiam secedis, sola 'magistri nullius in verba juras,' sed in omni doctorum familia laborans, et subtiliter expendis, et acute discernis, et ad unguem castigas, quicquid aut risit *Democritus*, aut flevit *Heraclitus*, aut deliravit *Epicurus*, aut tacuit *Pythagoras*, aut intellexit *Aristoteles*, aut ignoravit *Arcesilas*; nec omittis siquid majorum inventis addidère novi homines, *Verulamius*, *Harvæus*, *Cartesius*, *Galiæus*."<sup>\*</sup>

I shall finish the climax with another passage addressed on the same occasion, to her grace, from Oxford: "We have a manuscript author in the Bodlie's library, who endeavours to shew that women excel men: your excellency has proved what he proposed, has done what he endeavoured, and given a *demonstrative argument* to convince the otherwise unbelieving world."<sup>†</sup>

However strange it may seem, yet nothing is more certain than that these monstrous strains of panegyric relate chiefly to that wild philosophy which would have puzzled the whole Royal Society, and on account of which she seems to have been desirous of being admitted to one of their meetings.‡

\* P. 28, 29.

† P. 69.

‡ She accordingly was admitted, as appears from Birch's "History of the Royal Society." See vol. ii. p. 175, 176, 177. See also what Mr. Evelyn says of her in his "Numismata," p. 265.

## MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

## WRITERS IN DIVINITY.

EDWARD LEIGH, esq. M. A. of Magdalen Hall, in Oxford; *Æt.* 60, 1662. *J. Chantry sc. h. sh.* See the INTERREGNUM.

EDWARD LEIGH, M. A. in the "*Oxford Almanack*," 1749.

SIR WILLIAM WALLER, knt. *Ob.* Sept. 19, 1669; *N. Yeates sc.* 8vo.

Sir William Waller, the parliament general, was author of a book of "*Divine Meditations*," which was published after his decease, with his head prefixed. See the Class of Soldiers in the reign of Charles I.

## HISTORIANS.

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *M. Burghers sc.* Before his "*History of the Rebellion*;" 8vo.

Lord Clarendon had all that knowledge of his subject, that strength of head, as well as integrity of heart, which are essential to a good historian. He has been, in some instances, accused of partiality; but this proceeded from an amiable, perhaps an invincible cause; *the warmth of his loyalty and friendship*. He particularly excels in characters, which, if drawn with precision and elegance, are as difficult to the *writers*, as they are agreeable to the *readers* of history. He is, in this particular, as unrivalled among

the moderns, as Tacitus is among the ancients. They both saw those nice distinctions, and specific differences in human nature, which are visible only to the sagacious. He paints himself, in drawing the portraits of others; and we every where see the clear and exact comprehension, the uncommon learning, the dignity and equity of the lord-chancellor, in his character as a writer. It appears from the memoirs of his own life, that he had all the virtue of a Cato; and it is no less evident that he had something of his roughness and severity. His style is rather careless than laboured.\* His periods are long, and frequently embarrassed and perplexed with parentheses. Hence it is, that he is one of the most difficult of all authors to be read with an audible voice.† *Ob.* 9 Dec. 1674.‡ See Class VI.

**BULSTRODUS WHITELOCK, &c.** *R. Gaywood sc. large 8vo.*

**BULSTRODUS WHITELOCK, &c.** *Hulsbergh sc. 8vo.*

Bulstrode Whitelock, who was equally eminent for capacity and integrity, deserves a distinguished place among the writers of English history. He had a great share in those transactions of which he has given us an account; and is, in point of impartiality, at

\* Dr. Thomas Terry, canon of Christ Church, then M.A. superintended the press when this book was printed, and was a living witness of its being faithfully printed from Lord Clarendon's MSS. Oldmixon's Calumny is abundantly refuted by Bishop Atterbury and Doctor John Burton.—Atterbury and Smalridge had left Oxford when the book was printed. The copy of this book was vested in the university of Oxford, but not by the author's will.

† Several of the histories of this age have a peculiar merit, as the authors were both actors and sufferers in those interesting scenes which they have exhibited to our view.

‡ In the second volume of the "State Papers," of Lord-chancellor Clarendon, lately published, § is a letter addressed to Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, from Sir Edward Hyde, who appears in all the dignity of retirement in the island of Jersey. || He says to his friend, "That you may not think I am idle, I have read over Livy and Tacitus, and almost Tully's works; and have written, since I came into this blessed isle, near 300 large sheets of paper in this delicate hand." His reading the classic authors was evidently with a view of improving his style.



JOHN MILTON was author of "The History of Britain;" a book written in a republican spirit, in a nervous style, and with much strength of reason: but we are disappointed in not meeting with any of that elegance in it which it is natural to expect from the author of the "Paradise Lost." It was printed in 4to. 1670, and is reprinted in Kennet's "Complete History." See the division of the Poets, &c.

PAUL RYCAUT, esq. late consul of Smyrna, and fellow of the Royal Society. *Lely p. R. White sc. Before his translation of "The Spanish Critick," by Gratian, 1681, 8vo.*

SIR PAUL RYCAUT. *Lely. R. White; folio; prefixed to his "History of the Turks," 1680.*

Paul Ricaut, or Rycaut, was a gentleman of good parts and learning, and particularly distinguished by his travels, his negotiations, and his writings. He composed his "Present State of the Ottoman Empire" during his residence at Constantinople, where he was secretary to Heneage Finch, earl of Winchelsea, ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. He was about eleven years consul for the English nation at Smyrna, where he wrote his "Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches." But his capital performance is his "Continuation of Richard Knolles's excellent History of the Turks." He was, from his great knowledge of the Turkish affairs, better qualified than any other person for this work; but he is inferior to Knolles in historic merit. He also wrote a "Continuation of Platina's Lives of the Popes," in folio, which was published in the reign of James II. by whom he was knighted. He also translated Garcillasso de la Vega's "Commentaries of Peru." He was, by King William, sent resident to Hamburgh, where he lived ten years.\* In 1700, he returned to England, and died in November the same year. See more of him in "State Letters of Hen. Earl of Clarendon." See also the next reign.

\* Mr. Cambridge has a portrait of him, painted at Hamburgh, in 1691, by Rundt.

JOHANNES MARSHAM, eques auratus, et baronnetus, *Æt.* 80. *R. White sc. h. sh.* Before his "*Canon Chronicus.*"

JOHANNES MARSHAM, eques, &c. *W. Richardson.*

This very learned historian was author of "Diatriba Chronologica, i. e. A Chronological Dissertation, wherein he examines succinctly the principal Difficulties that occur in the Chronology of the Old Testament:" Lond. 1649; 4to. But his principal work, which is at once a proof of his great erudition, profound judgment, and indefatigable industry, is his "*Canon Chronicus Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus,*" &c. The first edition of it was printed at London, in folio, 1672: it was reprinted at Leipsic, in 4to. 1676; and again at Franeker, in 4to. 1696. This book soon rendered the author's name famous throughout Europe.\* It is well known that the Egyptians, like the Chinese, pretended to incredible antiquity; and had, in the list of their dynasties, extended their chronology to 36,525 years. These dynasties had been long rejected as fabulous: but Sir John Marsham has reduced them to Scripture chronology, by proving them to be not *successive* but *collateral*. The learned Dr. Shuckford tells us, that "no tolerable scheme can be formed of the Egyptian history that is not, in the main, agreeing with him."† Some things advanced by our author have been contradicted, if not confuted, by men of learning. But it is no wonder that one travelling in the darkness of antiquity, as he did, should sometimes miss his way. *Ob.* 25 May, 1685.

ROGER L'ESTRANGE, esq. *Æt.* 68, 1684. *G. Kneller p. R. White sc.* Before his "*Esop's Fables;*" folio.

\* "*Chronicum Canonem Ægyptium Joannis Marshami, Angli, qui summo studio antiquitates Ægyptias collegit, non nominatum exscripsit in compendio Gallico;*" "*Historiæ Universalis, vir celeberrimus episcopus Meldensis.*"‡ These are the words of John Le Clerc, in his uncle, David Le Clerc's, "*Quæstiones Sacrae,*" p. 149, 150.

† See "*Sacred and Profane History of the World connected,*" vol. iii. edit. 1727, p. 269, 270.

‡ Bossuet, bishop of Meaux.

ROGER L'ESTRANGE, &c. *oval* ; *mezz.* *He is placed here as a translator of History.*

Roger L'Estrange, who was at the head of the writers by profession, in this reign, was author of a great number of political pamphlets and periodical papers. That which made the greatest noise was his "Observator," in which he went as great lengths to vindicate the measures of the court, as were ever gone by any mercenary journalist.\* This paper was swelled to three volumes in folio. He translated Cicero's "Offices," Seneca's "Morals," Erasmus's "Colloquies," and Quevedo's "Visions." His Esop's "Fables" was more a new work than a translation. The most valuable of his books is his translation of Josephus, which, though in a better style than most of his writings, has been very justly censured.† He was one of the great corrupters of our language, by excluding vowels and other letters not commonly pronounced, and introducing pert and affected phrases.‡ He was licenser of the press to Charles and James II. § *Ob.* 11 Dec. 1704, *Æt.* 88.

WILLIAM WINSTANLEY, *Æt.* 39, 1667 ; *in an oval composed of vines and barley* ; *large 8vo.*

\* See the "Life of Baxter," fol. part iii. p. 187.

† See Dr. Felton's "Dissertation on the Classics," &c. p. 153, edit. 1715. That author mentions one of his phrases as a specimen of many others ; speaking of Herod, he says, that he was one, "that would keep touch, neither with God nor man." See Bathos, &c. c. 12.

‡ See the "Trial of the letter Y, alias T," in the last edit. of "The Canons of Criticism."

§ His being a representative for Winchester in the parliament that assembled upon the accession of James, when he had a transitory gleam of good fortune, is not mentioned in the "Biographia Britannica," where we are told,|| that Queen Mary made this anagram on his name :

Roger L'Estrange,  
Lying strange Roger.

This naturally introduces the distich made by *Lee*, who by years was so *strangely* altered, as scarce to be recollected by his old friend :

Faces may alter, names can't change ;  
I am *strange Lee* altered ; you are still *Le'strange*.

**WILLIAM WINSTANLEY**, *Æt.* 39, 1667. *W. Richardson.*

William Winstanley, originally a barber,\* was author of "The Lives of the Poets;" of "Select Lives of England's Worthies, from Constantine the Great to Prince Rupert;" "The Loyal Martyrology;" "Historical Rarities;" and one or two single Lives, all in 8vo. He is a fantastical writer, and of the lowest class of our biographers: but we are obliged to him for many notices of persons and things, which are recorded only in his works. See the next reign.

**ANTOINE HAMILTON**, né en Irlande, mort a St. Germain en Lay, le 21 Avril, 1720, Age d'Environ 74 Ans; *A. B. p. Rossard sc.* 12mo.

Le Compte **ANTOINE HAMILTON**. *J. Hall sc. engraved for the elegant edition of his "Memoirs," lately printed at Strawberry Hill.*

Le C<sup>t</sup>. **ANTOINE HAMILTON**. *W. N. Gardiner sc. In "Memoirs of Grammont," 8vo. 1809.*

Count Hamilton, a native of Ireland, settled in France, was author of the "Memoires de Grammont," in which he, with an easy and exquisite pencil, has painted the chief characters of the court of Charles the Second, as they were, with great truth and spirit, described to him by Grammont himself,

"Who caught the manners living as they rose."

The author has in his work displayed a happiness as well as accuracy, which have deservedly placed him in the first rank of the French writers of memoirs. He was brother-in-law to the count, with whose history he hath entertained and delighted the public.

\* See "Athen. Oxon." ii. 1118. His name is omitted in the index.

## ANTIQUARIES.

JOHN AUBREY, esq. F.R.S. *M. Vandergucht sc.*  
*Before his "Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey,"*  
*8vo.*

His portrait in Indian ink, by Loggan, is in the Ashmolean Museum.

JOHN AUBREY, esq. *from Loggan's drawing. J. Caulfield exc.*

JOHN AUBREY. *Bartolozzi sc.*

JOHN AUBREY. *T. Cook sc. In Malcolm's "Lives of Topographers."*

John Aubrey, who was esteemed an able and industrious antiquary, was acquainted with most of the virtuosi in the reign of Charles II. He is said to have supplied Anthony Wood with a great part of the materials for both his books, and composed several curious and useful treatises himself, some of which remain unprinted in Ashmole's Museum. The most considerable of his manuscripts are his "Monumenta Britannica, or a Discourse concerning Stonehenge, and Roll Rich Stones, in Oxfordshire;" and his "Architectonica Sacra, or a Discourse concerning the Manner of our Church Buildings in England." His "Perambulation of the County of Surrey," which was begun in 1673, and ended in 1692, was published with large additions and improvements, by Dr. Rawlinson, in 1719, in five volumes octavo. His collections for a natural history and antiquities of Wiltshire, in which he made no great progress, are in the above mentioned repository. He had a stronger tincture of superstition than is commonly found in men of his parts and learning. In his "Miscellanies," among which are some things well worth the reader's notice, is a receipt against an

evil tongue,\* which was formerly thought much worse than an evil eye. *Ob. circ.* 1700. A. Wood, whom he esteemed his friend, speaks of him as a pretender to antiquities, and as vain, credulous, and whimsical; he adds, that he was expensive to such a degree, as to be forced to sell his estate of 700*l.* a year, and afterward to become a dependant on his friends for subsistence.† There seems to be a tincture of gall in this censure of the Oxford antiquary. Mr. Gough, who mentions him with respect and honour, says, that he “first brought us acquainted with the earliest monuments on the face of the country, the remains of Druidism, and of Roman, Saxon, and Danish fortifications.”‡

RICHARD ATKYNS, esq. *W. Sherwin sc. Prefixed to his “History of Printing,” 1664.*

Richard Atkyns was author of “The Original and Growth of Printing,§ collected out of History and the Records of this Kingdom,” 1664; 4to. This is an imperfect work, of which we have some account in the “Memoirs of Psalmanazar.”|| Meerman has proved, that the author grossly imposed on several persons, particularly the Earl of Pembroke, by false title-pages. There is another book on this subject, entitled, “The General History of Printing, and particularly in England, by Samuel Palmer,” 1733; 4to. Ames’s “Typographical Antiquities,” which is a valuable work, is limited to the three kingdoms.

\* P. 111. edit. 1696.

† See Wood’s “Life,” under August, 1667. But see also Hearne’s more candid opinion of him, in “An Account of some Antiquities in and about Oxford,” at the end of the second volume of Leland’s “Itinerary.”

‡ Introd. to the “Archæologia” of the Antiquarian Society, p. xxiii.

§ We have very different accounts of the origin of printing, which, like other famous inventions, seems to have been merely casual. It is extremely probable that the person who conceived the first idea of it was an utter stranger to its importance. The friar, who found the wonderful effect of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, little thought that he had hit upon a composition that would be the death of millions, and entirely change the art of war. The man who, in playing with some bits of glass in a watch-maker’s shop, took the first hint for the telescope, did not dream that he was leading mankind to a discovery of new worlds, and opening to their view the most astonishing part of the creation.

|| P. 284, &c.

**WILLIELMUS PETYT**, armiger; interioris Templi socius, et custos rotulorum ac archivorum in Turri Londinensi remanentium. *R. White ad vivum del. et sc. h. sh.*

William Petyt, esq. student of the Middle Temple, benchler and treasurer of the Inner Temple, and keeper of the records in the Tower, was born near Skipton, in Craven, Yorkshire. This gentleman, who is an author of character, and well known for his valuable manuscripts, now lodged in the Inner Temple library,\* made a collection of parliamentary tracts, of above eighty volumes, relative to the Interregnum. They were of singular use to the compilers of the "Parliamentary History," in twenty-four volumes, 8vo. He was author of "The ancient Rights of the Commons asserted," 8vo. 1680; of "A Summary Review of the Kings and Government of England," 8vo. and of "Jus Parliamentarium, or the ancient Power and Rights of Parliament," fol. He was, upon his resignation of his place of keeper of the records in the Tower, succeeded, the 12th of March, 1707-8, by Richard Topham, esq. member of parliament for Windsor; whose valuable collection of drawings is in the library at Eton College. A list of the records in the Tower, drawn up by Petyt, is in the "Cat. MSS. Angliæ," tom. ii. p. 183. He died at Chelsea, the 3d of October, 1707, aged 71 years.

**EDWARDUS WATERHOUSE**, armiger, 1663; *Æt.* 44. *D. Loggan ad vivum sc. Before his "Commentary on Fortescue De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," 1663, fol.*

**EDWARDUS WATERHOUSE**, armig. *A. Hertochs f. 8vo.*

Edward Waterhouse was, according to Mr. Wood and Mr. Nicolson,† author of the following books: "A Discourse and Defence

\* Bishop Burnet, Mr. Strype, and the Lord-chancellor West of Ireland, in his "Inquiry into the Manner of creating Peers," have availed themselves of these manuscripts.

† Afterward bishop of Carlisle.

of Arms and Armory," 1660; 8vo. "The Sphere of Gentry; deduced from the Principles of Nature; an historical and genealogical Work of Arms and Blazon, in four books," 1661; fol.\* "Fortescutus Illustratus, or a Commentary on Fortescue de Laudibus Legum Angliæ," 1663; fol.† The book to which his head is prefixed is entitled, "The Gentleman's Monitor, or a sober Inspection into the Virtues, Vices, and ordinary Means of the Rise and Decay of Families," 1665; 8vo. This is not mentioned by either of the above cited authors. The latter informs us, that he published an "Historical Narrative of the Fire of London," in 1666.‡ Mr. Wood, who speaks with great contempt of his "Sphere of Gentry," tells us, "that he was a cock-brained man; that he took holy orders upon him, and became a fantastical preacher." Lloyd styles him "the learned, industrious, and ingenious Edward Waterhouse, esq. of Sion College;" and acknowledges himself beholden to him for the account of Sir Edward Waterhouse, printed in his "State Worthies." Ob. 1670. See more of him in Birch's "Hist. of the Royal Society," vol. ii. p. 460; where a mistake of Wood's is corrected.

SIR HENRY BLOUNT. *D. Loggan ad vivum del. et sc.* 1679; *h. sh. scarce.*

SIR HENRY BLOUNT; 4to. *W. Richardson.*

Sir Henry Blount was third son of Sir Thomas Pope Blount, of Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire. He distinguished himself in the early part of his life, by his travels into the Levant. In this voyage he passed above six thousand miles, the greater part of which he went by land. This gained him the epithet of "The great Traveller." His quick and lively parts recommended him to Charles I. who is said to have committed the young princes to his care, just before the battle of Edge-hill. He was one of the commissioners appointed in November, 1655, to consider of proper ways and means to improve the trade and navigation of the commonwealth. His "Travels to the Levant," which have been trans-

\* Wood's "Fasti," ii. col. 95.

† Nicolson's "Hist. Lib." fol. p. 232.

‡ Ibid. p. 19.



lated into French and Dutch,\* were published in 4to. 1636. The author of the Introductory Discourse prefixed to Churchill's "Collection of Voyages," gives but an indifferent character of this book, as to style and matter. He was author of several pieces of less note, and is supposed to have had the principal hand in the "Anima Mundi," published by his son Charles, the well-known author of the "Oracles of Reason." The former of these books contains much the same kind of philosophy with that of Spinoza. Sir Thomas Pope Blount, another of his sons, who compiled the "Censura celebriorum authorum," is a writer much more worthy of our notice. *Ob.* 9 Oct. 1682.

GEORGE ALSOP, &c. *Æt.* 28; *six English verses.*

GEORGE ALSOP, &c. *W. Richardson.*

George Alsop was author of "A Character of the Province of Maryland," 1666; 12mo. to which his head is prefixed.

### MATHEMATICIANS, &c.

JONAS MOORE, matheseos professor, *Æt.* 45, 1660. *Before his "Arithmetic,"* 8vo. See the Interregnum.

GULIELMUS LEYBOURN, philom. *Æt.* 27; *oval*; 4to.

GULIELMUS LEYBOURN, *Æt.* 30. *Gaywood f.* 12mo. *Before his "Arithmetic."* See the reign of CHARLES the Second.

\* So Mr. Wood was informed.

WILLIAM LEYBOURN, *Æt.* 64, 1690. *R. White*; *prefixed to his "Cursus Mathem."* fol.

WILLIAM LEYBOURN, effigies authoris; *almost a whole length, sitting. Before his book of "Dialling;"* 4to. 1669.

GULIELMUS LEYBOURN, *Æt.* 48, 1674. *R. White* sc. 4to.

WILLIAM LEYBOURN, *Æt.* 52, 1678; 12mo.

William Leybourn, who was originally a printer in London, was instrumental in preserving and publishing several of the mathematical works of Mr. Samuel Foster, astronomy professor in Gresham College.\* He became afterward an eminent author himself; and it appears from his books, that he was one of the most universal mathematicians of his time.† Many treatises of practical mathematics were published by him in this reign. In the reign of William III. came forth his "Cursus Mathematicus" in folio, which was esteemed the best system of the kind extant. His "Panarithmologia, or the Trader's sure Guide," contains tables ready cast up, and adapted to the use of almost all tradesmen and mechanics. It was formed upon an excellent plan of his own, which has been adopted by Mons. Bareme, in France. The seventh edition was printed in 12mo. 1741.

VINCENTIUS WING, Luffenhamiensis, in com. Rutlandiæ; natus anno 1619, die 9 Aprilis. *Before his "Astronomia Britannica,"* 1652; fol.

The name of Wing, though he has been dead for at least a century, continues as fresh as ever at the head of our sheet almanacks.‡

\* See Mr. Ward's "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College."

† See Clavel's "Catalogue of the Books printed since the Fire of London;" folio.

‡ I have found nothing in chronology so problematical and perplexing as assigning the date of the death of an almanack-maker. Francis Moore has, according to

He was author of "The celestial Harmony of the visible World," 1651, folio; of "An Ephemeris for thirty Years;" a "Computatio Catholica;" and several other astrological and mathematical pieces. His great work in Latin, entitled, "Astronomia Britannica," has been much commended: he proceeds upon Bullialdus's principles, and gives clear and just examples of all the precepts of practical astronomy. His life was written by Gadbury, who informs us that he died the 20th of Sept. 1668.

JOSEPH MOXON, born at Wakefield, August the 8th, 1627. *On a table near the head, is inscribed the title of one of his books, viz. "Ductor ad Astronomiam et Geographiam, vel Usus Globi," &c. &c. 4to.*

JOSEPH MOXON, &c. *F. H. Van Hove sc. 12mo.*

Joseph Moxon, hydrographer to Charles II. was an excellent practical mathematician. He composed, translated, and published, a great variety of books relative to the sciences. He particularly excelled in geography, and was a great improver of maps, spheres, and globes, the last of which he carried to a higher degree of per-

his own confession, amused and alarmed the world with his predictions and his hieroglyphics for the space of 75 years.\* John Partridge has been dead and buried more than once, if the printed accounts of him may be credited. But his almanack, like his ghost, "magni nominis umbra," continued to appear as usual after his decease. Vincent Wing is said to be now living, at Pickworth, in Rutlandshire, and I am referred to a book-almanack for a proof of it. This reminds me of what I have seen in one of Partridge's almanacks, in which he very gravely affirms, that he is now living, and was alive when Bickerstaff published the account of his death. It is, with due deference, proposed to Mr. Vincent Wing, to affix this motto, for the future, to his almanack, after his name:

Illum aget P<sup>ENNA</sup> metuente solvi  
Fama superstes.—HOR.

\* Before his Almanack for 1771, is a letter, which begins thus:

"Kind Reader,

"This being the 73d year since my Almanack first appeared to the world, and having for several years presented you with observations that have come to pass to the admiration of many, I have likewise presented you with several hieroglyphics," &c.

fection, than any Englishman had done before him.\* Besides his treatises of Geography, Astronomy, Navigation, &c. he published a book of "Mechanic Exercises, or the Doctrines of Handy-Works," &c. This book, which is in two volumes quarto, is uncommon. Dr. Johnson often quotes him in his Dictionary, as the best authority for the common terms of mechanic arts. There is a pack of astronomical playing-cards invented by him, "teaching any ordinary capacity, by them, to be acquainted with all the stars in heaven, to know their place, colour, nature, bigness: as also the poetical reasons for every constellation."—He was living at the sign of the Atlas, in Warwick-lane, 1692.†

**LORD BROUNKER**; *a small head, in the frontispiece to Sprat's "History of the Royal Society." Holiar f.*

**WILLIAM, lord BROUNKER.** *Harding.*

**WILLIAM, viscount BROUNKER**; *in "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park, 1806.*

There is a portrait of him at Hagley, by Lely. And another, a whole length, at Lord Bathurst's, at Cirencester.

William, lord Brounker, whom Bishop Burnet calls a *profound mathematician*, was chancellor to Queen Catherine, keeper of her great seal, and one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord high-admiral. Few of his writings are extant. His "Experiments of the recoiling of Guns," and his algebraical paper on the squaring of the hyperbola, are well known. He was the first president of the Royal Society; a body of men, who, since their incorporation, have made a much greater progress in true natural know-

\* William Saunders, a fishmonger, made considerable improvements in this art before Moxon. It was afterward much improved by Rowley and Senex. See the advertisement for Rowley's globes, in the "Spectator," No. 552.

† In the reign of Charles II. a project was set on foot for uniting the Thames and the Severn, by cutting a channel of above forty miles in length; and a bill was, with that view, brought into the House of Commons. Moxon drew a map for Mr. Matthews, to demonstrate that the scheme was practicable. See particulars in Yarranton's "England's Improvements," p. 64.

ledge, than had before been made from the beginning of the world. They have carried their researches into every part of the creation, and have still discovered new wonders. Their minute inquiries have been sometimes the subject of ridicule. But the scoffers should consider, that the wings of the butterfly were painted by the same almighty hand that made the sun. *Ob.* 5 April, 1684, *Æt.* 64.

JOHN KERSEY, born at Bodicot, near Banbury, in the county of Oxford, 1616. *Zoust* p. 1672. *Fai-thorne* sc. *finely engraved.* Before his "*Algebra*;" folio; 1673.

John Kersey, teacher of the mathematics, was author of "*The Elements of mathematical Art, commonly called Algebra*;" folio. This book was allowed, by all judges of its merit, to be the clearest, and most comprehensive system of the kind, extant in any language. Very honourable mention is made of it in the "*Philosophical Transactions*."\* The work was very much encouraged by Mr. John Collins, commonly called attorney-general to the mathematics.† Our author, Kersey, published an improved edition of Wingate's "*Arithmetic*," and I think an English Dictionary. Quære.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL STURMY, *Æt.* 36, 1669; *h. sh.*

The following book, by this author, was, at least, twice printed, in the reign of Charles II. "*The Mariner's Magazine, stored with these Mathematical Arts; Navigation, Geometry, the making and use of divers mathematical Instruments, the Doctrine of Triangles, sailing by the Plain Chart, Mercator's Chart, and the Arch of the great Circle. The Arts of Surveying, Gauging, Measuring, Gun-nery, Astronomy, Dialling, &c. also Tables of Logarithms, and of the Sun's Declination, Latitude, Longitude of Places; with an Abridgement of the Laws relating to the Customs, and Navigation, and a Compend. of Fortification: by Captain Samuel Sturmy, the*

\* Vol. viii. p. 6073, 6074.

† See his article in the supplement to the "*Biographia*."

second edition, revised and corrected by John Colson," 1678, folio; with the author's head prefixed. The "*Mathesis enucleata*," and the "*Mathesis juvenilis*," both in 8vo. were written by one of the same name. These I have not seen.

In Goldsmith's "*History of the Earth*," vol. i. p. 66, is an account of Captain Sturmy's descent into a cavern, Pen-park Hole, in Gloucestershire. He died soon after of a fever caught there.

### MR. PERKINS. *Drapentier sc.*

Mr. Perkins was a schoolmaster in Christ's Hospital, where he taught the mathematics. He was author of a book of navigation, entitled, "*The Seaman's Guide*," 1682; 8vo. published by his brother, to which the portrait is prefixed.

### VENTERUS MANDEY, *Æt.* 37, (1682). *R. White sc.* 8vo.

This person, who was an eminent schoolmaster, was author of "*The Marrow of Measuring*;" "*A Treatise of the Mechanic Powers*;" and "*A Universal Mathematical Synopsis*." The first of these, before which is his portrait, has been oftener printed than any of his works.

### MARTINUS MASTER, Philom. Cantuariensis, *Æt.* 53. *Gaywood f.* 1660, 12mo.

The measuring-wheel, engraved with the head, denotes Master to have been a land-surveyor.

### GULIELMUS HUNT, natus est civitate Londini, 1645, &c. *Æt.* 28. *Compasses and sliding-rule beneath.*

William Hunt was an officer in the excise, and author of a book of gauging, which, under different shapes, has been several times

reprinted. Everard and Coggeshal have adapted the sliding-rule to the purposes of gauging, with greater success than Hunt.

“ HENRICUS GREENHILL, civitatis Sarum ; in mercaturæ et mathematicarum artium disciplinis tantos supra ætatem progressus fecit, ut æmulis invidiam, omnibus admirationem reliquerit. Cujus effigies per fratrem ejus seniore Johanne Greenhill, ad vivum delineata, ærique cila (incisa) spectanda hic proponitur ; anno ætatis præfat. Henrici vicesimo, annoque Domini 1667.” *A sphere before him ; h. sh.*

He was brother to Greenhill the painter, of whom there is some account in the next Class.

### NATURALISTS, &c.

ROBERTUS BOYLE, Armiger. *Faithorne ad vivum del. et fecit. h. sh. fine. There is a copy of this by Dioldati, 4to.*

The honourable ROBERT BOYLE. *R. W. (White) sc. Before his “ Seraphic Love ;” 8vo.*

The honourable ROBERT BOYLE ; *copied from the former. M. Vander Gucht sc. Before the “ Epitome of his Philosophical Works,” by Bolton.*

ROBERT BOYLE. *R. A. 8vo.*

ROBERT BOYLE. *Kerseboom ; B. Baron.*

ROBERT BOYLE. *Du Chesne.*

ROBERT BOYLE; *mezz. Faber.*

ROBERT BOYLE; *mezz. Miller.*

ROBERT BOYLE; *mezz. Kerseboom; J. Smith, 1689.*

ROBERT BOYLE. *G. Vertue sc. In Birch's "Lives."*

ROBERT BOYLE. *Kerseboom; G. Vertue; 4to.*

ROBERT BOYLE; *4to. Kerseboom; Schenck exc.*

Robert Boyle, who was born the same year in which Lord Bacon died, seems to have inherited the penetrating and inquisitive genius of that illustrious philosopher. We are at a loss which to admire most, his extensive knowledge, or his exalted piety. These excellences kept pace with each other: but the former never carried him to vanity, nor the latter to enthusiasm. He was himself *The Christian virtuoso* which he has described.\* Religion never sat more easy upon a man, nor added greater dignity to a character. He particularly applied himself to chymistry; and made such discoveries in that branch of science, as can scarce be credited upon less authority than his own. His doctrine of the weight and spring of the air, a fluid on which our health and our very being depend, gained him all the reputation he deserved. He founded the theological lecture which bears his name. Some of the preachers of it have outdone themselves, in striving to do justice to the piety of the founder.† *Ob.* 30 Dec. 1691, *Æt.* 65.

ROBERT PLOT, LL. D. *a whole length. In the "Oxford Almanack for 1749;" in which there is a view of Magdalen Hall; the figure is the last of the right hand*

\* See his book under that title.

† As personal weight seems to have, at least, as powerful an effect upon mankind, in matters of religion, as the weight of reason and argument; I would ask this short question: How many of the Freethinkers are required to outweigh a Bacon, a Boyle, and a Newton; and how many of their books, the Boyleian lectures?



*group, next to Edward Leigh, esq. who is represented writing. The print was engraved by Vertue.*

Robert Plot, professor of chymistry, and chief keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, in the university of Oxford, secretary of the Royal Society, Mowbray herald extraordinary, and register of the court of honours, was one of the most learned and eminent philosophers and antiquaries of his age. He is best known to the world, as author of the "Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire;" the first of which was published in 1677, and the latter in 1686. Whatever is visible in the heavens, earth, and waters; whatever is dug out of the ground, whatever is natural or *unnatural*; and whatever is observable in art or science; were the objects of his speculation and inquiry. Various and dissimilar as his matter is, it is in general well connected; and his transitions are easy. His books, indeed, deserve to be called *the natural and artificial histories* of these counties. He, in the eagerness and rapidity of his various pursuits, took upon trust, and committed to writing, some things, which, upon mature consideration, he must have rejected. Pliny, who wrote what he *believed* to be true, though too often assumed upon the credit of others, has been called *a liar*, because he knew nothing of experimental philosophy; and Dr. Plot, because he did not know enough of it. Besides the two capital works above mentioned, he published "*Tentamen Philosophicum de Origine Fontium*," 1685, 8vo. and several pieces in the "*Philosophical Transactions*." He died the 30th of April, 1696.

SIR KENELM DIGBY, knight, chancellor to the queen-mother, aged 62. *Near the head, on a shelf, are five books, with the following titles: "Plants;" "Sympathetic Powder;" "Receipts in Cookery;" "Receipts in Physic," &c. "Sir K. Digby of Bodies."* T. Cross sc. 12mo. See the reign of CHARLES I.

JOHN EVELYN, esq<sup>r</sup>. "*Meliora retinete,*" &c. R. Nanteuil del. et sc. *large cloak with buttons. With-*

out his name. It is called in the French catalogues of prints, "*Le petit Milord Anglois* :"\* This has been copied twice at least : the copy, by Worlidge, is prefixed to the third edition of his "*Sculptura* ;" in 8vo. 1759.

JOHN EVELYN, esq. *Gaywood ad vivum del. et f.*  
1654.

JOHN EVELYN. *Caldwall*, 1800. In *Dr. Thornton's*  
"*Sexual System*."

John Evelyn, the English Peiresc, was a gentleman of as universal knowledge as any of his time ; and no man was more open and benevolent in the communication of it. He was particularly skilled in gardening, painting, engraving, architecture, and medals ; upon all which he has published treatises. His book on the last of these sciences, is deservedly in esteem ; but is inferior to that of Mr. Obadiah Walker on the same subject. His translation of "*An Idea of the Perfection of Painting*," written in French by Roland Freart, and printed in 12mo. 1668, is become very scarce. His "*Sculptura, or the History and Art of Chalcography, and engraving in Copper*," was composed at the particular request of his friend, Mr. Robert Boyle, to whom it is dedicated.† But his great work, is his "*Sylva ; or a Discourse of Forest-Trees, and the Pro-*

\* Evelyn was seriously offended, as appears from his *Sculptura*, at this title in French, which signifies nothing more but "*An English Gentleman in little* ;" it ought not to have given any offence.—LORD HAILES.

† It were to be wished, that we had an improved edition of this book, and that the several accounts of prints were ranged according to the different schools of the painters.‡ Such an arrangement of the works of various engravers, would be of the same use in leading the curious to the knowledge of other branches of painting, as a collection of heads is in introducing them to that of portrait.—As there is a strong party on the side of dissipation, ignorance, and folly, we should call in auxiliaries of every kind to the aid of science ; and those are not the most contemptible that mix pleasure with instruction, by feeding the eye, and informing the mind at the same time. I have already pointed out a method of ranging such

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‡ See an account of the schools in De Piles's "*Lives of the Painters*," or before the "*Ædes Walpolianæ*."

pagation of Timber," &c. which was the first book that was published by order of the Royal Society.\* He tells us, in the second edition of that valuable work, that it had been the occasion of planting two millions of timber trees. The author, who resided chiefly at Says Court, near Deptford, had one of the finest gardens in the kingdom, and was one of the best and happiest men in it.

prints as may serve to illustrate the topography and history of our country.† I shall here add a few more hints, which may be of use to such as make general collections; and first,

#### Concerning English Heads.

The collector should have a considerable number of portfolios, or volumes of blank paper, of the imperial size, bound with guards or slips betwixt each leaf, to give room. From the time of Mary, he may allot a volume at least to each reign,‡ and place one or more heads in a leaf. It is usual to cut off the borders of the prints as far as the plate goes. The manuscript additions to the inscriptions may be written on the portfolios, or on pieces of paper cut to the size of each print. If the heads are placed loose in the portfolios, in order to be occasionally shifted, it will be convenient to fasten the lids with strings before, and at each end.

#### A Method of ranging a general Collection of Natural History.

Class I. Quadrupeds; and at the head of these the horse.§ To this class may be subjoined prints of hunting, and such dead game as properly belong to it.

Class II. Birds; and at the head of them the eagle. These may be followed by prints of fowling, and dead game.

Class III. Fishes; and at the head of them the whale.

Class IV. Serpents; and at the head of them the cockatrice.

Class V. Insects; and at the head of them the scorpion.||

Class VI. Vegetables; to which may be added fruit and flower pieces.

Class VII. Shells, and other inanimate marine productions.¶

Class VIII. Fossils and minerals—Such as are of an anomalous kind, are reducible to their kindred species.\*\*

Roman antiquities may be ranged according to the method of Montfaucon; and mixed subjects may be disposed alphabetically.

\* "Letters of Abraham Hill," &c. p. 108.

† See the reign of James I. Class X. article HOEFNAGLE.

‡ Some reigns, if the collection be large, will require several volumes.

§ According to Aldrovandus.

|| Some place the scorpion among the insects, and others among the serpents. See Dr. Newton's "Milton," 4to. vol. ii. p. 253, notes.

¶ Corals and corallines should be placed in the class of vegetables, according to Tournefort, &c. but Mr. Ellis has written an essay to prove, that the latter are produced and inhabited by the marine polypes.

\*\* This method was projected by the author before he knew any thing of Linnæus, to whose works the reader is referred for the best arrangement of every kind of natural productions.

He lived to a good, but not a useless old age, and long enjoyed the shade of those flourishing trees which himself had planted. Ob. 27 Feb. 1705-6, *Æt.* 86. See Class X.

JACOB BOBART, 'the elder. *D. Loggan del. M. Burghers sc.* The print, which is a quarto of the largest size, is better engraved than any portrait by Burghers that I have seen. It is extremely scarce. Beneath the head, which is dated 1675, is this distich :

"Thou German prince of plants, each year to thee  
Thousands of subjects grant a subsidy."

JACOB BOBART; in a garden, whole length; goat, dog, &c. 4to.

JACOB BOBART; in an oval; 4to. *W. Richardson.*

Jacob Bobart, a German, whom Dr. Plot styles *an excellent gardener and botanist*, was, by the Earl of Danby, founder of the physic-garden at Oxford, appointed the first keeper of it. He was author of "*Catalogus Plantarum Horti Medici Oxoniensis, scil. Latino-Anglicus et Anglico-Latinus*," Oxon. 1648; 8vo. One singularity I have heard of him from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that, on rejoicing days, he used to have his beard tagged with silver. The same gentleman informed me, that there is a portrait of him in the possession of one of the corporation at Woodstock. He died the 4th of February, 1679, in the 81st year of his age. He had two sons, Tillemant and Jacob, who both belonged to the physic-garden. It appears that the latter succeeded him in his office.\*

\* Dr. Zachary Grey, in his notes upon "*Hudibras*," vol. i. p. 125, gives us the following anecdote of Jacob Bobart, the son. He says: "Mr. Smith, of Bedford, observes to me, on the word *dragon*, as follows. Mr. Jacob Bobart, botany professor † of Oxford, did, about forty years ago, find a dead rat in the physic-garden, which he made to resemble the common picture of dragons, by altering its head and

† I much question his being botany-professor, which office has sometimes been confounded with that of the keeper of the physic-garden. See Wood's "*Fasti*," ii. p. 109. 178.

## ROBERT TURNER, &amp;c. 8vo.

ROBERTUS TURNER, nat. Holshott, &c. *a head in a small round; underneath are two men, who seem to be setting the collar-bone of a third. The print is before his translation of Friar Moultron's "Complete Bone-setter."*

This person was author of an Herbal, written much in the same manner with that of Culpeper, and published in octavo, 1664. It is entitled, "BOTANOAOΓIA, the British Physician, or the Nature and Virtue of English Plants." He calls himself in the title, Botanolog. Stud. His head is prefixed to this book. Robert Lovell was contemporary with Turner, and a botanist of superior note. He was author of "ΠΑΜΒΟΤΑΝΟΑΟΓΙΑ, sive Enchiridion Botanicum, or a Complete Herbal." The second edition of it was printed in 12mo. 1665.\* Morison, Plukenet, and Ray, were very eminent for botany in this reign.

SAMUEL GILBERT, florist. *R. White sc.* (1682.) 12mo.

Samuel Gilbert was author of "The Florist's Vade Mecum, being a choice Compendium of whatever is worthy of Notice that hath been extant for the propagation, raising, planting, increasing, and preserving, the rarest Flowers and Plants," &c. the third edition of which was printed in the reign of Anne. He was son-in-law to Rea, the publisher, or rather author, of the "Flora." This part of gardening has been greatly improved since Gilbert's time. Miller, in his "Gardener's Dictionary," and Dr. Hill, in his "Eden," have

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tail, and thrusting in taper sharp sticks, which distended the skin on each side till it mimicked wings. He let it dry as hard as possible. The learned immediately pronounced it a dragon; and one of them sent an accurate description of it to Dr. Magliabechi, librarian to the grand Duke of Tuscany; several fine copies of verses were wrote on so rare a subject; but at last Mr. Bobart owned the cheat; however, it was looked upon as a masterpiece of art; and, as such, deposited in the museum, or anatomy-school, where I saw it some years after."

\* At page 514 is an index, which may be useful to such as would know the state of botany at this time.

written copiously on the cultivation of flowers. Bradley has also written on this subject.

JOHANNES PETTUS, eques auratus: "Hic taceo, illic scribens; alibi loquens, agens, patiens:" *Æt.* 57. *W. Sherwin sc. h. sh.*

SIR JOHN PETTUS, of Suffolk, kn<sup>t</sup>. one of the deputy-governors of the mines-royal, &c. *Æt.* 70, 168<sup>1</sup>. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

There is a portrait of him at Lord Sandys's, at Ombersley, in Worcestershire.

Sir John Pettus, of Cheston-hall, in Suffolk, was member of parliament for Dunwich, in that county, in the reign of Charles II. He was author of "Fodinæ Regales; or the History, Laws, and Places of the chief Mines and Mineral Works in England and Wales, and the English Pale in Ireland; and also of the Mint and Money; with a Clavis, explaining some difficult Words relating to Mines," &c. Lond. 1670; fol. He was also author of "England's Independency on the Papal Power," &c. Lond. 1674; 4to. "Volatiles from the History of Adam and Eve," printed at London the same year; 8vo. "Of the Constitution of Parliaments," Lond. 1680; 8vo. and of "Fleta Minor, or the Laws of Art and Nature, in knowing, judging, assaying, fining, refining, and enlarging the bodies of confined Metals; in two Parts; translated from the German of Lazarus Ereckens, Assay-master-general of the Empire of Germany," 1683; fol. He gave it the title of "Fleta Minor," because he translated it in the Fleet. His head is prefixed to this book.

## MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

THOMAS HOBBS, *nobilis Anglus.*

THOMAS HOBBS, Malmsburiensis; *three verses from Juvenal*; 8vo.

THOMAS HOBBS; *a small oval, in the title to his "Homer;"* 1677.

THOMAS HOBBS, *Æt.* 76. *Faithorne sc.* Round the oval are these words, "*En quam modice habitat " Philosophia;"* 4to. *I have seen this before his Latin works, in 8vo.*

THOMAS HOBBS, *Æt.* 76. *Clarke sc.* copied from *Faithorne.*

THOMAS HOBBS, *Æt.* 92.\* *Bapt. Caspar pinxit. Hollar f. h. sh.†*

There is a head of him before his "Memorable Sayings."

His portrait, said to have been painted by Dobson, is at the Grange, in Hampshire.

Soon after the restoration, Cooper, the celebrated limner, is said to have been employed to draw his portrait for the king, who kept it in his closet. But Sorbieri tells us, that "his majesty shewed him a copper cut of his picture, in his closet of natural and mechanical curiosities, and asked him if he knew the face?"‡ The print here spoken of was doubtless that engraved by Faithorne, as that by Hollar was done several years after the death of Sorbieri. The other heads of him appear to be copies from these two. Mr. Wood informs us, that his picture was in such esteem in France, that the virtuosi of that country *came as it were on pilgrimages to see it.*

Thomas Hobbes, a man of much learning, more thinking, and not a little knowledge of the world, was one of the most celebrated and admired authors of his age. His style is incomparably better

\* This date was afterward added. Hobbes was not so old when the plate was engraved.

† Hollar, in a letter addressed to Mr. Aubrey, which is now in Ashmole's Museum, tells him, "that he shewed this print to some of his acquaintance, who said it was very like; but Stent, says he, has deceived me, and maketh demur to have it of me, as that at this present my labour seemeth to be lost; for it lieth by me." This appears to have been with a view of beating down the price. Stent was a printseller, and is well known to have greatly undervalued the labours of Hollar.

‡ Sorbieri's "Voyage to England," p. 39.

than that of any other writer in the reign of Charles I. and was, for its uncommon strength and purity, scarcely equalled in the succeeding reign. He has, in translation, done Thucydides as much justice as he has done injury to Homer: but he looked upon himself as born for much greater things than treading in the footsteps of his predecessors. He was for striking out new paths in science, government, and religion; and for removing the landmarks of former ages. His ethics have a strong tendency to corrupt our morals, and his politics to destroy that liberty which is the birthright of every human creature. He is commonly represented as a sceptic in religion, and a dogmatist in philosophy; but he was a dogmatist in both. The main principles of his "*Leviathan*" are as little founded in moral or evangelical truth, as the rules he laid down for squaring the circle are in mathematical demonstration. His book on human nature is esteemed the best of his works. *Ob.* 4 Dec. 1679, *Æt.* 92.\*

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE. *P. Lely p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of John Temple, esq, Illust. Head.*

The three Graces are represented in the ornaments belonging to this portrait.†

Few authors have been more read, or more justly admired, than Sir William Temple. He displays his great knowledge of books and men in an elegant, easy, and negligent style, much like the language of genteel conversation. His vanity often prompts him to speak of himself; but he and Montaigne are never more pleasing than when they dwell on that difficult subject. It is a happy circumstance for his readers, that so polite and learned a writer was

\* It is well known that Hobbes was much pleased with the following epitaph, which was made for him a considerable time before his death:

THIS IS THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

Dr. Fuller, who was a punster, would doubtless have been pleased with the next:

HERE LIES FULLER'S EARTH.

But this was made after his decease. Both are so much in the same style as to render it probable that they were by the same hand.

† "He was (says Mr. Melmoth) the first of our prose authors who introduced a graceful manner into our language.



also a vain one : they are great gainers by this foible. He is sometimes inaccurate ; but his inaccuracies escape us unseen, or are very little attended to. We can easily forgive a little incorrectness of drawing in the paintings of a Correggio, when there is so much beauty and grace to atone for it.\* Ob. Jan. 1698, *Æt.* 70. See Class V.

ALGERNOON SIDNEY or (SYDNEY), *in armour ; looking to the right ; 4to. mezz.*

ALGERNOON SIDNEY, esq. *J. Smith exc. 4to.*

ALGERNOON SIDNEY, *in armour ; oval.*

ALGERNOON SIDNEY, *with his motto,*

“ ——— Manus hæc inimica tyrannis  
Ense petit placida sub libertate quietem.”

*Before his “ Discourses on Government ;” folio.*

ALGERNOON SIDNEY. *Picart sculp. dir. 1724 ; 4to.*

ALGERNOON SIDNEY ; *beheaded 1683. Savage sc. In the same plate with seven others ; large h. sh.*

ALGERNON SIDNEY, esq. *Æt.* 70 (61), 1682 (1683) ; *oval ; mourning achievement ; h. sh.*

Algernon Sidney, who saw and deplored the abuses of regal power, wrote much, and, as some think, much to the purpose, for republican government. He did not only write from his judgment, he also wrote from his heart ; and has informed his reader of what

\* As we are apt implicitly to adopt, and tenaciously to retain the errors of great authors, it should be observed here, that Sir William Temple, at p. 249 of his “ Introduction to the History of England,” speaks of the abolition of the trial of camp-fight, or duel, by William the Conqueror. This is a great mistake ; for he introduced it, as appears in the glossary to Kennet’s “ Parochial Antiquities,” under the article *BELLUM DUELLUM*. See what Nicolson, in his “ English Historical Library,” says of Temple’s introduction to our national history.

he felt, as well as what he knew. He was so far from thinking resistance unlawful, that he actually entered into cabals for restraining the exorbitances of the crown. He was tried and condemned for conspiring the death of the king, by a packed jury and an infamous judge.\* Only one witness appeared against him, but his papers on government were deemed equivalent to another. He had in these asserted, that power is delegated from the people to the prince, and that he is accountable to them for the abuse of it. This was not only looked upon as treason, but blasphemy against *vicegerents* of the great Governor of the world. Though he was haughty and overbearing in his behaviour, perhaps none in this reign died more lamented, except the good and popular Lord Russel. He was regarded as the second martyr to patriotism. He was executed Dec. 7, 1683. See the INTERREGNUM, Class V.

MARTIN CLIFFORD. *M. Vandergucht* sc. In the octavo edition of Cowley's Works.

Martin Clifford, master of the Charter-house, was educated at Westminster School, and thence elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1640. He was a man of parts and a polite scholar, and lived in great intimacy with most of the wits of this reign. Dr. Sprat has dedicated to him his "Life of Cowley," who was their common friend. He was author of a "Treatise on Human Reason,"† and was one of those who were said to have a hand in "The Rehearsal," to which these verses in the "Session of the Poets" allude:

"Intelligence was brought, the court being sat,  
That a play tripartite was very near made,  
Where malicious Matt. Clifford, and spiritual Sprat,  
Were join'd with their duke, a peer of the trade."

\* Jefferies.

† This treatise, which occasioned the publication of several pamphlets, came forth in May, 1674. "It happened that Dr. B. Laney, bishop of Ely, dined with many persons of quality, in October following, in the Charter-house; and whether he then knew that Mart. Clifford, the master, was author of it, is uncertain. However, he being then asked what he thought of that book, answered, that 'twas no matter if all the copies were burnt, and the author with them; knowing by what he had read in the book, that the author makes every man's private fancy judge of religion, which the Roman Catholics have for these hundred years cast upon protestantism.‡

‡ "Athen. Oxon. ii. col. 521. It was reprinted in the "Phoenix;" 8vo. No. XXX.

He is here and elsewhere called Matt. Clifford; but his name was undoubtedly Martin.\*

HADRIANUS BEVERLANDUS, *Æt.* 26. *J. D.*  
*Vois p. J. V. Munnikhuyse sc. h. sh.*

ADRIAN BEVERLAND and his wife (or mistress).  
*C. D. Vois Lugd. p. Becket exc. h. sh. mezz.*

HADRIANUS BEVERLAND; inscribed, "Viro perillustri Hadriano Beverlando, numismatum, insectarum, cochlearum, picturarum rariorum, vindici, statori. Hanc tab. a Sim. du Bois delin. L. M. Q. C." *J. Becket f. monuments, statues, pyramids, &c. large h. sh.*

ADRIAN BEVERLAND and his mistress; inscribed, "Peccatum Originale;" *h. sh. mezz.*

I have seen the name of John, earl of Rochester, on this print.

MONS<sup>r</sup>. BEVERLAND, J. U. Q. D. "Jugez du reste."  
*Muyck pinx. W. Sherwin fec. mezz. in an ornamented border; large 4to.*

There is a portrait of Beverland, by Kneller, in the picture gallery at Oxford.

Mr. Wood mentions this author, but none of his works; which, together with his name, deserve to sink into oblivion. He was a native of Zealand, and is said to have been banished from his country for publishing obscene and profane books. His style was so good, that what was said of Petronius has been applied to him; "that he is *scriptor purissimæ impuritatis*." He was author of the following pieces: "De Peccato Originali: in Horto Hesperidum, Typis Adami et Evæ, Terræ Fil." 1670; 8vo. This has been reprinted. "Problema Paradoxum, de Spiritu Sancto;" 1678;

\* See Wood, vol. ii. col. 804.

8vo. "De stolatæ Virginitatis Jure;" L. Bat. 1680; 8vo. "De Fornicatione cavenda, Admonitio;" 1698; 8vo. "De Prostibulis Veterum." His books are uncommon: several of them were sold at Dr. Mead's sale.\* See more of him in "Dissertatio de Libris combustis," in "Schellhornii Amœnitates Literariæ," Francof. et Lips. 1727; 8vo. tom. vii. p. 168; and in John Albert Fabricius's "Centuria Plagiariorum," at p. 84 of his "Opuscula."

JOHN NORTON; *a youth, or rather boy, in a round cap or bonnet. Under the print, which is the frontispiece to his book, is a Latin and English distich. W. Sherwin sc. 8vo.*

John Norton published a book, entitled, "The Scholar's Vade Mecum, or the serious Student's solid and silent Tutor; being a Translation of Marcus Antoninus Flaminius out of Latin into English, with *some* few Alterations therein, by VAIE of Essay. As also *certain* *idiomatologic* and *philologic* Annotations on the said Author," 1674; 8vo. He, at the end of his *Latin* dedication,† styles himself *Johanniculus Nortonulus, orta Londinensis*. His principal aim in this work was to introduce a new mode of spelling, founded upon derivation, of which the following words are a specimen; aer for air; aql, rather than eagle, from aquila; deie, deis, daily, from dies; feith for faith, from fides; pather for father, from pater; paup for poor, from pauper; inimie for enemy, from inimicus; hol for whole, from ὅλος; nome for name, from nomen. It appears from this short specimen, that Norton, though enterprising and ingenious,‡ had not attained that maturity of judgment and competency of learning which is necessary for the reformation of a language; an attempt which is far above a boy, and has ever been thought a work of too arduous and delicate a nature for any one man.§

\* Vide "Bibliotheca Meadiana," p. 5.

† P. 130.

‡ Several copies of verses, which are prefixed to his book, were sent him upon the occasion.

§ Sheridan, at p. 373 of his "British Education," published in 1756, says, "We have stronger reasons than ever, at this very juncture, to take care that our language be not wholly destroyed. One arises from a new-fangled custom, introduced by

CAREW REYNELL, esq. *Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

This gentleman was author of the following book, which gained him a very considerable reputation : "The true English Interest; or an Account of the chief national Improvements, in some political Observations, demonstrating an infallible Advance of this Nation to infinite Wealth and Greatness, Trade and Populacy; with Employment and Preferment for all Persons;" 8vo. 1674. See a more particular account of this work in the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. ix.\*

ANDREW SNAPE; *inscribed, "Effigies Authoris Æt. 38, 1682." R. White del. et sc. h. sh.*

Andrew Snape was serjeant-farrier to Charles II. and author of "The Anatomy of a Horse," &c. which has been several times printed in folio, with a considerable number of copper-plates. His portrait is prefixed to this book. He was father to Dr. Andrew Snape, principal master of Eton School, who distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy. I find, from a manuscript note under this head in the Pepysian Collection, that one of the family of Snape has been serjeant-farrier to the king for three hundred years past.

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some late authors, of spelling words differently from their wiser predecessors, and, out of a poor ambition of shewing their learning, omitting and changing several letters, under pretence of pointing out their derivation. But these gentlemen do not consider that most of these letters, which seem useless to them upon paper, or improper, are of the utmost consequence to point out and ascertain the pronunciation of words, which is already in too precarious a state; so that if this custom should continue to increase, according to the caprice of every new writer, for a century more, the best authors we have, will by that time appear as obsolete, and as difficult to be read and understood, as Chaucer is at this day." The same author proceeds next to censure the "pernicious custom," as he calls it, of "throwing the accent as far back in our polysyllables as possible." He next speaks in very high and just terms of Dr. Johnson's "Dictionary."

\* Andrew Yarranton, who had been bred a mercer, and was some time a soldier in the civil war, published a book on a similar subject with this of Reynell. It is entitled, "England's Improvement by Sea and Land," &c. 1677; 4to. It contains several things well worth the reader's notice. The author, who has given some account of himself at p. 193, was a very noted projector, and met with great encouragement from several persons of distinction. Roger Coke, esq. was author of "A Discourse of Trade," which is much commended by Yarranton. J. Gee's book on Trade and Navigation is in good esteem.

*Before "The complete Horseman and expert Farrier," by THOMAS DE GREY, esq. 1670; is an anonymous equestrian figure, which was probably intended for his portrait.*

STEPHANUS MONTEAGE, mercator Londini, 1675. *E. le Davis f. 4to.*

Stephen Monteage helped greatly to bring into use the excellent method of keeping accounts by way of debtor and creditor; by which a man clearly sees what he gets or loses by *every article* of trade in which he is concerned. His head is prefixed to his "Debtor and Creditor made easy," 1675; 4to.

JOHANNES MAYNE, philo. accompt. *M. Marlow sc.*

JOHN MAYNE, *with long hair, and divided on the forehead. The plate was afterward altered; the hair over the right shoulder shortened, and made more bushy on the forehead, &c.*

This person was author of a book entitled, "Clavis Commercialis," 1674; 8vo. before which is his portrait. He was also author of a "Treatise of Arithmetic," 1675; 8vo. in which he tells the reader, that the part which treats of the measuring of solids, namely, the prismoid, the cylindroid, &c. is *wholly new*, and never before made public. The author, who taught school in Southwark, whether he were the inventor, which he seems to have been, or only the improver of this branch of the mathematics, deserves to be rescued from oblivion.

NOAH BRIDGES; *four English verses, inscribed G. W. (George Wither); neatly engraved by Faithorne.*

Noah Bridges was author of "Lux Mercatoria: Arithmetic natural and decimal, digested into a more easy and exact Method for  
VOL. V. 2 q

resolving the most practical and useful Questions, than have been yet published;" Lond. 1661. His head is before this book. See the division of the Writingmasters in the Interregnum.

**JAMES HODDER**, writingmaster. *Gaywood f. six verses ; 12mo. in an oval of leaves and ornaments.*

"He that more of thine excellence would know," &c.

**JAMES HODDER ; square, 12mo. six verses as above. Gaywood fecit.**

James Hodder was author of two treatises of arithmetic ; the one vulgar, and the other decimal. The former of these was in so easy a method, that, in a few years, it became the most general book of the kind ever published. The twelfth edition, revised by More, who was usher and successor to Hodder, was printed in 1678. He was author of the "Penman's Recreation;" 12mo. 1659 ; to which his head is prefixed.

**ROBERT CHAMBERLAINE ; holding a pen ; shoulder-knot ; 8vo.**

"Ingenuous\* Chamberlaine, brave soul, see here  
In his effigies. He makes appear  
That can't withstand his wisdom, pains, and skill,  
Which puzzled ages past. Numbers now will  
Triumph in their fam'd patron Chamberlaine,  
Whose art 'yond all, makes things abstruse most plain."

*W. Binneman sc. 8vo.*

The rhyme under this head is so very wicked, that I could not transcribe it with a safe conscience. It is inserted, because I have no other account of the person. He seems to have been author of a book of arithmetic, to which the print was a frontispiece. Printed for John Clark, at Mercers'-chapel, Cheapside, 1679 ; and dedicated to Lord Kilmurray and Thomas Shaw, esq. He appears to have published "The Accomptant's Guide, or Merchant's Book-

\* Sic. Orig.

keeper," with tables of various kinds ; printed for the same person. See Granger's " Letters," p. 170.

SIR WILLIAM WOOD, *Æt.* 82. *R. Clamp. In Harding's "Biographical Mirrour ;" from the original at the Toxophilite Society's room.*

SIR WILLIAM WOOD, marshal to the regiment of archers ; *long beard ; 4to. mezz.*

I never saw this print but in Mr. Pepys's collection. Maitland tells us, in his " History of London," that the title of *Sir* was given to William Wood as a compliment of his brethren archers by way of pre-eminence for his dexterity in shooting. He was author of a book with the following title : " The Bowman's Glory ; or Archery revived, giving an Account of the many signal Favours vouchsafed to Archers and Archery, by King Henry VIII. James, and Charles I. &c. by William Wood." 1682.\* He lies buried in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell. This is part of his epitaph :

" Sir William Wood lies very near this stone,  
In's time, of archery excelled by none :  
Few were his equals ; and this noble art  
Hath suffered now in the most tender part," &c.

*Ob.* Sep. 4, 1691, *Æt.* 82. See Harding's " Biographical Mirrour."

## ASTROLOGERS, &c.

WILLIAM LILLY, student in astrology. *T. Cross sc. small. The head now before me is in the title to his Almanack for the year 1678.*

Lilly's Almanack, which maintained its reputation for a long course of years, seems to have been one of those books which were thought *necessary for all families*. I can easily imagine that the author scarce ever went into the house of a mechanic where he did not see it lying upon the same shelf with " The Practice of Piety," and " The Whole Duty of Man."

\* The reader may see more concerning archery in Ascham's " Toxophilus."



SIR GEORGE WHARTON, kn<sup>t</sup>. and bar<sup>t</sup>. *Æt.* 46. *D. Loggan ad vivum sc.* 8vo.

GEORGIUS WHARTONUS, &c. *Before his works, published by Gadbury; 1683; 8vo.* See the INTERREGNUM.

JOHN GADBURY; *oval; engraved in an astrological scheme, probably by Faithorne; sm.* 4to.

JOHANNES GADBURIUS, &c. *oval; astrological scheme underneath; h. sh.*

JOHN GADBURY. *Sherwin sc.* 8vo.

JOHANNES GADBURIUS, &c. *Savage sc.* 12mo.  
See the INTERREGNUM.

JOHANNES PARTRIDGE, *Æt.* 35. *R. White sc.*  
*Before his "Astrological Vade Mecum," 1679; 12mo.*

JOHN PARTRIDGE; *in a long wig. R. White del et sc. Prefixed to his "Treasury of Physick;" 1682; 8vo.*

As Partridge was so unfortunate as to be the butt of a celebrated wit in the reign of Anne, the ridiculous part of his character, or rather the ridicule that was thrown upon him, will be remembered when the rest of his personal history is forgotten. Mr. John Aubrey informs us, that when he had learned to read, *and a little to write*, he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker; and that he followed this occupation. When he was eighteen years of age, he found means to procure a Lilye's Grammar, a Gouldman's Dictionary, Ovid's Metamorphosis, and a Latin Bible; and, by the help of these books, he acquired Latin enough to read the works of astrological authors in that language. He next applied himself

to the study of Greek and Hebrew. He also studied physic; but was, saith my author, a shoemaker in Covent-garden in 1680. I find that he was sworn physician to Charles II. not long after; as he is styled *Physician to his Majesty* in the title to his translation of "Hadrianus a Mynsicht's Treasury of Physic," 1682. But he never attended the court, nor received any salary. He is said to have taken a doctor's degree, *en passant*, when he was in Scotland.—Mr. Aubrey has given us the following list of his works, which he has carried down to the year above-mentioned: "A Hebrew Calendar," 1678; "Vade Mecum," 1679; "Ecclesilegia, an Almanack," 1679; another with the same title, for 1680; "The King of France's Nativity;" "A Discourse of two Moons;" "Mercurius Cælestis," an Almanack, for 1681; "Prodromus, a Discourse of the Conjunction of Saturn and Mars."\* He was also author of "The black Life of John Gadbury,"† &c. He lies buried in the churchyard of Mortlake, in Surrey. The following inscription is engraved on his tomb:

Johannes Partridge Astrologus,  
et Medicinæ Doctor:  
natus est apud East Sheen,  
in Comitatu Surry,  
18. Die Januarii, Anno 1644,  
et mortuus est Londini,  
24. Die Junij, Anno 1715.  
Medicinam fecit duobus Regibus,  
unique Reginæ; Carolo scilicet secundo,  
Willielmo tertio, Reginæque Mariæ.  
creatus Medicinæ Doctor,  
Lugduni Batavorum.‡

HENRICUS COLEY, philomath. nat. civitat.  
Oxon. *Octobris* 18, 1633, *Æt.* 35, 1668; *a celestial  
globe at his elbow.*

\* MS. in Mus. Ashmol.

† It is observable, that almost all the noted astrologers spoke of each other as rogues and impostors.

‡ In the "Miscellanea Lipsiensia," tom. ii. p. 763, in the List of Persons who died in 1715, is the following article, under this title, "Ex Ordine Philosophorum, Joannes Partridge, Astronomus et Astrologus, in Anglia famigeratissimus, Londini, Mense Junio (scil. obiit.)"

HENRY COLEY; *an anonymous head, in a plain neckcloth with the signs of the zodiac about it. I take this head, which is well engraved, to be the same which is mentioned by Mr. Walpole, at p. 108 of his "Catalogue of Engravers," second edit. under the article of ROBERT WHITE. There is an octavo print of him, different from this, with White's name to it.*

HENRY COLEY, "*teacher of mathematicks ;*" *in an oval.*

Mr. Wood informs us, that Coley was a tailor by trade, and the dopted son of Lilly,\* who made him a present of the thirty-sixth impression of his "*Ephemeris.*" This was continued by the son for many years :

— "*Sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis.*"

His principal work is his "*Key to the whole Art of Astrology,*" of which there is an improved edition, called "*A Key to the whole Art of Astrology new filed.*" He took care to inform the world that he lived in Baldwin's-court, Gray's-Inn-lane, over against the Hole in the Wall, where he was much resorted to as an astrologer, a fortune-teller, and a caster of urine.

JOHANNES MIDDLETON, Philomath ; *a head in an octagon frame, over which are the sun, moon, and stars.*

This mean-looking figure appears more like a country fellow, who comes to have his fortune told, than an astrologer and fortune-teller. He was, however, the author of a book of astrology, published in 1679, 8vo. to which is prefixed his head.

RICHARDUS SAUNDERS, student in physic

\* The custom of adopting sons had long obtained among astrologers and chymists. It has been mentioned before, under the article of BLAUGRAVE.

and astrology, 1677; *a book in his right hand; his left on a celestial globe.*

RICHARD SAUNDERS. *T. Cross. Prefixed to his "Physiognomy," fol.*

RICHARD SAUNDERS; *fol. six verses.*

Richard Saunders was author of "The Astrological Judgment and Practice of Physick, deduced from the Position of the Heavens at the Decumbiture of the sick Person: wherein the fundamental Grounds thereof are most clearly displayed and laid open: shewing, by *an universal method*, not only the Cause, but the Cure and End of all manner of Diseases incident to human Bodies, &c. being the thirty years Practice and Experience of Richard Saunders, Student in Physick and Astrology;" 1677; 4to. His portrait is before this book. He was also author of a folio on physiognomy, chiromancy, moles, dreams, &c. of which various extracts and abridgments have been made, and sold by the hawkers. Physiognomy and chiromancy were more respected in the reign of Charles H. than they have been since: they were then regarded as next in dignity to their sister Astrology.\*

JOHANNES HEYDON, eques, &c. *Nat.* 1629. *T. Cross sc.* Before his "*Holy Guide*," 1662; 12mo.

The author had no right to the title of eques.

JOHANNES HEYDON, &c. *Sherwin sc.* 12mo.

JOHANNES HEYDON; *a small bust, with ornaments, neatly engraved; over the head is this inscription, in a*

\* Mr. Evelyn has, in his "Numismata," given us a long chapter upon physiognomy. The first book of chiromancy ever printed in England was published by George Wharton, in 1652, octavo, and dedicated to Mr. Ashmole. It is a translation from the Latin of John Rothman, M. D.

*label*; "Heydon's\* Way to Happiness, in Nature, Reason, and Philosophy;" 8vo.

JOHN HEYDON, *with arms, &c.* W. Richardson.

John Heydon, who sometimes assumed the name of Eugenius Theodictatus, was a great pretender to skill in the Rosicrucian philosophy and the celestial sciences. There is something truly original in his books; and he appears to have far out-canted all the rest of his brethren. His chymical and astrological works are numerous: but I shall pass over that in which he has made "A Discovery of the true Cœlum Terræ," and that which contains "The occult Power of the Angels of Astronomy in the Telesmatical† Sculptures of the Persians and Egyptians;" and several others equally extraordinary; and transcribe only two of their titles, namely, "The English Physician's Guide, or the holy Guide; leading the Way to know all Things past, present, and to come; to resolve all manner of Questions, cure all Diseases; leading the Way to Virtue, Art, and Nature, and to the golden Treasures of Nature by Transmutation; with the Rosie Cross uncovered, and the Places, Temples, holy Houses, Castles, and invisible Mountains of the Brethren discovered and communicated to the World, for the full Satisfaction of Philosophers, Alchemists, &c. all in six Books, with a small Chymical Dictionary;" Lond. 1662; 8vo. "Hammeguleh Hampanneah; or the Rosie Crucian Crown,‡ set with seven Angels, seven Planets, seven Genii, twelve Signs, twelve Ideas, sixteen Figures; and their occult Powers upon the seven Metals, and their miraculous Virtues in Medicines; with the perfect and full Discovery of the Pantarva and Elixirs of Metals, prepared to cure Diseases: whereunto is added Elhauareuna presorio, Regio Lucis et Psonthon;" Lond. 1665; 8vo.—The author, who has given us the outlines of his character, in the title-pages of his books, was much resorted to by the Duke of Buckingham; who, like the *godless regent* mentioned by Mr. Pope, was much infatuated with judicial astrology. He employed Heydon to calculate the king's and his own nativity; and was assured that his stars had promised him great things. He was also employed by the duke in some treasonable and seditious prac-

\* His name was sometimes written Haydon.

† Heydon, if he meant any thing by this word, meant *talismanical*.

‡ This title is taken from the second book.

tices, for which he was sent to the Tower, where he was more honourably lodged than he had ever been before.\* He lost much of his former reputation, by telling Richard Cromwell and Thurloe, who went to him disguised like cavaliers, that Oliver would infallibly be hanged by a certain time, which he outlived several years. He married the widow of Nicholas Culpeper, and succeeded to much of his business.

JOHN, commonly called JACK ADAMS;† in a fantastic dress, with a tobacco-pipe at his girdle, standing at a table, on which lie a horn-book and Poor Robin's Almanack. On one shelf is a single row of books; and on another several boys' play-things, particularly tops, marbles, and a small drum. Before him is a man genteelly dressed, presenting five pieces; from his mouth proceeds a label thus inscribed: "Is she a Princess?" This is meant for Carleton, who married the pretended German princess. Behind him is a ragged slatternly woman, who has also a label at her mouth with these words: "Sir, can you tell my fortune?" At the bottom is a satirical inscription in barbarous Latin, or rather English with Latin terminations, addressed to Adams, who is styled "Jacko Cunningmanissimo," &c. &c. (W. Sherwin) 8vo. rare.

This curious print is copied by *Caulfield* and *Thane*.

Jack Adams, professor of the celestial sciences at Clerkenwell-green, was a blind buzzard that pretended to have the eyes of an eagle. He was chiefly employed in horary questions, relative to love and marriage; and knew, upon proper occasions, how to soothe the passions and flatter the expectations of those who con-

\* "There was a poor fellow, says Lord Clarendon, who had a poorer lodging, about Tower-hill, and professed skill in horoscopes; to whom the duke often repaired in disguise, &c." This poor fellow, as appears from Carte's "Life of the Duke of Ormond," was Heydon. See the "Contin. of Lord Clarendon's Life." p. 816.

† This print may be placed here, or in the twelfth class.

sulted him; as a man might have had much better fortune from him for five guineas than for the same number of shillings. He affected a singular dress, and cast his horoscopes with great solemnity. When he failed in his predictions, he declared that the stars did not absolutely force, but powerfully incline; and threw the blame upon wayward and perverse fate: he maintained that their tendency was intrinsically right, when they intimated such things as were never verified; and that they were only wrong, as the *hand* of a clock made by a skilful workman, when it is moved forward or backward by any external and superior force. He assumed the character of a learned and *cunning* man; but was no otherwise cunning, than as he knew how to over-reach those credulous mortals, who were as willing to be cheated as he was to cheat them, and who relied implicitly upon his art.\*

### JAMES JULL, astrologer; 12mo.

\* \* \* \* \*

The mercurialists, physiognomists, chiromancers, astrologers, philomaths, and well-wishers to the mathematics, were more numerous in this reign than they have been at any other period. There was a large collection of their works in the Harleian Library.†

\* Astrologers are empirics in astral science, as quacks are in physic. Such was the credulity of the people at this period, that there was scarce a country town in which there was not a calculator of nativities, and a caster of urine. Some, to their great emolument united both professions, as a *student in physic and astrology* was, by the generality of the vulgar, esteemed much superior to a *mere physician*; and planetary influence was supposed to be of the greatest efficacy in human life, especially in love affairs. I have heard of a woman who married very foolishly, and had this posy on her ring, as an apology for her ill conduct:

None can prevent

The stars intent.

It was currently reported among the people who best knew the wife, that "the stars also intended that the poor husband should be a cuckold." I have said more than I should otherwise have done on this subject, as I have now before me a scheme of a nativity, drawn up, for aught I know to the contrary, by Jack Adams. This alone would serve for a satire upon astrology.

† There appeared, in the reign of Charles II. an almanack under the name of "Poor Robin, a Well-wisher to the Mathematics," which has been continued for about a century. The author hit the taste of the common people, who were much delighted with a wit of their own level. This occasioned the publication of a book of jests under the same name, and in the same reign.

**THOMAS STAVELEY**, Proprætor Leicestriæ. *Ob.*  
*Anno 1683, Ætatis suæ 57. In Nichols's "History of*  
*Leicestershire."*

Thomas Staveley, esq. was born at East Langton in 1626, and after having completed his academical education at Peter-house, Cambridge, was admitted of the Inner Temple, July 2, 1647, and called to the bar June 12, 1654. He married, Dec. 31, 1656, Mary, the youngest daughter of John Onebye, esq. of Hinckley; and in 1662, succeeded his father-in-law as steward of the records at Leicester. When he was called to the bar, he practised the law, and lived for the greatest part of his time at Belgrave, in the parsonage-house there; where, on the 12th of October, 1669, he lost his lady. In 1674, when the court espoused the cause of popery, and the presumptive heir of the crown openly professed himself a Catholic, he displayed the enormous exactions of the court of Rome, by publishing the "Romish Horseleech." About six or seven years before his death he removed to Leicester, and lived in the great house at the corner of the Friars-lane, near the South-gate, where he died, Jan. 2d, 1683-4, in his 57th year, and was buried in St. Mary's church, in a very solemn manner, the mayor, with the rest of the twenty-four aldermen and their wives, &c. attending his funeral. Having passed the latter part of his life in the study of English history, he acquired a melancholy habit; but was esteemed a diligent, judicious, and faithful antiquary. Mr. Carte, in a letter to Mr. Bridges, in May 1722, says, "The character which I have received of Mr. Staveley is, that he was of a middle stature and thin body; that he was given to no vice, was strictly just, abhorred all manner of fraud or bribery in his practice of the law, was very rarely observed to be in a passion, being of singular patience under the highest provocations, and the greatest pains which very severe fits of the gout exercised with him. He was of a mild, inoffensive disposition, so that all that knew him had a respect for him: and as he was very early made a justice of the peace, and of the quorum, for the county of Leicestershire; so, notwithstanding the several changes in the reign of Charles the Second, he continued till his death. The report which you have heard of his being a Papist is false, having no other ground but that one of his sons did become such: but as for himself, the only book which he published in his lifetime might have secured him from such an imputation, viz. 'The Romish Horseleech,' which was certainly his, although



his name be not set to it. Several years after, his youngest son, who was rector of Medbourn in this county, published a small treatise, by his father, under the title of 'Three Historical Essays: viz. 1. Proves the title of the kings of England to the crown of France; and vacates the law salique. 2. Delineates the titles of the houses of York and Lancaster to the crown of England; with the great mischiefs and chief reasons of the alternate successes of those titles. 3. Derives the title of King Henry the Seventh, with his pedigree and issue. The union of the two houses in him; with the union of the two kingdoms in King James; how far he proceeded therein to the farther uniting of them; and how far it was prosecuted in King Charles the Second's time. Written some years since by Thomas Staveley, esq. 1703.' He left also in MS. a 'History of Churches,' which was published in 1712; and a collection relating to the antiquities and history of Leicester, of which I had some discourse with you; and if you desire an account of the heads of it, I will draw out one, and send it you. One of his daughters, Mrs. Brudenell, lives now at Market-Harborough, from whom I had most of the particulars above mentioned: and also she informs me, that her father was uncle and guardian to the late lord-keeper Wrighte, and as such had the care of his education; which trust he discharged with honour and credit."

### AN AUTHORESS.

HANNAH WOOLLEY. *Faithorne f. 8vo. The first impressions have the name of Sarah Gilly.*

HANNAH WOOLLEY; in the title to "*The Accomplished Ladies Rich Closet of Rarities.*"

HANNAH WOOLLEY; in an oval, anonymous.

"The Queen's Closet opened," a book of receipts in Cookery, &c. had not long been published, when there came forth "The Queen-like Closet," which was pretended to be much more complete than the former. Mrs. Woolley wrote "A Supplement to the Queen-like Closet; or a little of every Thing." Her "Ladies' Delight, or a rich Closet of Experiments and Curiosities, containing the Art

of Preserving," &c. has been several times printed. It appears from Clavel's Catalogue, that this was published about the same time with "Digby's Closet opened." Mrs. Woolley was also author of "The Gentlewoman's Companion, or a Guide to the Female Sex; containing Directions of Behaviour in all Places, Companies," &c. This was reprinted in 1674. The above account, which is taken from Clavel, may be true: but it is not very improbable that neither the portrait nor the books belonging to Mrs. Woolley; and such as are acquainted with the frauds of modern booksellers might be inclined to think that no such person ever existed.—I have heard an old lady, who was very learned in cookery and its appendant branches of science, say, that the authors who wrote on these subjects generally stole from each other.

### A SCOTCH AUTHOR.

THOMAS BINNING, Scotus. *R. White sc. 8vo.*

"Effigiem spectas; præstat spectare laborem:  
Ingenio pollet; omnibus arte præit."

This person, who was a sea-captain, was author of a book of gunnery; Lond. 1676; 4to.

## CLASS X.

### ARTISTS, &c.

#### PAINTERS OF HISTORY, &c.

ROBERT STREATER,\* *ipse p. Bannerman sc.*  
*In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

\* In "England's Recovery, being the History of the Army under the conduct of Sir Thomas Fairfax," fol. 1647, is an etching by him of the battle of Naseby, in two sheets. He has there spelt his name Streeter.

Robert Streeter, serjeant-painter to the king, was one of the most universal of our English artists. He painted history, portrait, landscape, and still-life. If he had confined his talent to one branch only, he would doubtless have arrived at much greater excellence than he did. Some of his fruit-pieces were deservedly admired. He painted several ceilings at Whitehall, which were destroyed by the fire; the battle of the giants at Sir Robert Clayton's; and the chapel at All Souls College, at Oxford. His principal work is at the theatre in that university, a performance altogether unworthy of the architect. *Ob.* 1680, *Æt.* 56.

VERRIO. *Bannerman sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Antonio Verrio, a Neapolitan, was an artist of more invention than taste, and of greater expedition than correctness. His pompous staircases and his ceilings are popularly esteemed the greatest ornaments of our villas and palaces. He excelled in painting marble steps and columns, which he took care to introduce upon every occasion. He has painted himself at Windsor, in a long periwig, among the spectators of Christ healing the sick. *Ob.* 1707.

REMBRANDT VAN RHYN, painter and engraver; *natus* 1606, *ob.* 1674.

This print is copied, probably by Worlidge, from the double portrait of Rembrandt and his wife. It is prefixed to the catalogue and description of his etchings, printed for T. Jefferys; 1752; 12mo. See an account of many more portraits of him in that catalogue. His head is placed here upon the authority of Vertue, who informs us that he painted at Hull in this reign.\*—His portrait, by himself, is at Bulstrode.

Though Rembrandt excelled as a painter of history and portrait, and especially in the latter, he is much better known as an engraver. Some of his prints are deservedly famous for the excellence of the *clare obscure*, as it is seen in a supposed, or accidental light; others are remarkable for the extravagance of that principle. He copied nature with all its defects, as he saw it in his own country; and

\* See the "Anecdotes of Painting."

even this he sometimes debased, but seldom rose above it. There is a vein of good sense running through most of his works.\* His print of Christ healing the sick, esteemed the most capital of his etchings, sold, some years since, for thirty guineas : his portrait of the Burgomaster Six, has sold for more. I have been credibly informed that Mr. Grose, a jeweller, who lived lately at Richmond, gave 130*l.* for five only of his prints, and that they sold for much more, at the sale of his collection soon after his decease.

There are upwards of twenty portraits of Rembrandt, etched by himself.

## PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

PETRUS LELY, pictor Caroli II. Magnæ Britanniae regis. *P. Lely delin. A. de Jode sc. large h. sh. or an ordinary sheet.*

PETRUS LELII (LELY), eques, &c. *P. Lely p. J. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

PETRUS LELY, &c. *h. sh. mezz. sold by Smith.*

PETRUS LELY, &c. *Lely p. oval ; mezz. h. sh. sold by Browne.*

\* Some of them are extremely capricious ; but we frequently see much more caprice in the collectors of his prints, than in the character of the artist. It is incredible what sums of money have been paid by connoisseurs for some of the most whimsical of his performances. These gentlemen are sometimes misled by prejudice. They have been so accustomed to use spectacles, as to have lost the natural use of their eyes. Men of good sense, though absolutely ignorant of the principles of taste, frequently judge better from the *effects* of the productions of the fine Arts, than others do from *rule* and *custom*. The seeds of taste are implanted in mankind by nature. I have seen a country fellow, influenced by mere natural sensibility, as much struck with the sight of a wooden bust in a hatter's shop-window, as a judge of statuary would be at the sight of the Belvedere Apollo, or the Venus of Medicis. This sensibility, corrected and matured by judgment and experience, is what constitutes true taste. Such as are void of sentiment, attempt in vain to acquire it. But how comparatively mean is that confined taste, which is limited to the rarities of art only, to that more diffusive one, which has the variety of nature for its object, and can view, with emotion, the wonders of the creation !

PETRUS LELY, &c. *Lely p. G. Valck f. 4to. mezz.*

SIR PETER LELY; *se ipse p. Bannerman sc. copied from A. de Jode. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

PETRUS LELY. *Ficquet sc. In Des Campes "Peintres."*

Mr. Methuen has Sir Peter Lely and his family painted in oil by himself. His head in Crayons, by himself, is at Strawberry-hill.

Sir Peter Lely, who painted history and landscape when he first came into England, applied himself afterward to portrait, in emulation of Vandyck. He copied the works of that admirable master with great success; but could not arrive at his excellence in copying nature. Vandyck painted what he saw before him; Lely painted his own ideas. In Vandyck's pictures we instantly see the person represented; in Lely's we see the painter. The languishing air, the sleepy eye, the cast of draperies, shew him to have been an excessive mannerist: but they shew him, at the same time, to have been an excellent artist. The ladies were desirous of being drawn by his hand, as he knew how to bestow beauty where nature had been sparing. It has been justly said of him, that "he painted many fine pictures, but few good portraits." *Ob.* 30 November, 1680, *Æt.* 63. He left an estate of 900*l.* per annum; and his judicious collection of paintings, prints, and drawings, sold for 26,000*l.*

GODFRIDUS KNELLER, Germ. missus a Carolo II. ad depingendum Ludovicum Magnum, &c. 1685.\*  
*Kneller p. J. Becket f. large h. sh. mezz.*

Godfrey Kneller, a native of Lubeck, came to England by the way of Hamburgh, and was employed to paint a portrait of Charles II. at the same time with Sir Peter Lely, who candidly bestowed great praise upon his performance. This success fixed Kneller at the English court, where he painted seven sovereigns, besides three foreign ones. His principal patron was William III. who

\* The king died before his return to England.

conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and engaged him to paint the Hampton-court beauties. He died very rich, in 1723.

**JOHN HOSKINS**; *from a miniature painted by himself, in the collection of W. Sotheby, esq. S. Harding &c.*

For the life of this valuable master (says Lord Orford), fewer materials than of almost any man in the list, who arrived to so much excellence, can be found. Vertue knew no more of him than what was contained in Graham's "English School," where we are only told, "that he was bred a face-painter in oil; but afterward taking to miniature, far exceeded what he did before; that he drew King Charles, his queen, and most of the court, and had two considerable disciples, Alexander and Samuel Cooper, his nephews; the latter of whom became much the more eminent limner."

Hoskins, though surpassed by his scholar, the younger Cooper, was a very good painter: there is great truth and nature in his heads; but the carnations are too bricky, and want a gradation and variety of tints. There is a head of Serjeant Maynard, by him, at Strawberry-hill, boldly painted, and in a manly style, though not without these faults;\* and another good one of Lord Falkland, more descriptive of his patriot melancholy than the common prints: it was in the collection of Dr. Meade. There is indeed one work of Hoskins's that may be called perfect: it is the head of a man, rather young, in the gown of a master of arts, and a red satin waistcoat; the clearness of the colouring is equal to either of the Olivers; the dishevelled hair touched with exquisite freedom. It is in the possession of Mr. Fanshaw, but not known whose portrait. Hoskins died in February, 1664, and was buried in Covent-garden church the 22d of the same month.

\* From this miniature an engraving was made a few years ago, which may be found in Lyson's "Environs of London," vol. ii. p. 235. At Burleigh is a portrait of David Cecil, son of John, fourth Earl of Exeter, by Frances, daughter of the Earl of Rutland; it is dated 1644: and another of Sir Edward Cecil, afterward Viscount Wimbledon. At the Earl of Dysart's, at Ham house, is a portrait of a lady by him, painted in a superior style.

**SAMUEL COOPER**; *ipse p. Chambers sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Samuel Cooper was a disciple of his uncle Hoskins, who, though one of the best painters of his age in miniature, was far exceeded by his nephew. He is called *The Vandyck in little*, and is well known to have carried his art to a greater height of perfection than any of his predecessors. His excellence was limited to a head. He died in 1672, in the 63d year of his age. His wife was sister to Mrs. Eadith Pope, mother to our celebrated poet.\*

**THOMAS FLATMAN**, *holding a drawing of Charles II. in his left hand; en medaille; proof; h. sh. mezz.*

**THOMAS FLATMAN**. *Hayls p. Walker sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

**THOMAS FLATMAN**; *ipse pinxit, 1661. Godefroy sc. From a capital miniature, &c.*

**THOMAS FLATMAN**, *by I. T. Wedgwood, from a drawing by Sir Peter Lely, in the possession of C. and H. Baldwyn, booksellers, formerly in the collection of Earl Godolphin.*

Thomas Flatman was bred to the law, but neglected that dry and laborious study, to pursue his inclination to painting and poetry. Some of his tasteless contemporaries thought him equally excellent in both; but one of his heads is worth a ream of his Pindarics; I had almost said all the Pindarics written in this reign. His works are extremely scarce. Vertue saw a limning by him in the collection of Edward, earl of Oxford, which was so finely executed, that he has placed him upon the same level with Hoskins, and next to Cooper. *Ob. 8 Dec. 1688, Æt. circ. 53. See Class IX.*

\* "Anecdotes of Painting."

**GERRARD ZOUST, or (SOEST).** *Bannerman sc.*  
*In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to. This head is in*  
*the same plate with that of old Griffier and Edema.*

Gerard Zoust, a German, was deservedly famous for painting men's portraits, in which he had much more success than in women's. He was indeed too faithful a copier of nature to be much in vogue among the ladies. The low price which he received for painting a head, which was but 3*l.* shews that his reputation was far below his merit. Riley was educated under him. His own portrait, by himself, is at Houghton. Its admission into the collection there is a sufficient proof of its excellence. *Ob.* 1681.

**GULIELMUS WISSING, inter pictores sui seculi celeberrimos, nulli secundus; artis suæ non exiguum decus et ornamentum.** *Ob.* Sept. 10, *An. Æt.* 31, *D.* 1687. "*Immodicis brevis est Ætas.*" *W. Wissing p. J. Smith f. (1687); h. sh. mexx.*

William Wissing, who was a disciple of Dodaens, a history painter at the Hague, was, for some time, employed under Sir Peter Lely, whose manner he imitated. Upon the death of that artist, he became the painter in vogue, especially among the ladies. He is said to have always caught the beautiful likeness; and if any of the sex who sat to him had too much paleness in her countenance, which is frequently the effect of long sitting, he took her by the hand, and danced her about the room, to add life and spirit to her beauty. He painted the portraits of the royal family.

**MR. GIBSON, in the same plate with his wife.**  
*Walker sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Richard Gibson, commonly called *the Dwarf*, to distinguish him from his nephew, William Gibson, was a disciple of De Cleyn, master of the tapestry works to Charles I. He was page of the back-stairs to that prince, and so much in his favour, that he did him the honour to give him his little wife in marriage. He improved himself in his art under Sir Peter Lely, whose manner he



successfully imitated. The princesses Mary and Anne, who became afterward queens of Great Britain, were taught to draw by him: he went over to Holland on purpose to instruct the former. He sometimes painted historic pieces, but applied himself chiefly to portraits. He did that of Cromwell several times. *Ob.* 23, July 1690. See Mrs. GIBSON, in the next Class.

NICOLAUS DE LARGILLIERE; *ipse p. Chereau sc. sh.* *There are also prints of him by Depuis and Desrochers,*

N. DE LARGILLIERE, his wife and two children; *ipse p. Becket f. mezz. large h. sh.*

NICOLAUS DE LARGILLIERE. *N. Largilliere; P. Drevet.*

NICOLAUS DE LARGILLIERE. *Wille. sc. 8vo.*

Largilliere, a Frenchman, was a portrait painter of eminence in this, and the next reign. He was persuaded by Le Brun to settle at Paris, though much inclined to fix at London. He was an intimate friend of Rigaud, who is said to have been his competitor as a painter. He died at Paris, in 1746, aged about ninety. He was employed by Sir John Warner, and several other persons, some of whom were of the first distinction.\* Mr. Walpole mentions the original from which the family-piece above described is taken. The print is very scarce.

CLAUDE LE FEVRE. *Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Claude Le Fevre, who was also a Frenchman, studied under Le Sueur and Le Brun. His genius led him chiefly to portrait, in which branch of painting he was eminent in his own country. He seems to have been but a short time in England.

\* The prints of James II. and his queen after Largilliere are well known.

JOHN HAYLS. *Hoskins p. a small oval; in the same plate with Le Fevre.*

Though the name or the works of Hayls are very little known, he is said to have been a rival of Sir Peter Lely. His greatest excellence was in copying Vandyck. *Ob.* 1679.

JOHN GREENHILL; *ipse p. Bannerman sc. 4to.*

John Greenhill was one of the most promising disciples of Sir Peter Lely, under whom he made so sudden and great a proficiency, that he regarded him as a very formidable rival. He was snatched away in the midst of his career by death, which was imputed to his too free living. Mrs. Behn, who was a greater admirer of his handsome person, than of his excellence as a painter, and was supposed to have had a tender attachment to him, wrote an elegy on his death. General Cholmondeley has a half length portrait of him, in which a judicious eye might discern the different styles of Vandyck and Lely. He did a portrait of Bishop Ward, which is now in the town-hall at Salisbury. He etched the head of his brother, an ingenious young man, of whom mention has been made in the preceding class.\* *Ob.* 19 May, 1676.

JOHN BAPTIST GASPARS; *a small head; in the same plate with Greenhill.*

This artist was employed by Lely, Riley, and Kneller, to paint their postures. He drew some good designs for tapestry, and painted several portraits. *Ob.* 1691.

SIR RALPH COLE, bart. *Lely p. F. Place f. h. sh. mezz.*

There is a small head of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting."

This gentleman painted a portrait of Thomas Wyndham, esq. from which a mezzotinto print has been engraved.—It appears

\* See the "Anecdotes of Painting."

from a manuscript letter of the reverend and learned Thomas Baker, B. D. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Mr. Hearne, that "Sir Ralph Cole, when very young, was taught to paint by Vandyek; and that he had also a strange genius for mechanical arts." I am credibly informed, that he retained several Italian painters in his service, at the expense of 500*l.* a year; and that he spent his fortune by his rage for painting.

### PAINTERS IN VARIOUS BRANCHES.

**GERARD EDEMA**; *in the same plate with Zoust, &c. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" Ato.*

Gerard Edema, a native of Amsterdam, came into England about the year 1670. He was famous for painting landscapes, in which he exhibited a great variety of horrid and uncultivated scenes; such as rocks, mountains, precipices, cascades, cataracts, and other wildnesses of savage nature. He went to Norway and Newfoundland on purpose to collect subjects. *Ob. circ. 1700.*

**ADRIAN VAN DIEST**; *small; in the same plate with Le Piper.*

Adrian Van Diest, a Dutchman, was a landscape painter of considerable note. He came into England in this reign, where he spent the greatest part of his life. He drew many views on the sea-coasts, and in the western parts of the kingdom. His clouds and distances are generally well painted. As he met with less encouragement than he deserved, he slighted some of his pieces. Several of them have uncommon merit. *Ob. 1704, Æt. 49.* This head may be placed in either of the following reigns.

**WILLIAM VANDE VELDE, Senr.** *G. Kneller pinx. Sibelius sculp.*

William Vande Velde, called the old, to distinguish him from his son, named after him, was a painter born at Leyden, in 1610. He excelled in marine subjects, and on settling in London, received

a pension from Charles II. Vande Velde, however, gained no credit by conducting the English fleet to the coast of Holland, where the town of Scheveling was destroyed. He took sketches of the great fight between the Duke of York and the Dutch admiral Opdam, when the latter was blown up with all his crew. On this occasion, Van de Velde sailed between the hostile fleets, in a light skiff, to mark their positions and observe their operations. He died at London in 1693, and was buried in St. James's church.

WILLIAM VANDE VELDE, Junr. *Kneller p. T. Chambrs sc. 4to.*

WILLIAM VANDE VELDE; *a sea-piece in right hand; mezz. Kneller; Smith, 1707.*

William Vande Velde, father and son, were classic artists in painting every thing that has any relation to the sea. The father was never rivalled but by his son;\* the son is without a rival in any age or nation. They were both retained in the service of Charles II. who understood and sufficiently valued their admirable works. The elder Vande Velde was employed in subjects worthy of his hand. He has perpetuated the most lively representation of several of the sea-fights in this reign, which are scarce to be paralleled in the history of mankind. The younger was at sea what Claude Lorrain was at land; but his pencil was incomparably more copious and diversified. There is a well chosen collection of his paintings in the possession of Mr. Skinner, in Clifford-street, Burlington-gardens. See the reign of James II.

ABRAHAMUS HONDIUS, pictor; *ipse p. Smith f. large 4to. mezz.*

ABRAHAM HONDIUS; *ipse p. Chambrs sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

\* At Bulstrode is an excellent sea-piece in oil, by the elder Vande Velde: it is in the manner of a drawing with Indian ink. He was seventy-four years of age when he did it.

ABRAHAM HONDIUS. *Ficquet sc. In Des Campes' "Peintres."*

Abraham Hondius, a native of Rotterdam, is very justly celebrated for painting of animals. He was excelled by Rubens and Snyder, who stand alone in this branch of their art: but his best pieces are very little inferior to the style of these capital masters. He also painted history, landscape, candle-lights, and hunting-pieces. Mr. Walpole informs us, that his finest picture is a dog-market, sold at Mr. Halsted's auction, 1726. *Ob.* 1695.

THOMAS WYCK; *in the same plate with John Wyck, his son. Bannerman sc. 4to.*

Thomas Wyck, who was born at Haerlem, in Holland, followed the manner of Peter Van Laer, commonly called Bamboccio. He painted landscape, sea-ports, and other views; and particularly excelled in chymical laboratories. I saw lately, in Berkshire, an excellent view of London on fire, by the hand of this artist. *Ob.* 1682.

John Wyck, son of the former, excelled in landscapes and hunting-pieces, and was deservedly celebrated for his dogs and horses; in which branches of painting Wootton, his disciple, was also excellent. There are some good pieces by the latter in the hall at Longleat. *Ob.* 1702.

GRIFFIER; *in the same plate with Zoust, &c. Bannerman sc.*

John Griffier, commonly called *Old Griffier*, was better known abroad by the appellation of *the Gentleman of Utrecht*, though a native of Amsterdam. He was a good painter of perspective views, and noted for his landscapes, which he enriched with buildings and figures. His colouring was uncommonly neat. He excelled in copying the works of Flemish and Italian masters. He etched several prints of birds and beasts, after the designs of Francis Barlow. He died in 1718, at upwards of 72 years of age.

**EGBERT HEMSKIRK**; *small; in the same plate with Riley. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

**EGBERT HEMSKIRK**; *in a hat; mezz. J. Oliver; 4to.*

Egbert Hemskirk was a noted painter of drunken revels, wakes, fairs, Quakers meetings, and waggish subjects. Some are much delighted with his paintings; but they are generally such as would prefer Martial to Virgil. In Bourne's Poems is a copy of verses on his picture of two Dutchmen looking with a sorrowful countenance into an empty pot; and also on that of the players at put, which was engraved by Smith. Ob. 1704.

**DANIEL BOON**, *playing on the violin; mezz.*

This man was also a buffoon painter, and much of the same character with Hemskirk. He died in 1700.

**PETER ROESTRATEN**; *a pipe in his right hand, and a rummer-glass of liquor in his left. A. Bannerman sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

**PETER ROESTRATEN**; *mezz. J. Smith exc. 4to.*

**PETER ROESTRATEN**. *P. Roestraten; A. Blooteling; fol. mezz.*

Peter Roestraten, a Dutchman, was a disciple of Francis Hals. He painted little besides still-life, in which he excelled. There is an excellent picture by him at Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland. It exhibits a watch, a book, a tankard, and several other things. The tankard is finely executed.

**VAN SON**. *Bannerman sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Van Son, or Vanzon, who was bred under his father, a flower painter at Antwerp, was a copious painter of still-life. His pictures

are composed of oranges, lemons, damask curtains, plate; and a great variety of other objects. Pieces of this kind were more valued in the reign of Charles II. than they are at present. *Ob.* 1700.

ALEXANDER BROWNE. *J. Huysmans p. A. de Jode sc. h. sh.*

Alexander Browne was author of "Ars Pictoria, or an Academy, treating of Drawing, Painting, Limning, and Etching," 1669, folio; to which is prefixed his head. He, in the title, styles himself *Practitioner in the Art of Limning*. It appears from the encomium of Payne Fisher, before this treatise, that he engraved the thirty plates at the end of it.\* Some of them are taken from Bloemart's fine drawing-book, and they are well copied. Many of our old mezzotintos have this inscription, "Sold by Alexander Browne, at the Blew Balcony in Little Queen-street." As there is seldom the name of any engraver to the prints said to be sold by him, it is very probable that some of them were done by his own hand.†

FRANCOIS LE PIPRE (or LE PIPER); *collar unbuttoned.*

FRANCIS LE PIPER; *in the same plate with Van Diest. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Francis Le Piper, the son of a gentleman in Kent, was designed for merchandise; but was of too mercurial a disposition, and too great a lover of pleasure, to fix to any profession. He was a singular humorist, and was remarkable for rambling over the greatest part of Europe on foot. When he had a mind to take a tour to the Netherlands, France, Spain, or Italy, he very abruptly left the kingdom, without the privity of his friends. He had an excellent ta-

\* These verses are part of the encomium:

"Debentur tum Browne tuis quot sarta capillis!  
Qui tot semineces artes in luminis auras  
Duxisti, propriaque manu cœlata novasti  
Artificum simulacra senum."

† *Alex. Browne fecit*, is inscribed on a mezzotinto of Charles II.

lent for designing, and took a particular pleasure in drawing ugly faces. It was reckoned dangerous for a man who had any singularity of aspect to be in his company, as he would retire after he had sufficiently viewed him, and sketch out the perfect likeness of his features. Wine was the element in which he lived; and the greatest part of his pieces were drawn at the tavern, over a bottle. After he had dissipated his patrimony, he took money for his works. He did the drawings for several of the heads in Sir Paul Rycaut's "History of the Turks;" and some designs for Becket, who executed them in mezzotinto. *Ob.* 1698. See more of him in Graham's "Essay towards an English School," at the end of De Piles's "Lives of the Painters."

PETER VANDER MEULEN. *A. Bannerman sc.*  
*In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

PETER VANDER MEULEN; *mezz.* *N. Largilliere;*  
*Becket sc.*

Peter Vander Meulen, brother of A. F. Vander Meulen, originally a sculptor, abandoned that art for painting. He excelled in battles and huntings, and coming into England, was employed to commemorate the exploits of King William.

FRANCIS MOLET; *small oval.*

Francis Molet, or Milo, called Francisque, born at Antwerp 1646, of French extraction, shewed an early inclination for painting, and was placed as pupil to Laurent Frank. He afterward studied the works of N. Poussin, and is said to have possessed so retentive a memory, that he could recollect, at a distant period, any thing remarkable with extraordinary precision. He is said to have visited England, where he left proofs of his ability in painting, and executed a few etchings in a slight spirited style. *Ob.* 1680, *Æt.* 36.

CASPER, or GASPER NETSCHER; *mezz.*  
*holding a pallet and brushes. Casp. Netscher pinxit.*  
*W. Vaillant fecit; half sheet.*



GASPAR NETSCHER. *Geillard sc. In Descamps' "Lives of Painters."*

Of Gaspar Netscher there is some difference of opinion as to the place and time of his birth: D'Argenville says at Prague, in 1639; Descamps and Houbraken, at Heidelberg, in 1639. His father was a sculptor and engineer in the Polish service, and died leaving three children; of which Gaspar was the youngest, and about two years of age. The mother experiencing great distress, Mr. Tullekens, an opulent physician, took the young Netscher, and educated him for his own profession, but the genius of his *protégé* strongly inclined him to the art of painting. He became a disciple of Terburg, whose style and beauty of pencil was congenial to his own taste and conception. Netscher excelled in domestic subjects, and conversations, which he touched with a spirit and delicacy unrivalled; particularly in satin, silk, ermine, &c. He visited England at the invitation of Sir William Temple, but did not remain here long. Among other persons of distinction whose portraits he painted, while in England, were those of Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, and his lady, with the date 1676. He died at the Hague, 1684.

SAMUEL BUTLER; *a small head, without the engraver's name; before his "Hudibras;" 12mo.*

"The Hogarth of poetry (says Mr. Walpole) was a painter too." He did but few things; yet there is no question but the genius of painting was greatly assisting to the comic muse. It is observable, that Hogarth's first public specimen of his talent for humorous pieces, was a set of prints which he *designed* for a new edition of "Hudibras." This was his best method of studying that admirable burlesque poem.\*

SYLVANUS MORGAN, *Æt. 41; falling band.*

\* Methinks a pretty emblem might be contrived, of the aids which the arts and sciences receive from each other; in which the principal figures should be painting and poetry, with this motto,

"Petimusque damusque vicissim."

Sylvanus Morgan, who had been bred a blacksmith, was an arms painter, and the reputed author of a book of heraldry, entitled, "The Sphere of Gentry." Mr. Wood informs us, from the authority of Sir William Dugdale, that it was composed by Edward Waterhouse, esq. See the article of WATERHOUSE, among the Antiquaries.

### PAINTRESSES.

**MRS. BEALE** and her son **CHARLES**. *Mary Beale p. T. Chambrs sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Mrs. Mary Beale, daughter of Mr. Cradock, minister of Walton-upon-Thames, was instructed in the art of painting by Sir Peter Lely, who was a professed admirer of her genius, and was thought to have a tender regard for her person. She painted portraits in oil, water-colours, and crayons; and acquired a good deal of the Italian style, by copying the works of eminent masters of that country. She painted more portraits of the dignified clergy than any of her contemporary artists. Her price was 5*l.* for a head, and 10*l.* for a half-length. Mrs. Diana Curtis, first wife of Benjamin, late bishop of Winchester, was a scholar of Mrs. Beale and her son.\* The former died the 28th of Dec. 1697, in the 65th year of her age.

Charles Beale painted in oil and water-colours: but a weakness in his eyes occasioned his quitting his profession, after he had followed it four or five years.

**MRS. ANNE KILLIGREW**. *A. Killigrew p. A. Blooteling sc. h. sh. mezz. very scarce.*

**MRS. ANNE KILLIGREW**; *painted by herself. J. Becket f. large 4to. mezz. Before her Poems, 1686.*

\* Mrs. Hoadly, widow of the bishop of Winchester, had several portraits of her painting, which do her much honour.

MRS. ANNE KILLIGREW ; *ipsa p. Chambars sc. Copied from the former. In the "Anecdotes of Painting ;" 4to.*

Anne, daughter of Dr. Killigrew, master of the Savoy, was maid of honour to the Dutchess of York. She was a lady of fine accomplishments both of body and mind, and celebrated by Mr. Dryden for her painting and poetry. Her wit was deservedly admired ; but it received part of its currency from her beauty. She painted landscape, portrait, and history.\* This shews the fertility of her genius, which had not time to rise to maturity, as she died at the age of twenty-five. The print before her poems is evidently in the style of Sir Peter Lely. It appears, from Mr. Dryden's ode to her memory, that she drew the pictures of the Duke and Dutchess of York. *Ob.* 1685.

## SCULPTORS.

CIBBER. *A. Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Caius Gabriel Cibber, an artist of merit, came into England a little before the restoration. He, in a few years, became so eminent, that he was appointed statuary and carver to the king's closet. Most of the statues of the kings in the Royal Exchange are of his hand ; but these are not by far so well executed as the figures of Melancholy and Raving Madness before the hospital of Bedlam, which are his capital performances. They were probably taken from the life. He did two of the bas-reliefs on the pedestal of the monument, and several good pieces of sculpture at Chatsworth. He built the Danish church in London, where he lies buried with his second wife, descended from the family of Colley, in Rutlandshire. This lady, who brought her husband a fortune of 6000*l.* was mother of our late laureat. The monument for Caius Cibber and his wife was erected in 1696.

\* See Dryden's ode, in his "*Miscell.*" V. p. 212. See also "*Anecdotes of Painting.*"

**WILLIAM EMMET**, who was no extraordinary artist, was sculptor to Charles II. before the celebrated Gibbons. There is a very indifferent mezzotinto of him, done by himself. He also engraved several topographical views, among which is a west prospect of St. Paul's cathedral.

## ARCHITECTS.

**SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN** built the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, in this reign, which was sufficient to establish his reputation as an architect. He may rather be said to have extended his fame by building St. Paul's, than to have raised it to a greater height. Mr. Evelyn, who was personally acquainted with him, has given us a just idea of his great and various talents in the following passage, which I shall transcribe from the Epistle to the Reader, before his translation of Freart's "*Idea of the Perfection of Painting*;" a book but little known, and very rarely to be met with. Speaking of the famous Bernini, he says, "Not many years since, he is reported to have built a theatre at Rome, for the adornment whereof he not only cut the figures and painted the scenes, but writ the play, and composed the music, which was all in recitativo: and I am persuaded that all this is not yet, by far, so much as that miracle of our age and country, Dr. Christopher Wren, were able to perform, if he were so disposed, and so encouraged; because he is master of so many admirable advantages beyond them." See the above-mentioned book. His portrait belongs to the reign of Anne.

**SIR BALTHASAR GERBIER**, of whom some account has been given in the reign of Charles I. was promised, as he tells us himself, the place of surveyor-general of the works, upon the decease of Inigo Jones. After the death of Charles, he was very attentive to the business of his academy, which he had erected at Bethnal-green "for foreign languages, and all noble sciences and exercises."\* Butler has ridiculed this academy, in his fictitious

\* See the "*Interpreter of the Academy*," &c. 1648; 4to. before which is a head of the author, inscribed, "*Heureux qui in Dieu se confie*." There is another print of him with a ribband and a medal, inscribed "*C. R.*" before his "*Discourse on Magnificent Buildings*."

"Will of Philip, earl of Pembroke ;"\* who bequeaths "all his other speeches, of what kind soever, to the academy, to help Sir Balthasar's art of well speaking." As this project did not answer his expectation, he went to Surinam in the time of the usurpation, and is supposed to have returned to England with Charles II. as he is said to have designed the triumphal arches erected for the reception of that prince. In 1663, he published a small treatise, entitled, "Counsel and Advice to all Builders : " to which he has prefixed no less than forty dedications. He died at Hempsted Marshal, the seat of Lord Craven, of which he drew the plan, and lies buried in the chancel of the church. See the reign of Charles I. Class V. and X. See also the "Anecdotes of Painting." A print has lately been engraved by Walker, from the picture of his family, mentioned in the former reign.

## A MODELLER.

ABRAHAMUS SYMONDS (SIMON). *P. Lely p. Bloteling f. large beard ; 4to. mexz. This has been copied.*

ABRAHAM SIMON. *Vertue sc. a small oval ; engraved in the same plate with his brother's head, before mentioned.*

ABRAHAM SYMONDS ; *three heads, in different attitudes, on an eagle's wings ; an etching.*

Abraham Simon, a celebrated modeller in wax, was brother to Thomas Simon, the medalist, and was of singular service to that artist in some of his admirable works, of which there is an elegant volume engraved by Vertue. Abraham, who was bred to learning, was intended for the church ; but he chose to pursue the bent of his genius. He was some time retained in the service of Christina,

\* This, though attributed to Butler, was probably written by Sir John Birkenhead.

queen of Sweden, who presented him with a gold chain and medal. Charles II. who intended to create an order of knighthood, in commemoration of his escape after the battle of Worcester, under the appellation of *The Order of the Royal Oak*, employed Abraham Simon to make for that purpose a model in wax of a medal, which was to have been executed in gold. The king, who approved of his performance, rewarded him with a hundred broad pieces. He was employed by the Duke of York to make another model of his own head; but being informed that he intended to give him only fifty pieces, he, with indignation, crushed the figure betwixt both his hands, and entirely defaced it. This was injurious to his reputation. He afterward lived in obscurity; but still retained his pride with his poverty. His whimsical attachment to the garb which he wore in his youth is remarkable. He adhered to the same mode of wearing his hair, beard, cloak, boots, and spurs, which prevailed in the reign of Charles the First. He died soon after the revolution.

**SIR ROBERT PEAKE** ; *from an original drawing in the collection of R. Bull, esq. E. Harding sc. 4to.*

Sir Robert Peake was a printseller and dealer in pictures on Holborn-bridge, and had the honour of being Faithorne's master. In a catalogue of English painters, prefixed to De Piles's "Art of Painting," he is called Prince Rupert's painter.

The earliest mention of him that appears, is in the books of Lord Harrington, treasurer of the chambers to James I. containing accounts of money received and paid by him. "Item. Paid to Robert Peake, picture-maker, by warrant from the council, dated the 4th of October, 1612, for three several pictures made by him, at the commandment of the Duke of York, his officers, and given away and disposed of by the duke's grace, 20l."

It does not appear whether these pictures were in oil or water colours; but it is probable that they were portraits of King Charles the First, then Duke of York. But that Peake did paint in oil is ascertained by Peacham, in his book of limning, where he expressly celebrates his good friend Mr. Peake for oil colours.

When the civil war broke out between Charles I. and the parliament, Peake took up arms in behalf of his sovereign, and received the honour of knighthood at Oxford, the 28th of March, 1645. He was made a lieutenant-colonel, and had a command in Basing-

house, at the time it was besieged by Cromwell; and where himself, with his scholar Faithorne (whom he had persuaded to enlist under him), together with Wincellaus Hollar, who had been in his employ, were taken prisoners. Peake died in July, 1667, and was buried in St. Sepulchre's, London, with great military pomp, to which parish he had been a considerable benefactor.

## ENGRAVERS.

GULIELMUS FAITHORNE, sculptor. *Faithorne p. Johannes Fillian sc. h. sh.*

WILLIAM FAITHORNE; *neatly etched; 8vo.*

WILLIAM FAITHORNE; *ipse p. Bannerman sc. copied from the first. In Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers."*

There is a softness and delicacy, as well as strength and beauty, in the best works of Faithorne, which are not to be found in those of any other English engraver. Nothing is more common than for people not to see what is before their eyes: the merit of this admirable artist was not attended to, before it was pointed out by Mr. Walpole. The portraits of Sir William Paston, John, viscount Mordaunt, Frances Bridges, countess of Exeter, Margaret Smith, Thomas Stanley, and John La Motte, esquires, are among his best performances. The historical prints in Westley's "Life of Christ" are said, in the title of that book, to be done "by the excellent hand of William Faithorne:" but the generality, at least, are altogether unworthy of him. I have been informed, that most of them were done for a mass-book in the reign of James II. William Faithorne the son, who performed chiefly in mezzotinto, has been often confounded with his father. Walter Dolle was a scholar of the latter, but he was a workman of a much lower class.\* Faithorne the elder died 1691.

\* He is styled *servant* to Faithorne, in the "Account of the Cures wrought by Valentine Greatraks the Stroker."

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *small; ipse f.*

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *obit Lond. 1677; Æt. 70. In the title to the "Description of his Works," together with his "Life," by G. Vertue; (first edit.) 1745; 4to. See the reign of CHARLES I.*

PETER VANDREBANC (or VANDERBANK), engraver; *own hair; neckcloth.*

PETER VANDERBANK; *in the same plate with Vailant, Place, and Lodge. In Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers."*

PETER VANDERBANK; *mezz. G. White.*

Peter Vandrebanc, a native of Paris, came into England about the year 1674. He was deservedly admired for the softness of his prints, some of which are of an uncommon size. These, though they helped to increase his reputation, helped also to ruin him, as the profit of the sale was by no means answerable to the time and expense he bestowed upon them. Charles II. James II. and his queen, Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, &c. are on large sheets, and finely executed. The head of John Smith, a writing-master, done from an original by Faithorne, is one of his best portraits. He etched the ceiling by Verrio, in the drawing-room at Windsor. But the most valuable of his works is his excellent print of Christ praying in the garden, after Sebastian Bourdon. The account of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting," was communicated to Mr. Vertue by his youngest son, a poor labourer.

ROBERT WHITE. *Bannerman sc. In Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers;" 4to. There are several other heads in the same plate.*

Robert White, a disciple of Loggan, is supposed to have engraved more frontispieces to books than any other artist. Many of



his portraits are deficient in point of neatness ; but that is more than compensated by the truth of his drawing, in which he was never exceeded. I have transcribed the following singular encomium of him, from "The Life and Errors of John Dunton," bookseller, p. 346, written by himself: "Mr. White exceeds all I ever met with, in taking *the air of a face*. He drew for me the picture of Mr. Doolittle, and he gained much reputation by it; but his masterpiece may be reckoned the *seven bishops*. He takes faces so much to the life, that the real person may be said to be wherever you see a face of his doing. Herein imitating the famous Zeuxis, who died of a fit of laughter, at the sight of a comical old woman's picture which he had drawn, to his thinking, as if she had been really alive: so that if none but Apelles was permitted to paint Alexander, I think Mr. White merits the same honour with respect to the greatest king or queen upon earth. Zeuxis would never sell any picture, because he thought them above any price; and therefore only made presents of them to kings and queens. I am ready to think, would Mr. White present, rather than sell, his *original pictures*, the English generosity would advance Mr. White to a coach and six, and exceed that which enriched Zeuxis." *Ob.* 1704.

**PAUL VANSOMER**; *in the same plate with Robert White.*

Vansomer did a considerable number of plates after Sir Peter Lely. His works, which are in no great esteem, except for the rarity of some of them, consist of etchings, mezzotintos, and engravings. He was living in 1690. Richard Tomson, who sold some of his prints, has been mistaken for the engraver.

**ISAAC BECKET**; *in the same plate with Robert White.*

Becket, who was bred a calico-printer, learned the art of mezzotinto from Vansomer. He had the honour of instructing the famous John Smith. There is a print of him, when young, engraved by that excellent master.\*

\* This print was done by Smith in 1689, and is, by some, supposed to represent one of Becket's family, and not that artist himself. In Mr. Mac Ardell's Catalogue, quoted before, it is called "Isaac Becket, Smith's master."

**WILLIAM ELDER**; *in the same plate with Robert White.*

**WILLIAM ELDER**; *in a fur cap. W. Faithorne; J. Nutting sc. 8vo.*

**WILLIAM ELDER**; *in a wig. Nutting.*

William Elder, a Scotsman, engraved several heads in Sir Paul Rycaut's "History of the Turks." His portrait of Ben Johnson, prefixed to one of the folio editions of his works, is his best performance.

**ARTHUR SOLY** was much employed by Robert White, who drew his head in black lead. In 1683, a print was engraved from this drawing. Soly did prints of Richard Baxter and Tobias Crisp. See the "Catalogue of Engravers," 2d edit. p. 110.

**PRINCE RUPERT** is celebrated for the invention of mezzotinto, of which he is said to have taken the hint from a soldier scraping his rusty fusil. It is also said that the first print of this kind ever published was done by his highness; it may be seen in the first edition of Evelyn's "Sculptura."\* The secret is said to have been soon after discovered by Sherwin the engraver, who made use of a loaded file for laying the ground. The prince, upon sight of one of his prints, suspected that his servant had lent him his tool, which was a channelled roller; but upon receiving full satisfaction to the contrary, he made him a present of it. The roller was afterward laid aside, and an instrument with a crenelled edge, in shape like a shoemaker's cutting knife, was used instead of it.†

\* A good impression of this print is valuable.

† It should not be forgotten, that Sir Christopher Wren is said to have been the inventor of mezzotinto. It is certain that there is a black-a-moor's head by him, in a different manner from that of Prince Rupert. Vertue, in a manuscript in my possession, mentions "A large head, something like mezzotinto: some tender parts," says he, "are done with several chasing and friezing tools. Some of the darkest parts are grounded like mezzotinto, and scraped. It is thus inscribed: 'Amelia Elisabetha, D. G. Hassæ, &c. Landgrav. Comitissa Hannov. Ad vivum a se primum depictam, novoque jam sculpturæ modo expressam, dicat consecratque L—n S. anno 1643.'" He refers to Sandrart's "Lives of the Painters," where, he says, "there is an account of this man's being the inventor of mezzotinto." He adds, "In Lord Harley's collection of heads, is one of this lady," says Mr. Wanley; "there is also a head of the Comes Hassæ, by the same hand, who was the person that taught Prince Rupert."

The glass drops invented by him are well known. He also invented a metal called by his name, in which guns were cast; and contrived an excellent method of boring them, for which purpose a water-mill was erected at Hackney Marsh, to the great detriment of the undertaker, as the secret died with the illustrious inventor. He communicated to Christopher Kirby, from whom the present Christopher Kirby\* is descended, the secret of tempering the best fish-hooks made in England. See Class I. and VII. in this reign, and also Class I. in the preceding.

W. VAILLANT. *W. Vaillant f. 4to. mezz.*

W. VAILLANT; *in the same plate with Vandrebanc, &c. In Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers;" 4to.*

W. VAILLANT; *mezz. with his hat on; 4to.*

Warner, or Wallerant, Vaillant, a painter, was of singular service to Prince Rupert in putting his new invention of mezzotinto in practice, came into England with him, soon after the restoration. He also made considerable improvements upon this invention, as appears from his own, and his wife's portrait, a curious print of their family, and a head of Frobenius the printer, after Hans Holbein. He sometimes painted in black and white. He died in Holland.

FRANCIS PLACE; *in the same plate with Vandrebanc, &c.*

Francis Place was a gentleman of Yorkshire, who painted, designed, and etched for his diversion. He also did several portraits in mezzotinto; particularly that of Richard Sterne, archbishop of York; and Henry Gyles, a glass-painter of the same city. He had an excellent hand at etching, as appears from his prints after Barlow. I have a set of twelve etchings, executed from designs of that painter, now lying before me: seven of them were done by Mr. Place, and the rest by old Griffier. They are dedicated to

\* Now living in Crowder's Well-alley, near Aldersgate.

Richard, lord Maitland, eldest son of the Earl of Lauderdale, whom he styles the Mæcenas of painting. His prints, especially his portraits, are very uncommon. *Ob.* 1728.

**WILLIAM LODGE**; *in the same plate with Vandrebanc.*

**WILLIAM LODGE**; *mezz. in a fur cap, neckcloth, &c. (F. Place) anonymous.*

William Lodge was a gentleman who engraved, and sometimes painted, for his amusement. He drew and etched various views in Italy and England. He also etched the heads in Giacomo Barri's "Viaggio Pittoresco," which he translated; some prospects of the clothing towns in Yorkshire for Thoresby's "Ducatus Leodiensis," and several places of natural history for Dr. Martin Lister. *Ob.* 1689.

**JOHN EVELYN**, esq. *A. Bannerman sc. In Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers."*

This gentleman etched five small views of places which he saw in his journey betwixt Rome and Naples, a view of his own seat at Wooton, and another of Putney.\* See class IX.

\* There are several persons of rank and eminence now living, who amuse themselves with etching and engraving. Lord Townshend has done several good caricatures.† The Countess-dowager of Carlisle has etched several prints from Rembrandt, Salvator Rosa, Guido, and other celebrated masters. The late general Guise was so taken with some of her pieces, that he asked, and obtained a complete set of them. Lord Newnham has etched several landscapes and views about Stanton-Harcourt, with great freedom and taste. Mr. Irby, son of Lord Boston, has also etched, with taste and skill, a view of Hedsor church in Buckinghamshire,‡ and other pieces. Lady Louisa Greville, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, has etched several landscapes that well deserve a place in any collection; as do several heads etched by Mrs. Elizabetha Bridgetta Gulston, wife of Joseph Gulston, esq. of Ealing-grove, in Middlesex; particularly the portraits of Dr. Francis Courayer, after Hamilton, and the second which she has done of Mr. Gulston, after the same

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† The late Mr. Pryse Campbell excelled in caricatura.

‡ See the "Gentleman's Magazine" for October, 1771, p. 450.

PETER LOMBART; *from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Robert Grave, formerly Mr. William Oldy's. R. Grave, Jun. sc. 8vo.*

painter. Miss Hartley, daughter of the late Dr. Hartley, of Bath, who has etched Jedidiah Buxton, and other pieces, deserves also to be mentioned. Sir William Musgrave has also etched several landscapes with uncommon spirit, from drawings of Bolognese, and the late Lord Byron. The Rev. Mr. Richard Byron, brother to the present Lord Byron, has copied Rembrandt's famous landscape of the *three trees*, in so masterly a manner, that it has passed in a sale for the original print. This gentleman, who excels in drawing, has done several other things, some of which are of his own invention. Mr. Mason's exact etching of his late learned and ingenious friend Mr. Gray, merits distinction; as does also his own portrait, etched by C. Carter,\* after Vaslet. The just outline and high finishing of some of the prints of Captain William Baillie, done after pictures, and the character and spirit of others, from drawings, have been justly admired. He has, in some of his works, blended mezzotinto and etching with great success. There needs no other proof of his abilities than the portrait of Witenbogaard,† or the banker, commonly known by the appellation of *the gold weigher*, which is one of the finest, as well as the most scarce and valuable of the prints of Rembrandt.‡ The late Mr. Peter Stephens, a gentleman of an easy fortune, has taken a great number of drawings of picturesque scenes, and other remarkable views in Italy. Of these he has published two volumes of etchings, several of which he executed himself, and has subjoined to each view, an historical account of the place. I have seen a large half sheet print by him of the beautiful spot where Horace's villa was anciently situated.§ Dr. Wall, of Worcester, who wanted only leisure to excel in painting and engraving, as he does in physic, has etched several good prints from his own designs. The Rev. Mr. Tyson, fellow of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, and Mr. Orde, late of King's, in the same university, merit a place in this detail for several portraits. Dr. Hill engraved several of the prints in his "Eden, or Compleat Body of Gardening." I have been informed that Dr. Dillenius, late professor of botany at Oxford, did several plates in his book of Mosses, himself, because the specific differences of those vegetables were too minute to be distinguished by the eyes of ordinary engravers. Dr. Gregory Sharpe, late master of the Temple, etched several prints in the "Syn- tagma Dissertationum" of Dr. Hyde, lately published.

\* Servant to Mr. Mason.

† Or Witenbogaard.

‡ Captain Baillie has engraved prints after various masters. Fifty of them were not long since published, in one volume. The captain is now intent upon another volume, of which I have seen several beautiful specimens,|| especially his Imitations of Drawings. I am well assured that his prints have sold at much higher prices in Dutch auctions, than they have ever sold for in England.

§ Vide Horat. Epist. Lib. I. Ep. XVI.

|| This volume will come forth by numbers, of which some have been already published.

This artist was a native of France, if not of Paris, where he learned the art of engraving. It appears, that he came into England before the restoration, because some of his plates for English publications are dated prior to that event. How long he stayed here is quite uncertain; but it is thought, that he was not returned to France in the year 1672, at which time a set of eight prints, the seven sciences and the frontispiece, are mentioned in Overton's catalogue, as engraved by him. This artist executed a vast variety of plates, as well historical as emblematical; which, however, were chiefly for books. But his best works are portraits; and of these he produced a considerable number.

He rarely etched, but, in general, executed his plates entirely with the graver. He worked in a very neat laboured style; and if his good taste had been equal to his assiduity, his works might have compared with those of the first masters. He was not only deficient in taste, but his drawing is frequently incorrect; his outlines are hard; and the continual sameness which runs through all his engravings, is disgusting to the eye. Besides, the dark shadows want force and boldness; and the lights are too equally covered, which gives a flatness to the figures, and prevents their relieving the back-ground with any striking effect: and this fault is evident even in his engravings from the pictures of Vandyck. His best portraits, however, though not perfect are by no means devoid of merit, or undeservedly noticed by the collectors in general. The multitude of book plates, which he executed for the folio edition of Ogilby's Virgil, Homer, and other poets, with frontispieces of all kinds, are too numerous to insert, but the following are reckoned the best of his works.

The Last Supper; a large upright plate from Nicholas Poussin.

The Angel appearing to Joseph; a middling-sized upright plate, after Ph. Champagne.

A Crucifixion; the same, from the same.

Charles the First of England on horseback; a large half-sheet print; the face of which was afterward taken out, and that of Oliver Cromwell substituted in its stead.

A set of twelve half-lengths, ten of which are ladies, from Vandyke.

Oliver Cromwell, with his page; a half-sheet print, after Walker.

Walker the painter; a small upright-plate, an oval, in 4to.

Sir Samuel Moreland, after Lely; an oval, in 4to.

Ann Hyde, dutchess of York; an oval, in octavo; after the same.

Samuel Malines, a small half-sheet print, in an oval.

Dr. Charlton; an oval, in octavo; with many foreign portraits equally meritorious.

He also engraved from Raphael, Annibale Carracci, Guido, Vignon, Le Febure, and other masters; these prints are dated from 1654, to 1671. He used a mark occasionally, composed of a P. and an L. joined together.

**A. HERTOCKS**; *from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Robert Grave, formerly Mr. W. Oldy's. R. Grave, jun. sc. 8vo.*

Hertocks was an industrious engraver, by whose labours many of the publications of the seventeenth century were adorned with sculptures. The partiality of parents to their children cannot perhaps be better proved, than in instances relative to the arts. If a boy be discovered tracing out uncouth forms upon a wall, the father, proud of the display of genius, which he conceives to be evident in the performance of his son, resolves to make an artist of him. The youth is persuaded, and a master is accordingly procured without further consultation. By this hasty determination much useful time is often lost, and a bad artist left to struggle with poverty, who in any other more eligible pursuit, might have procured a comfortable subsistence for himself and benefitted the rest of mankind. But even supposing such a lad to be fond of the pursuit himself, if he mistakes that partiality for a natural genius, all his productions will manifest the laboured formality and stiffness of practice and study, unassisted by taste. To one of these causes it was probably owing, that we meet with the name of Hertocks in the list of artists. He worked with the graver only, in a neat, stiff style. His portraits are the best part of his works; for where he attempted the naked figure, as in some of his frontispieces, his drawing is below criticism: his best heads are those of

Sir Francis Wortley, knight, prisoner in the Tower of London, in armour, dated 1652; a small half-sheet plate.

Gideon Harvey; a small upright oval print.

A. Brome, dated 1661; a small upright print in an oval frame.

Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state; an oval print, on a small half-sheet.

JOSEPH ROTIER, cydevant graveur de la monnoye de Charles II. d'Angleterre.

This print was done when he was in the service of Lewis XIV.

There were three brothers of the name of Rotier; John, Joseph, and Philip, who were employed as engravers of coins and medals to Charles II. The celebrated Simon, who had served the republic and Cromwell in the same capacity, was displaced, and the two first of these brothers were, upon his removal, taken into the king's service; and soon after, their youngest brother. Upon this Simon engraved the famous crown piece, which recovered his salary.\* Joseph afterward entered into the service of the French king.

### MUSICIANS.

JOHN WILSON, doctor of music; *oval; 4to. mezz.* I do not remember to have seen this print any where, but in the Pepysian Library, at Magdalen College, in Cambridge. The name is in manuscript. There is a portrait of him in the Music School, at Oxford.

JOHN WILSON, Mus. D. *copied from the above.*  
*E. Harding sc. 4to.*

JOHN WILSON; *a circle. J. Caldwell; in Hawkins's "History."*

Dr. John Wilson, who, as Mr. Wood informs us, was an admirable lutanist, and the most noted musician in England, in the reign of Charles I. was gentleman of the chapel, and musician in ordinary to that prince. In 1656 he was constituted music professor in the university of Oxford. Upon the return of Charles II. he was restored to his former places, and also appointed one of the choir in Westminster Abbey.—He turned a considerable part of

\* Round the edge of this beautiful piece is engraved the following petition: "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your majesty to compare this his tryal piece with the Dutch; and if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully ordered, and more accurately engraven, to relieve him."



the "*Eikon Basilike*" into verse, and set it to music : he also set and published a great variety of songs and ballads, divine services, and anthems, of which the Oxford antiquary has given us an account. In the archives of that university, is preserved a manuscript by him, which contains musical compositions adapted to several odes of Horace; and other pieces of the Roman poets. He was a man of a mercurial temper, and had a strong propensity to buffoonery. *Ob.* 22 Feb. 1673, *Æt.* 78. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class X. article GOUTER.

HENRICUS PURCELL, *Æt.* 24 ; *long wig, point-lace neckcloth ; h. sh.*

HENRY PURCELL, *Æt.* 57 ,1695 ; *h. sh. J. Closterman ; R. White.*

PURCELL ; *a head. Sir G. Kneller ; Holloway.*

HENRY PURCELL ; *in Hawkins's "Hist. of Grignion."*

Henry Purcell, the celebrated author of the "*Orpheus Britannicus*," began early to distinguish himself in music. As his genius was original, it wanted but little forming ; and he rose to the height of his profession, with more ease than others pass through their rudiments. He was made organist to Westminster Abbey, in the latter end of this reign. In that of William, he set several songs for Dryden's "*Amphitryon*," and his "*King Arthur, or the British Worthy*;" which were received with just applause. That great poet, who thought the defects of his own *compositions* abundantly supplied by those of Purcell, has pronounced him equal to the best masters of music abroad.\* His notes, in his operas, were admirably adapted to his words, and so *echoed to the sense*, that the

\* See the dedications to the "*Amphitryon*," and "*King Arthur*."

Other poets, besides Dryden, have been greatly indebted to this celebrated composer, as appears from the following lines :

To Mr. Henry Purcell.

"To you a tribute from each muse is due ;  
The whole poetic tribe's obliged to you :  
For surely none but you, with equal ease,  
Could add to *David* and make *D'Urfey* please."

sounds alone seemed capable of exciting those passions which they never failed to do in conjunction. His music was very different from the Italian: it was entirely English; it was masculine. He died the 21st of Nov. 1695, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. "He is gone, says the author of his epitaph, "to that blessed place where only his harmony can be exceeded."\* Daniel Purcell, some time organist at Magdalen College, in Oxford, and afterward of St. Andrew's, Holborn, was his brother. He was notorious for his puns.† There is a portrait of Henry Purcell which belongs to the reign of WILLIAM III.

**CHRISTOPHORUS SIMPSON.** *Before his "Compendium of practical Music," 1666; 8vo. I am informed that there is a whole length of him, playing on the viola da gamba, h. sh.*

See an account of the author, and this book, in the INTER-REGNUM.

**JOHN PLAYFORD, Æt. 38.** *Gaywood f. 12mo.*

**JOHANNES PLAYFORD.** *Loggan sc. 8vo.*

**JOHN PLAYFORD, Æt. 40, 1663; 12mo.**

**JOHANNES PLAYFORD, Æt. 57.** *Van Hove sc. 8vo.*

The two last are before different editions of his "Introduction to the Skill of Music." The date of his age on the last print seems to have been altered, as it is 47 in Mr. Ames's Catalogue.

John Playford, who kept a music shop near the Temple-gate in London, was author of "An Introduction to the Skill of Music," published in 1655, and often reprinted. Mr. Wood informs us, that he was assisted in this work by Charles Pidgeon, of Gray's Inn, and that he was indebted for a considerable part of it to

\* I must acknowledge myself indebted for several anecdotes concerning musicians, and some insight into their characters, to Dr. Hayes, the ingenious professor of music at Oxford.

† See the Jest Books, *passim*.

Thomas Morley's "Introduction to Music," printed in folio, 1597.\* The latter editions of it have the manner and order of performing divine service in cathedral and collegiate churches, subjoined to them. He was editor of "The Book of Psalms and Hymns in Metre, with all their usual and proper tunes," &c. This was corrected by Henry Purcell, and was sometimes bound with the "Book of Common Prayer." He also published "Airs and Songs for the Theorbo Lute, or Bass Viol."

THOMAS MACE, Trin. Coll. Cantabr. clericus; *Æt.* 63. *Hen. Coke p. W. Faithorne sc. Before his book; fol.* 1676.

Thomas Mace was author of a book entitled, "Musick's Monument, or a Remembrancer of the best practical Musick, both divine and civil, that has ever been known to have been in the world: divided into three Parts." The first part shews a necessity of singing psalms well in parochial churches, or not to sing at all; directing how they might be well sung, &c. The second part treats of the lute; the third of the viol.—Psalmody has been much improved both as to music and method since Mace's time. The finest psalm tunes ever composed are those of Marcello, which the Rev. Mr. Mason, well known by his poetical works, has caused to be sung in his parish church.† There is an excellent method, or course of singing in churches, in Bishop Gibson's "Appendix to his Directions to the Clergy of the Diocese of London."

MR. JENKINS, an eminent master of music, flourished in this reign, but I believe no portrait of him has been engraved.

FRANCESCO CORBETTA, famosissimo Mastro di Chittarra, qual Orfeo, nel Suonar ogn'un il narra. *H. Gascar p. h. sh. mezz.*

\* "Fasti Oxon," i. col. 134.

† "Marcello, a noble Venetian, set the first fifty psalms to music. In this he has united the simplicity and pathos of the ancient music with the grace and variety of the modern."—Dr. Gregory's "Comparative View," &c. p. 153, edit. 4.

FRANCESCO CORBETTA. *V. Berghe; 4to.*

A guitar in the hand of Corbetta, who was justly admired by the king, seemed to be an instrument of much greater compass and force. Mr. Pope, in the following lines, hints at the vogue of this instrument in the reign of Charles.

"No wonder then, when all was love and sport,  
The willing muses were debauched at court :  
On each enervate string they taught the note  
To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat."\*

Imit. of the 1st Epist. of the 2d Book of Horace.

CHRISTOPHER GIBBONS. *J. Caldwell sc. a circle. In Hawkins's "History of Music."*

Christopher Gibbons, son of the celebrated Orlando Gibbons, after receiving a musical education from his uncle, Mr. Ellis Gibbons, organist of Bristol, became a chorister in the chapel of King Charles the First; and, at the restoration, was appointed principal organist of the chapel of King Charles the Second, organist in private to his majesty, and organist of Westminster Abbey. The king had so great a partiality for him, that he was induced to give a personal recommendation to the university of Oxford, requesting that he might be admitted to the degree of doctor in music. This he was honoured with, July 1664. He died in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, 1676, being more celebrated for his skill in playing the organ, than for his compositions.

MATTHEW LOCK. *J. Caldwell sc. In Hawkins's "History of Music."*

\* Dr. Browne, in his "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times,"† thus censures the guitar: "The harpsichord, an instrument of power and compass, is now going out of use. The guitar, a trifling instrument in itself, and generally now taught in the most ignorant and trifling manner, is adopted in its place; while the theorbo and lute, the noblest, because the most expressive and pathetic of all accompaniments, are altogether laid aside. What is the reason of this? Because the guitar is a *plaything* for a *child*; the harpsichord and lute require application."

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† Vol. ii. p. 77, 78, edit. 1758.

Matthew Lock was pupil to Edward Gibbons, and one of the choristers in the cathedral church of Exeter, and very early attained a considerable degree of eminence in his profession. He composed the music for the public entry of King Charles the Second, and was appointed composer in ordinary to that monarch. He is said to have first published rules for thorough bass : and was the composer of the music to Shakspeare's *Macbeth* and the *Tempest*, as altered by Sir William Davenant. He appears to have been of an unpleasant and quarrelsome disposition. Towards the latter part of his life, Lock became a Roman Catholic, and was appointed organist to Catherine of Portugal, the consort of King Charles the Second. *Ob.* 1677. See "Musical Biography," 1814.

EDWARD LOW ; *in the title to his "Directions for Performance of the Cathedral Service,"* 1664 ; 8vo.

Edward Low, originally a chorister in Salisbury cathedral, succeeded William Stonard as organist of Christ Church about 1630, and was afterward public professor of the musical praxis in the university of Oxford, and author of a "Short Direction for the performance of the Cathedral Service;" printed at Oxon, 1661. A second edition, with additions, relating to the Common Prayer, &c. was published 1664, with his portrait in the title. Wood says he was judicious in his profession, but not graduated therein. He died 1682, and was buried in the divinity chapel adjoining to Christ Church, near the body of Alice, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Peyton, the younger, of Dodington, in the Isle of Ely, knight.

### WRITING MASTERS, &c.

EDWARD COCKER. *Gaywood f. four English verses.*

EDWARD COCKER ; *oval ; flourished ornaments, viz. Mars, Minerva, &c. oblong ; folio.*

EDWARD COCKER. *Van Hove sc. Before his "English Dictionary," in small 8vo.*—See the INTERREGNUM.

THOMAS WESTON. *R. White sc. 1682; h. sh. prefixed to his "Ancilla Caligraphiæ."*

Thomas Weston was author of a book of writing and drawing, and, I think, of a treatise of arithmetic : quære. He has been confounded with James Weston, a much later author, who published "A new Method of Short-Hand;" which has been several times printed. At the conclusion of his advertisement to the second edition are these words: "N. B. If his book does not teach any purchaser perfectly, he hereby obliges himself to teach him gratis."

MASON, teacher of short-hand.\* *Under the head are these lines:*

"Let Shelton, Rich, and all the rest go down;  
Bring here your golden pen, and laurel crown:  
Great Mason's nimbler quill outstrips the wind,  
And leaves the voice, almost the thoughts, behind.  
In vain may Momus snarl; he soars on high,  
Praise he commands, and envy does defy."

S. W.

8vo. *Before his "Art's Advancement."*

This author endeavoured to improve upon Jeremiah Rich's scheme, in his "Pen plucked from an Eagle's Wing." But he was more successful in his "Art's Advancement, or an exact Method of Short-Hand;" founded on a plan of his own. His last treatise, entitled, "La Plume volante," is his masterpiece. He was by many supposed to have carried this art to a higher degree of perfection than any of his predecessors. His "Short-Hand improved" has been lately reprinted. He was famous for writing much in a little compass; for which Biddlecomb, who belonged to the choir of Salisbury, and several others, have been noted.

SAMUELIS BOTLEY, 1674, Æt. 33; *six English verses; 8vo.*

\* His portrait may be placed in either of the two following reigns.

SAMUEL BOTLEY. *W. Dolle sc. 8vo. Afterward reduced and prefixed to a school-book.*

Samuel Botley was author of "Maximum in Minimo, or Mr. Jeremiah Rich's *Pen's Dexterity* completed," 1674. This book is entirely engraved.

WILLIAM HOPKINS. *Drapeptier sc. 12mo.*

William Hopkins, teacher of the art of short-hand, was author of a book, entitled "The Flying Penman," 1674, 12mo.

*There is a print of ZEBELINA, a teacher of short-hand, by Faithorne; and another of LE BELOMAN, or BELONIAN, who was of the same profession, and very probably by the same engraver.*

I know nothing of these persons.

### TRADESMEN, MECHANICS, &c.

JACOB TONSON, a bookseller of prime note, printed several of the works of Mr. Dryden, and other eminent authors in the reign of Charles II. The first edition of the "Spanish Friar" was printed for Richard and Jacob Tonson, at Gray's-Inn-gate, in Gray's-Inn-lane, and at the Judge's Head, in Chancery-lane, 1681." His portrait belongs to the reign of Anne.

The most flourishing bookseller at this period was George Sawbridge, who left each of his four daughters 10,000*l.* He was succeeded in trade by Awnsham Churchill, his apprentice. In the reign of Charles I. and the former part of this reign, there were but two or three eminent booksellers in the kingdom, who employed persons to collect for them at home and abroad, and sold their refuse to inferior tradesmen.

EDWARDUS COWPER. *J. Vander Vaart p. Pelham f. 1724; mezz.*

Edward Cooper was a very considerable printseller in the latter end of this reign, and was a thriving man in trade for a long course of years. His name is affixed to a great number of mezzotintos.

RICHARD THOMPSON.\* *G. Soust (or Zoust) p. F. Place f. h. sh. mezz.*

This is esteemed the best of Place's portraits.

Richard Tompson was certainly a printseller; but I am in some doubt whether he was an engraver. I have seen the words *Tompson excudit* to mezzotintos of the Dutchess of Portsmouth, the Countess of Exeter, the Countess of Stamford, the Lord John and Lord Bernard Stuart, Mrs. Davis, and several others, but never *Tompson fecit*. It would perhaps be needless to inform the reader, that the word *excudit* is generally used by those that take off prints at the rolling-press, and *fecit* by those that engrave them.

It has been already observed, that Tompson, who employed Van Somer to engrave for him, has been confounded with that artist.

JOHANNES BULFINCH. *Loggan sc. 12mo.*

I have been informed that Bulfinch, who was a printseller in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. was living, and in the same profession, in the reign of Anne; but know not when he died. He was a great lover, and also a collector of pictures. It is observable that all persons, whose occupations have any sort of connexion with *design*, are apt to grow enamoured of the works of eminent masters, from the history-painter down to the pattern-drawer and printseller.

I have seen some authentic drawings of portraits, which certainly belonged to Bulfinch, and which are said to have been taken, by his own hand, from original paintings.

RICHARDUS COLLINS, natus Oxoniæ, Maij 19, 1642. *J. Browne del. et sc. 1676, in Tedbury; 8vo.*

This man was supervisor of the excise in the city of Bristol, 1677. The portrait is prefixed to his "*Gauger's Vade Mecum*" 1677; 8vo.

\* He spelt his name Tompson.



——— ROSE, gardener to the Dutchess of Cleveland, presenting the first pine-apple cultivated in England to Charles II. at Dawney Court, in Buckinghamshire. *R. Grave sc. h. sh.*

The restoration of Charles the Second, introduced into England a taste for cultivating gardens and pleasure-grounds unknown to this country before. Le Notre, a celebrated French gardener, was employed by the king, to improve St. James's Park, and the trees that at present ornament the Mall, and Birdcage-walk, were planted by him. About this period, Mr. Evelyn produced his well-known essay on gardening, in which he notices this ROSE, and mentions the picture of him presenting the pine-apple to the king, in the collection at Kensington Palace. He was in the service of Barbara Villiers, dutchess of Cleveland, and availed himself of one of the royal visits, to her grace's seat at Dawney Court, to introduce the fruit of his cultivation to the hands of the king.

## ACTORS.

MICHAEL MOHUN; *from an original picture in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Dorset. E. Harding, jun. sc. 4to.*

Michael Mohun was bred to the profession of an actor; having (as we learn from Wright, in his *Historia Histrionica*), when a boy, been apprentice to Christopher Beeston (a contemporary with Shakspeare), at the Cock-pit, in Drury-lane; where, as was then the custom for boys and young men, he played female characters. In 1640, he performed Bellamonte, in Shirley's *Love's Cruelty*, which part he resumed after the restoration.

On the breaking out of the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament, with the consequent shutting up of the theatres, and dispersion of the players, Mohun, with most of the English actors then existing, became a volunteer in defence of his sovereign; and at the battle of Edge-hill, 1642, in which the king was victorious, the major under whom he served, and by whose side he bravely fought, being shot, our young cavalier immediately and essentially supplied his place; for which he was afterward rewarded with the permanent rank he had, *pro tempore*, so gallantly sustained.

During the Protectorate, Wright, says Mohun, served in Flanders, where he received pay as a major; but according to that stage-historian, he was only a captain in the royal army. Cibber, in his apology, says, that Mohun and Hart had severally borne the king's commission of major and captain in the civil wars.

After the restoration of Charles II. he became one of a new-formed company, composed of the collected relics of all the old ones; and acted at the Bull, in St. John's-street; then at a new house, as Downes terms it, in Gibbon's Tennis-court, in Vere-street, Clare-market; and, in 1663, at the new theatre in Drury-lane; where Mohun and his associates were first honoured with the title of his majesty's company of comedians: the principal sharers in which company, Mohun, Hart, &c. (as it is recorded by Wright), gained 1000*l.* per annum each, on a division of the profits.

Hart and Mohun were the two great luminaries of the theatrical hemisphere; but the latter seems to have been preferred, at least on one occasion by Charles II. who, seeing them both perform in a new play, said that Mohun, or Moon, as his name was usually pronounced, shone like the sun, and Hart like the moon.

When Major Mohun was born, and when he died, are circumstances unknown; of his parentage we are also uninformed.

**WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT**; *from an original picture in Dulwich College. Clamp sc. 4to. In Waldron's Shakspearean Miscellany.*

William Cartwright was one of Killegrew's company at the original establishment of Drury-lane, where he played Falstaff. This performer, by his will dated September, 1686, left his books and pictures, several articles of furniture, and 390 pieces of gold, to Dulwich College; but his servants defrauded the college of the greater part both of the furniture and money, of which they received only 65*l.*

Adjoining the audit-room of the college is a small library, in which are the books bequeathed to the college by Mr. Cartwright. This library formerly contained a very valuable collection of old plays, which were given by the college to Mr. Garrick, when he was making his theatrical collection, in exchange for some more modern publications. There still remain some scarce editions of books in various departments of literature, as it may be imagined

would be found amongst the stock in trade of a bookseller who lived in the middle of the 17th century.

From Cartwright's having been a bookseller, as well as an actor, we may infer that he was industrious; from his dying possessed of so much property, that he was prudent; and, from his liberal bequest to Dulwich College, that he was charitable.

The portrait of Cartwright, which was painted by Greenhill in his best manner, represents him in a black robe and flowing peruke, with his hand on a dog's head.

JOSEPH HARRIS, *in the character of Cardinal Wolsey; h. sh. mezz. in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge; rare.*

JOSEPH HARRIS, comedian; *from an original picture in the collection of the Earl of Orford, at Strawberry-hill. E. Harding sc. 4to.*

In the year 1659, General Monk, then marching his army out of Scotland to London, Mr. Rhodes, a bookseller, formerly wardrobe-keeper to King Charles the First's company of comedians in Blackfriars, getting a licence from the then governing state, fitted up a house for acting called the Cock-pit, in Drury-lane, and in a short time completed his company, among whom was the celebrated Betterton. After this company had performed there some time, Sir William Davenant gained a patent from the king, and created Mr. Betterton, and all the rest of Rhodes's company, the king's servants; who were sworn by my Lord Manchester, then lord-chamberlain, to serve his royal highness the Duke of York, at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, when the following four new actors were engaged by Sir William, to complete the company he had from Mr. Rhodes:—Mr. Harris, Mr. Price, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Blagden.

The new theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-fields opened in the spring, 1662, with the first and second part of the *Siege of Rhodes*, having new scenes and decorations, being the first that were introduced in England. Mr. Betterton acted *Solyman the Magnificent*, and Mr. Harris *Alphonso*. This play was followed by the tragedy of *Hamlet*, in which Harris played *Horatio*. Soon after came out *Love and Honour*, wrote by Sir William Davenant: this play was richly clothed;

the king giving Mr. Betterton his coronation suit, in which he acted the part of Prince *Alvaro*. The Duke of York giving Mr. Harris his, who did Prince *Prospero*; and my Lord of Oxford gave Mr. Joseph Price his, who did *Lionel*, the Duke of Parma's son.

By the variety of parts Harris sustained, we may fairly conjecture that he was a general as well as a favourite actor; and complete master of his profession. His principal parts were Romeo, Sir Andrew Ague-cheek, Harry the Fifth, Cardinal Wolsey, Medley in the *Man of Mode*, or the *Fop's Fortune*, and Sir Joslin Jolly in *She Wou'd if She Cou'd*. He either died, or left the stage, some years before the union of the king's and Duke of York's company, for no mention of his name appears in any dramatist personæ of a new play after the year 1676.

## CLASS XI.

### LADIES, &c.

### DUTCHESSES.

JANE, dutchess of Norfolk, wife to Henry, duke of Norfolk, earl-marshal of England. *Lely* p. 1677; *Rich. Collin, chalcogr. regis, sc.* 1681; *sh.*

This lady, who was a great beauty, was daughter of Robert Bickerton,\* gentleman of the wine-cellar to Charles II. and second wife to Henry, duke of Norfolk. She married to her second husband Colonel Thomas Maxwell, of an ancient family in Scotland,† who became afterward major-general of the army, and commander of the dragoons in Ireland.

\* James Bickerton, his father, was lord of Cash, in Scotland.

† Wood's "*Fasti*," ii. col. 172.

“ SARA, illustrissima ducissa Somersetensis, ex gente Alstoniana, in agro Bedfordiensi : T. M. Q. F.

M. S. P.

Saræ, illustrissimæ nuper Ducissæ Somersetensis, Sempiterna in Pauperes Benignitate celeberrimæ.

Quæ

Puerorum Ergo,

Scholam Grammatices apud Tottenham, in Com. Mid. instituit.

Proventum Veridi-togatorum Westm. longe adauxit.

Ad Juvenes Spei optimæ in Pietate et Literis promovendos,

Collegia

Ænei Nasi Oxon.

Et D. Johan. Cantab.

in perpetuum ditavit.

Nec non alios Mechanicis Artibus aptandos curavit.

Senectutis studiosa,

Hospitium extrui et dotari fecit,

in Subsidium triginta Viduarum,

apud Froxfield, in Comit. Wilton.

Egenis de Paroch. D. Marg. Westm.

unde melius alerentur,

Vectigal perenne constituit.

Nonnullas insuper Ecclesias

Ornamentis permagnificis

splendide decoravit.

Obiit VIII. Kal. Nov.

1692.”

*G. Vertue sc. 1736 ; large h. sh.*

*The plate whence this print was taken is in the custody of the master of St. John's College, in Cambridge.*

There is a portrait of this dutchess of Somerset, by Sir Peter Lely, in the library of the same college.

The Dutchess of SOMERSET. *Lely p. Vandervaaert f. h. sh. mezz.*

There is a mezzotinto print of a young lady of about seven years of age, inscribed "The Dutchess of Somerset." It is done after a painting of Sir Peter Lely, and was sold by Alexander Browne. Qu. if the above lady, when a child, or the Lady Elizabeth Percy, who was first married to Henry Cavendish, earl of Ogle, next was claimed in marriage by Thomas Thynne, esq. and lastly married to Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset. It is most probable that it is the portrait of the latter, as she was certainly married to the duke in this reign.\* But if it represents either of these ladies, the inscription is equally improper.

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond, &c. *R. Robinson invt. (del.) et f. large h. sh. mezz.*

The Dutchess of RICHMOND. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond. *J. V. S. (John Van Somer) f. Lloyd exc. 4to. mezz.*

FRANCES THERESA, dutchess of Richmond. *H. Gascar p. whole length, in the character of Pallas; scarce.*

FRANCES STUART, dutchess of Richmond; *whole length; mezz.*

FRANCES STUART, dutchess of Richmond. *Lely; T. Watson; mezz. from the original in the gallery at Windsor.*

FRANCES STUART, dutchess of Richmond. *Charles Rivers sculp. from the painting at Kensington Palace.*

\* See the Dedication to Elizabeth, dutchess of Somerset, before Banks's "Vir-tue Betrayed, or Anne Bullen;" 1682; 4to.

MISS STEWART, dutchess of Richmond. *W. N. Gardiner f. from the original by Sir P. Lely at Hagley Park; in Grammont's "Memoirs," 1809, 8vo.*

Her portrait is among the beauties at Windsor, and her effigy in wax is preserved in Westminster Abbey.

The Dutchess of Richmond, who is better known by the name of Mrs. Stuart, was a daughter of Captain Walter Stuart, son of Lord Blantyre, a Scottish nobleman. She was perhaps the finest figure that ever appeared in the court of Charles II. Such were the attractives of her person, that, even in the presence of Lady Castlemaine, she drew upon her the eyes of every beholder. It was supposed that Charles would have divorced his queen, and raised her to the throne: certain it is that she made the deepest impression upon the heart of that monarch; and his passion for her was daily increasing when she married the Duke of Richmond. All the rage of a disappointed lover fell upon the duke, his consort, and the Earl of Clarendon, who was supposed to be instrumental to the match. Her wit was so far from being extraordinary, that it stood in need of all her beauty to recommend it. See more of her in Lord Clarendon's "Continuation of the Account of his own Life." There is a good deal of her secret history in the "Memoires de Grammont," written by Count Hamilton.\*

\* Lee has dedicated his "Theodosius" to her, and has complimented her beauty in much the same strain as he has characterized the courage of Alexander the Great. "To behold you, says he, is to make prophets quite forget their heaven, and bind the poets with eternal rapture."—Philip Rotier, one of the engravers of medals to Charles II. is supposed, by Mr. Walpole, to have been the person, "who being in love with the fair Mrs. Stuart, afterward dutchess of Richmond, represented her likeness, under the form of a Britannia, on the reverse of a large medal, with the king's head."† The medal, engraved by Vertue, is in Fenton's edition of *Waller's "Poems."* The following epigram upon it was written by that poet: the observations annexed are by the ingenious editor.

Our guard upon the royal side!  
On the reverse our beauty's pride!  
Here we discern the frown and smile;  
The force and glory of our isle.  
In the rich medal, both so like  
Immortals stand, it seems antique;

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† See "Anec. of Painting," ii. p. 94. See also Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 27, 28. 137.

MARY, dutchess of Buckingham. *S. Cooper p. Worlidge f. a small oval. From an original picture at Strawberry-hill.*

MARY, dutchess of Buckingham. *Claussin fecit; in Harding's "Grammont;" 4to. 1793.*

Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas, lord Fairfax, and wife of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was a woman of little or no beauty,\* but of great virtue and piety. The duke, who *seemed to be all mankind's epitome*, well knew how to *assume at least*, the character of an affectionate husband; and loved her, very probably in her turn, as she was a complying and contented wife. A man who could equally adapt himself to the presbyterian Fairfax and the irreligious Charles, could with great ease, become a civil and obliging husband to a woman who was never disposed to check the current of his humour, or correct the eccentricity of his course. She died in 1705, in the 66th year of her age.

ANNE, dutchess of Albemarle; *sold by R. Gammon; h. sh.*

Carv'd by some master, when the bold  
Greeks made their Jove descend in gold;  
And Danæ, wond'ring at that show'r,  
Which falling storm'd her brazen tow'r.  
Britannia there, the fort in vain  
Had batter'd been with golden rain :†  
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass;  
Virtue's a stronger guard than brass.

“Roti (Rotier), the celebrated graver to Charles II. was so passionate an admirer of the beautiful Mrs. Stuart, afterward dutchess of Richmond, that, on the reverse of the best of our coin, he delineated the face of Britannia from her picture. And in some medals, where he had more room to display both his art and affection, the similitude of feature is said to have been so exact, that every one who knew her grace could, at the first view, discover who sat for Britannia.”

\* Her person is said to have been low and fat. See Ives's “Select Papers,” p. 40.

† That is, had the lady, who appears in the character of Britannia on the medal, been in Danæ's place, Jove's attempt upon her had been in vain, as was Charles's on Mrs. Stuart. See Burnet, i. 251, &c. Clarendon's “Continuation,” p. 338.



ANNE, dutchess of Albemarle; *standing hand in hand with the duke; sold by Stent; very bad.*

ANNE, dutchess of Albemarle; *in an oval of foliage.*  
*W. Richardson.*

Anne Clarges, dutchess of Albemarle, was the daughter of a blacksmith,\* who gave her an education suitable to the employment she was bred to, which was that of a milliner. As the manners are generally formed early in life, she retained something of the smith's daughter, even at her highest elevation. She was first the mistress, and afterward the wife, of General Monck; who had such an opinion of her understanding, that he often consulted her in the greatest emergencies. As she was a thorough royalist, it is probable that she had no inconsiderable share in the restoration. She is supposed to have recommended several of the privy-counsellors in the list which the general presented to the king soon after his landing. It is more than probable that she carried on a very lucrative trade in selling of offices, which were generally filled by such as gave her most money.† She was an implacable enemy to Lord Clarendon; and had so great an influence over her husband as to prevail with him to help ruin that excellent man, though he was one of his best friends. Indeed the general was afraid to offend her, as she presently took fire; and her anger knew no bounds. She was a great mistress of all the low eloquence of abusive rage, and seldom failed to discharge a volley of curses against such as thoroughly provoked her.‡ Nothing is more certain, than that the intrepid commander, *who was never afraid of bullets*, was often terrified by the fury of his wife.

\* The following quotation is from a manuscript of Mr. Aubrey, in Ashmole's Museum: "When he (Monk) was prisoner in the Tower, his sempstress, Nan Clarges, a blacksmith's daughter, was kind to him in a double capacity. It must be remembered that he was then in want, and that she assisted him. Here she was got with child. She was not at all handsome, nor cleanly: her mother was one of the five women barbers, and a woman of ill fame. A ballad was made on her and the other four: the burden of it was,

" Did you ever hear the like,  
 Or ever hear the fame,  
 Of five women barbers,  
 That lived in Drury-lane."

† See the "Continuation of Lord Clarendon's Life," p. 46.

‡ Vide the "Contin. of Lord Clarendon's Life," p. 621.

ELIZABETH, dutchess of Albemarle. *Sherwin f. h. sh. mezz. Extremely scarce.*

Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Ogle, was married to Christopher, son and heir to George, duke of Albemarle, when he was only sixteen years of age. Christopher, in the year 1670, succeeded his father in title and estate. The wayward and peevish temper of his dutchess made him frequently think a bottle a much more desirable companion. She espoused to her second husband, Ralph, lord Montagu,\* who, in 1705, was created lord Monthermer and duke of Montagu.† She survived him many years, and died of mere old age, the 28th of August, 1738, leaving no issue by either of her husbands.

ANNE, dutchess of Monmouth; *inscribed "Catharina Demodema," &c. Lely p. Shenck f. h. sh. mezz.*

\* As this great lady had an immense estate from her noble ancestors, she was determined, after the Duke of Albemarle's death, to give her hand to nobody but a sovereign prince. Lord Montagu therefore courted, and married her, as emperor of China. This story was brought on the stage in the comedy of the "Double Gallant, or sick Lady's Cure;" written by Colley Cibber. Her grace, who lived for some time at Montagu-house, and died in Clerkenwell, was, as may well be supposed, disordered in her head, and saw no company; but, to her death, was constantly served on the knee as a sovereign. As the duke,‡ her second husband, confined her, he was obliged by her relations to produce her in open court, to ascertain that she was alive. Soon after her death, which was in a very advanced age, the savings of her estate, after an allowance of 3,000*l.* a year for the maintenance of her rank, were divided among her own relations. I shall add to this note, which I owe to Mr. Horace Walpole, that Richard, lord Ross, a man of wit, humour, and frolic, who affected to imitate the Earl of Rochester, was rival to Lord Montagu. He is said to have written the following verses upon his marriage with the Dutchess of Albemarle.

Insulting rival, never boast  
Thy conquest lately won;  
No wonder if her heart was lost:  
Her senses first were gone.  
From one that's under bedlam's laws  
What glory can be had?  
For love of thee was not the cause;  
It proves that she was mad.

† It was this duke, who, when the Duke of Marlborough, in high terms, commended the excellency of his *water-works* at Boughton, replied with great quickness: But they are by no means comparable to your grace's *fire-works*.

‡ See the sequel of the above article.

The Dutchess of MONMOUTH. *Kneller V. Banc. folio.*

The Dutchess of MONMOUTH. *A. Browne exc.*

The Dutchess of MONMOUTH. *Wissing; R. Williams; 4to. mezz.*

The Dutchess of MONMOUTH. *Kneller p. J. Vandervart f. h. sh. mezz.*

The Dutchess of MONMOUTH. *E. Cooper exc. 4to. mezz.*

The Dutchess of MONMOUTH. *J. Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

ANNA, ducissa de Monmouth. *Van Hove sc.*

ANNE, dutchess of Monmouth; *a small head. D. L. (David Loggan.)*

At Dalkeith-house, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, in Scotland, are portraits of the Dutchess of Monmouth and her two sons.

The Dutchess of Monmouth, who was allied to all the prime nobility of Scotland, was, for her agreeable person and behaviour, good sense, and irreproachable character, one of the most amiable and valuable ladies about the court. During the first years of her marriage, she seems to have been as happy and as much envied as any woman in the kingdom. But this happiness was of short duration. She was unfortunately supplanted in the duke's affection by the Lady Harriot Wentworth,\* whose personal charms were superior to her own. His attachment to this lady was uninterrupted; it continued even to the block.† The dutchess did not

\* Only daughter and heiress of the Earl of Cleveland.

† See Echard's "History of England;" or see rather, "A Letter from Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, to Bishop Fell; concerning the execution, and last behaviour of the Duke of Monmouth," in the Appendix to the Preface to "Walter Hemmingford," published by Hearne, Num. XIII. which letter was the very MS. made use of by Echard.

long continue a dowager: in 1688 she espoused Charles, lord Cornwallis. She had issue by both her marriages. Mr. Gay, the poet, was some time secretary, or domestic steward, to her grace. Ob. 1732.

BARBARA, countess of Castlemaine (afterward dutchess of Cleveland). *Faithorne f. large h. sh.*

The Dutchess of CLEAVELAND, (OF CLEVELAND;) *Lely p. Brown—whole length; mezz.*

The Dutchess of CLEAVELAND. *Lely p. Pearls in her hair.*

The Dutchess of CLEAVELAND. *Lely p. R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

The Dutchess of CLEAVELAND. *Lely p. Becket exc. h. sh. mezz.*

The Dutchess of CLEAVELAND. *Lely p. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

The Dutchess of CLEAVELAND. *Lely p. Becket f. 8vo. mezz.*

The Dutchess of CLEAVELAND. *Lely p. Smith exc. whole length, sitting; large h. sh.*

The Dutchess of CLEAVELAND. *Lely p. E. Lasterel f. h. sh. mezz.*

The Dutchess of CLEAVELAND. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

The Dutchess of CLEAVELAND. *Kneller p. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

The Dutchess of CLEAVELAND. *Kneller p. Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

BARBARA, dutchess of Cleaveland. *Overton* (*ven-didit*) 4to.

The Dutchess of CLEAVELAND. *Schenck f.* 4to. *mezz. playing on the violoncello.*

The Dutchess of CLEAVELAND; *represented as a shepherdess.* *Sherwin sc. large h. sh.*

—Varium et mutabile semper  
Fæmina VIRG.

— Here in ermin'd pride,  
And there *Pastora* by a fountain side. POPE.

The Dutchess of CLEVELAND; *mezz.* *P. Lely; Allard.*

The Dutchess of CLEVELAND, when Countess of Castlemaine; *whole length, sitting.* *Lely, 1667. W. Faithorne, mezz.*

The Dutchess of CLEVELAND. *mezz.* *P. Lely; T. Watson.*

The Dutchess of CLEVELAND. *Lely; Van Berghe; in Harding's "Grammont;"* 4to. 1793.

The Dutchess of CLEVELAND. *E. Bocquet sc. In "Grammont;"* 8vo. 1809.

Her portrait, in the character of Pallas, is in the Gallery of Beauties at Windsor.

At Dalkeith-house, she is represented as a Madonna with her infant son. It is said that her grace sent such a picture to a female convent in France, as an altar-piece; but that the nuns, discovering whose portrait it was, sent it back with indignation.

The Dutchess of CLEVELAND, and my Lady BARBARA\* her daughter. *H. Gaspar p. rare.*

\* Barbara, who was the youngest daughter of the Dutchess of Cleveland, was born July 16, 1672. She became a nun, at Pontoise, in France.

The original picture was in the possession of Lord Dacre: it belonged to his grandmother, Anne, countess of Sussex, who was her daughter.

Barbara Villiers, dutchess of Cleveland, was sole daughter and heir of William, viscount Grandison, and wife to Roger Palmer, esq. afterward created earl of Castlemaine. Her person was to the last degree beautiful; but she was, in the same degree, rapacious, prodigal, and revengeful. She had, for a considerable time, a great, and no less dangerous influence over the king; as no woman of her age was more likely to beggar, or embroil a kingdom. She was the most inveterate enemy of the Earl of Clarendon, who thought it an indignity to his character to shew common civilities, much more to pay his court, to the mistress of the greatest monarch upon earth.\* It was impossible that the king could be an absolute stranger to her intrigues: but he seems to have had as little delicacy with regard to the virtue of his mistresses, as his brother was observed to have in point of beauty. Though her pride was great, she is said to have been sometimes humble in her amours; and, if we may believe the scandalous chronicles of this reign, she could descend to play-wrights, players, and rope-dancers. When the King's affections were alienated from her, he, to pacify her, created her dutchess of Cleveland. *Ob.* 1709.† See ROBERT FIELDING, esq. Class VIII.

Created  
22 Car. II.

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth. *Lely p. Blooteling f.* 1677; *4to. mezz.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth. *Lely p. G. Valck f.* 1678; *h. sh. mezz.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth. *Lely p. E. Le Davis sc. h. sh.*

\* When the Earl of Clarendon was going from court, upon his resignation of the great seal, the Dutchess of Cleveland, who well knew him to be her enemy, insulted him from a window of the palace. He turned to her, and said, with a calm but spirited dignity, *Madam, if you live, you will grow old.*

† Christian Gryphius's book, "De Scriptoribus Historiarum Seculi XVII. illustrantibus," Lips. 1710, 8vo. 361, the following piece is mentioned: "Hattigé, ou la belle Turque, qui contient ses Amours avec le Roi de Tamaran;" Cologne, 1676, 12mo. This, if the author may be credited, is the secret history of the amours of Charles II. with the Dutchess of Cleveland.

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth. *Lely p. Tompson exc. h. sh.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth. *Kneller p. Becket f. whole length ; large h. sh.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth, &c. *Kneller p. Smith exc. whole length ; large h. sh. mezz.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth. *Kneller p. Smith f. mezz. h. sh.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth. *H. Gascar p. A. Baudet sc. She is holding a dove ; a Cupid is at her right hand : probably her son, the Duke of Richmond, in that character.\**

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth ; *mezz. P. Lely ; Allard.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth ; *whole length. N. Bonnat.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth ; *mezz. P. Lely ; V. Somer.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth ; *whole length. Trouvain ; folio.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth ; *leaning on a couch with a dog ; mezz. Gascar ; scarce.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth ; *in an oval ; necklace, pearls at her bosom, &c.*

\* The portraits of the Dutchess of Portsmouth, and her son, the Duke of Richmond, were drawn by Sir Peter Lely, as a Madonna and child, for one of the convents in France. See the "*Ædes Walpolianæ.*"

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth; *square; stipled.*  
*S. P. Lely; T. S. Sead.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth; *mezz. J. Becket;*  
*small oval.*

Her portrait is at Dunham, the seat of the Earl of Stamford.

There is another, the best that I have seen, at Blenheim.

Louise de Querouaille, or Queroville,\* dutchess of Portsmouth, was sent over to England by Lewis XIV. in the train of the Dutchess of Orleans, to bind Charles II. to the French interest. This she did effectually; and the business of the English court was constantly carried on with a subserviency to that of France. She occasionally dissembled love, the vapours, or sickness; and rarely ever failed of working the easy monarch to her point. Her polite manners and agreeable temper riveted the chains which her personal charms had imposed upon him: she had the first place in his affections, and he continued to love her to the day of his death. Her beauty, which was not of the most delicate kind, seemed to be very little impaired at seventy years of age.† *Ob. Nov. 1734, Æt. 89.* She had a sister, who married Philip, earl of Pembroke, with whom she lived very unhappily. She was afterward married to the Marquis of Tuoy, and died at Paris in a very advanced age, 1728.

1670.

Created  
 Aug. 9,  
 1673.

The Dutchess of GRAFTON. *Wissing p. Becket f.*  
*h. sh. mezz.*

The Dutchess of GRAFTON. *Wissing p. Smith f.*  
*h. sh. mezz.*

The Dutchess of GRAFTON. *W. Vincent f. 4to.*  
*mezz.*

The Dutchess of GRAFTON; 1683. *J. Verkolje f.*  
*h. sh. mezz.*

\* Charles II. in his "Mock Speech," written by Marvel, calls her *Carwell*, by which name she popularly went. See Coke's "Detection," &c. ii. p. 171.

† Voltaire, "Siecle de Louis XIV."



The Dutchess of GRAFTON; *mezz. Kneller; Becket.*

The Dutchess of GRAFTON; *mezz. Kneller. Taken from the original at Hampton-court.*

The Dutchess of GRAFTON; *whole length. Kneller; B. Lens.*

The Dutchess of GRAFTON; *mezz. Kneller; Smith, 1692.*

The Dutchess of GRAFTON; *mezz. Kneller; R. White etc.*

Mrs. French, in Swallow-street, has an original painting of her by Wissing, from which Smith engraved his print. Her portrait, in the Gallery of Beauties at Hampton-court, is well known.

Isabella, dutchess of Grafton, was sole daughter and heir of Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington. In 1672, she married Henry, earl of Euston, afterward duke of Grafton, the only son of Charles II. by Barbara, dutchess of Cleveland. As her father's honours descended to her, she walked in the coronation procession of George I. as countess of Arlington in her own right.\* She died the 7th of February, 1722-3.

MARY, dutchess of Beaufort, daughter to Arthur, lord Capel, murdered by the rebels in 1648. *R. Walker p. J. Nutting sc. large h. sh.*

This inscription was taken verbatim from Ames's "Catalogue of English Heads," p. 14. I have seen one or two proofs from the same plate, in which she is styled "Dutchess-dowager of Beaufort:" it is certain that she was not a dowager when her portrait was painted, as Robert Walker, who drew it, died before the restoration, and the duke her husband, did not die till the year 1699.

Mary Capel was wife to Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort, who was president of the council, in the principality of Wales, in this, and the succeeding reign; and a lord of the bed-chamber, and

\* "Biog. Britan." ii. p. 712.

one of the privy council to King William. She had two sons and three daughters by him, of whom there is an account in Collins's "Peerage."

MARY SACKVILLE, dutchess of Beaufort; with her brother Lionel, duke of Dorset. *Kneller; Smith, 1695.*

Mary Sackville, daughter of Charles, earl of Dorset, by Lady Mary, daughter of James, earl of Northampton, famed for her beauty, and admirable endowments, married Henry Somerset, second duke of Beaufort, in 1702; died in child-bed, 1705.

### COUNTESSSES.

The Countess of ARUNDEL. *Lely p. R. W. (Robert White) f. 4to. mezz.*

This, and the head of Dr. Briggs, are the only mezzotintos done by Robert White.

ELIZABETH STUART, countess of Arundel; with Alatheia Talbot; 2 ovals; *by Hollar; scarce.*

This lady was the eldest daughter of Esme, duke of Lenox, and wife of Henry Frederic Howard, earl of Arundel. Thomas, earl of Arundel, his father, was imprisoned for marrying him to her against the consent of the king, who had designed her for Lord Lorne.\*

ELIZABETH, countess of Northumberland. *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

ELIZABETH, countess of Northumberland; *with an orange-tree. Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

ELIZABETH, countess of Northumberland. *Lely p. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

\* From the information of Mr. Walpole.

ELIZABETH, countess of Northumberland; *mezz.*  
*S. P. Lely; T. Watson sc. In the gallery of Windsor.*

There was a portrait of her at Bulstrode.

Elizabeth Wriothesley, daughter to Thomas, earl of Southampton, lord high-treasurer of England, and wife to Josceline Percy, the last earl of Northumberland of that name. She was mother to Elizabeth, dutchess of Somerset, already mentioned in this class.

The Countess of EXETER. *P. Lely p. R. Tomp-son exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Frances, daughter to John, earl of Rutland, and wife to the first earl of Exeter of the name of John. Her son, John, lord Burghley, who, upon the death of his father, became earl of Exeter, married Anne, only daughter of William, the third earl of Devonshire, and widow of Charles, lord Rich, son of Charles, earl of Warwick. This lady was remarkable for travelling twice to Rome, with her husband. *Ob.* 1660.

MARY, countess-dowager of Warwick; *Æt.* 53, &c. 8vo.

MARY BOYLE, countess of Warwick. *Harding.*

Mary, countess of Warwick, was the thirteenth of the fifteenth children that the *Great Earl of Cork*, founder of the illustrious house of Boyle, had by his second lady, the daughter of Sir Geoffrey Fenton. She was married to Charles, earl of Warwick, whom she survived about five years. She was so eminent for her bounty to the poor, that the earl, her husband, was said *to have left his estate to charitable uses*. Such was the fame of her charity and hospitality, that it advanced the rent of the houses in her neighbourhood, where she was the common arbitress of controversies, which she decided with great sagacity and judgment, and prevented many tedious and expensive law-suits. The earl, her husband, alluding to her economy, as well as her other excellences, declared, that "he had rather have her with five thousand pounds, than any other woman with twenty thousand." She died the 12th

of April, 1678. See more of her in the following sermon, to which her portrait is prefixed. "EYPHKA EYPHKA, The virtuous Woman found, her Loss bewailed, and Character exemplified, in a Sermon preached at Felsted, in Essex, April 30, 1678, at the Funeral of that most excellent Lady, the Right Honourable, and eminently religious and charitable, Mary, countess-dowager of Warwick, the most illustrious Pattern of sincere Piety and solid Goodness this Age hath produced; with so large Additions as may be styled the Life of that noble Lady: by A. Walker, D. D. Rector of Fyfield. To which are annexed some of her Ladyship's pious and useful Meditations;" 8vo.

ANNE, countess of Sunderland; *from an original painting by Sir Peter Lely, in the gallery at Althorp; C. Picart sc.* 8vo.

Anne, countess of Sunderland, was the second and youngest daughter of George Digby, earl of Bristol, knight of the Garter, by Anne his wife, daughter of Francis Russell, earl of Bedford, sister and at length heir to John Digby, earl of Bristol, who died in 1698, without issue. She was a lady distinguished for her refined sense, wit, and every shining quality. By Lord Sunderland his lady had issue three sons, and four daughters.

1. Robert, lord Spencer, born in 1664, who was in August 1687, sent to Italy, envoy extraordinary to his Highness the Duke of Modena, to make the compliments of condolence in their majesties' names, on the death of the Dutchess of Modena, the queen's mother; and on his return, died at Paris, the 5th September, 1688.

2. Charles, earl of Sunderland; 3. Henry, who died within an hour after he was baptized.

Lady Anne, eldest daughter, born June 24, 1666, at Chiswick, who was the first wife of James, earl of Arran, of the kingdom of Scotland, after duke Hamilton, and duke of Brandon; and died in 1690.

Lady Elizabeth, married October 30, 1684, to Donagh Maccarty, earl of Clincarty, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Lady Isabella, who died unmarried in 1684; and Lady Mary, who died aged five years.

Lady Sunderland survived Lord Sunderland thirteen years, and died April 16th, 1715, and on the 26th of the same month was buried by him at Brinton, in Northamptonshire.

The Countess of STAMFORD. *Lely p. R. Tomp-  
son exc. 4to. mezz.*

The Countess of STAMFORD. *Wissing p. Becket f.  
h. sh. mezz.*

This lady was daughter of Sir Daniel Harvey of Combe, in Surrey, and first wife of Thomas Grey, the second earl of Stamford. As I have but one of these prints before me, I am in some doubt whether the former does not represent Lady Anne Cecil,\* the first countess of Stamford. I am assured that her portrait by Lely is at Dunham.

ELIZABETH BUTLER, countess of Chesterfeld.  
*Lely p. Browne ; h. sh. mezz.*

ELIZABETH BUTLER, countess of Chesterfield ;  
*mezz. Sir P. Lely ; J. Becket.*

Her portrait was at the late Sir Andrew Fountaine's, at Narford, Norfolk.†

Elizabeth Butler was eldest daughter of James, duke of Ormond, and second wife to Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield.—It has been observed that a man could not turn round without being struck with beauties in the court of Charles II. The Countess of Chesterfield was one of the most striking in the circle. Her husband did not know what a treasure he had in his possession, and treated her, at first, with disregard : but when every body else admired her, he became her admirer too, and was sufficiently slighted in his turn. He rightly concluded, that when the eyes of all the world were turned upon her, there were among them the eyes of some lovers. This naturally excited his jealousy, and he appears to have felt the most unhappy part of the passion of love in a more exquisite degree than any other. His suspicion particularly fell upon the Duke of York, who, it seems was not insensible of her charms, and was far from being the most cautious of men in the conduct of his amours. The name of Lady Ch——d often occurs in the “Memoires de Grammont.”

\* Daughter and coheir to William, earl of Exeter.

† At the same place is a portrait of Lady Southesk.

The Countess-dowager of ESSEX; *in mourning, with her son and daughter; the latter holds a garland of flowers: without inscription; large h. sh. mezz.*

The original picture is at Cashiobury, near Watford.

ELIZABETH, countess of Essex. *Hall.*

Elizabeth, daughter of Algernon, earl of Northumberland, widow 1683. of Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, who died in the Tower; with her son, Algernon, earl of Essex; and her daughter, who afterward married Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle. The Countess of Essex had another daughter, who, to her inexpressible grief, died in her childhood. Sir William Temple's letter to her, upon this occasion, is entitled to the same rank among modern compositions, that the admired book of "Consolation," which has been attributed to Cicero, retains among the ancient.\*

ANNE (CATHARINE†), countess of Chesterfield. *Vandyck p. 1636. P. Van Gunst sc. large h. sh.*

The original, which was in the Wharton collection, is at Houghton.

Catharine, daughter of Thomas, lord Wotton, and widow of Henry, lord Stanhope, who died before his father, the earl of Chesterfield. She had been governess to Mary, princess of Orange; and was, after the restoration, made countess of Chesterfield for life. She married to her second husband John Poliander Kirkoven, lord of Helmsfleet, in Holland.‡ *Ob.* 9 April, 1677. Though Vandyck was in love with this lady, he is said to have been so ungallant as to dispute with her about the price of the picture from which the print was engraved.§

Created  
29 May,  
12. Car. II.

The LADY ARLINGTON. *P. Lely p. h. sh. mezz.*

\* It is entitled, "Consolatio; Liber quo seipsuin de Filie Morte consolatus est." See it among Lipsius's "Critical Works."

† See "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. p. 113, notes.

‡ Her third husband was Daniel Oncale, esq. of the bed-chamber to Charles II.

§ "Anecdotes of Painting," ubi supra.

*This print, with some alterations, has been inscribed  
" Catharine Queen Dowager."*

Isabella of Nassau, daughter of Lord Beverweert, a natural son of the famous Prince Maurice, and wife to Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington. She was sister to Lady Emilia Nassau, countess of Ossory, and mother of the Dutchess of Grafton. *Ob.* 18 Jan. 1718, *Æt.* 87.

HENRIETTA BOYLE, countess of Rochester. *P. Lely pinxit. M<sup>c</sup>Ardell sc. mezz.*

HENRIETTA BOYLE, countess of Rochester. *P. Lely ; J. Watson sc. mezz.*

HENRIETTA BOYLE, countess of Rochester. *Lely ; E. Harding.*

Lady Henrietta, fifth daughter of Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington and Cork, married Lawrence Hyde, second son of the Earl of Clarendon. He was created earl of Rochester, 1682. The Countess of Rochester died 1687, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Countess of SHREWSBURY. *Bocquet sc. In "Grammont," from a picture by Sir Peter Lely, in the possession of the Duke of Dorset.*

Countess of SHREWSBURY. *Sir P. Lely ; E. Scriven sc. an octagon. In "Grammont."*

Countess of SHREWSBURY. *Sir P. Lely ; L. L. Claussen.*

Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Robert Brudenell, earl of Cardigan, and wife of Francis, earl of Shrewsbury, who was killed in a duel by George, duke of Buckingham. She was so abandoned as to hold the duke's horse while he fought and killed her husband, 1667. She afterward married George Rodney Bridges, esq. second son of Sir Thomas Bridges, of Keynsham, in Somersetshire ; by whom she had one son, George Rodney Bridges. *Ob.* 1702.

**LADY MARY RATCLIFFE**, *in a high head-dress of ostrich's feathers; feathers of the same kind about her waist; whole length; h. sh. mezz.* She is placed here as Countess of Derwentwater.

Mr. Walpole thinks that this theatric dress might be the same in which she acted at court. The original portrait is now at Cliveden:\* it is thus inscribed, "Lady Mary Tudor (Tudor), natural daughter of King Charles II. married to the Earl of Derwentwater." See Mrs. DAVIS, in this class.

## VISCOUNTESS, AND DAUGHTERS OF EARLS.

**The LADY ASHLEY.** *Lely p. Thompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Dorothy, daughter of John Manners, earl of Rutland, and wife of Anthony, lord Ashley, son of the Lord-chancellor Shaftesbury.

**LADY MARY JOLLIFFE, &c.** *R. White sc. 4to.*

**LADY MARY JOLLIFFE, &c.** *4to. W. Richardson.*

Mary, daughter of Ferdinando Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, by Lucy, daughter and heir of Sir John Davies of Englefield, knt. premier-serjeant at law to King James and King Charles I. as also solicitor, and afterward attorney-general in Ireland. She was a woman of a strong and cultivated understanding, and of exemplary conduct in her religious and domestic character. She died in 1678, having had one child only by her husband William Jolliffe,† of Caverswell Castle, in the county of Stafford, esq. See more of her in the Sermon at her funeral by Samuel Willes, M.A. preacher at Allhallows, in Derby; to which is prefixed her head.

**The LADY ESSEX FINCH.** *P. Lely p. Brown; h. sh. mezz.*

\* Spelt Clifton in Gibson's "Camden."

† Sometimes written Jolliffe.



LADY ESSEX FINCH; *mezz. P. Lely; Vr. Vaart.*

LADY ESSEX FINCH. *P. Lely; P.V. Somer; an etching; folio.*

Lady Essex Rich, second daughter and coheir of Robert, earl of Warwick, married to Daniel Finch, afterward earl of Nottingham.

MRS. ANNE MONTAGUE. *Lely p. Browne; whole length; h. sh. mezz. She is represented young.*

MRS. ANNE MONTAGUE. *Lely p. R. Thompson exc. mezz.*

This print should have been inscribed, *Lady Anne &c.* It is the portrait of the third daughter of the first earl of Sandwich, who was first married to Sir Richard Edgumbe, father of Lord Edgumbe; next to Christopher Montague, elder brother to Charles, earl of Halifax.\*

## BARONESS, &c.

The LADY CATHERINE SEYMOUR, relict of the Lord Francis Seymour, baron of Trowbridge. *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

Catharine, mother to Lord Francis Seymour, baron of Trowbridge, who, in 1675, succeeded his cousin John, duke of Somerset, in all his titles. He was killed in Italy in 1678, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles Seymour, who died the 2d of Dec. 1748.

The LADY GREY. *P. Lely p. h. sh. mezz; sold by J. Bakewell; with a necklace, and a lamb to the right, Mr. Richardson had seen a proof of this plate longer and*

\* There is a print, inscribed "Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of Charles, earl of Peterborough, &c. Lely p. Watson f." As this is a daughter of the earl who took Barcelona, and the same person who married the Duke of Gordon, who died in 1728, the portrait was, most probably, never painted by Lely, who died before Charles II. It must therefore belong to a subsequent reign.

*wider, the face and head-dress different, also the back ground, and two sheep to the right: query, if originally meant for the same person.*

Mary, fourth daughter of George, earl of Berkeley, and wife of Ford, lord Grey, famous for his amours with her sister, Lady Henrietta Berkeley. The printed letters which are said to have passed between the two lovers are undoubtedly spurious;\* but some parts of them must be allowed to be very naturally and pertinently written.

CICELY, lady Arundell; *within an engraved border; engraved by R. Cooper, from a highly-finished miniature, painted in oil by Ant. Vandyck, in the possession of the Right Honourable Lord Arundell. Private plate.*

Cicely Compton, daughter of Sir Henry Compton, of Brambletye, in the county of Sussex, knight of the Bath, was twice married; first to Sir John Fermor, knight, of Somerton, in the county of Oxford, whom surviving, she next married Henry, third lord Arundell, of Wardour, and died March 21st, 1675, in the 67th year of her age. Buried at Tisbury, Wilts; where a handsome monument is erected to her memory.

RACHEL, widow of Dr. WILLIAM PAULE, bishop of Oxon, daughter of Sir Christopher Clitherow, knt. aged 50, born the 7th of June, 1617. *Loggan ad vivum del. Eliza. B. Gulston f. large 4to.*

The original drawing was in the possession of James Clitherow, of Norton-house, in Middlesex, esq.

Rachel Paule was daughter of Sir Christopher Clitherow, knt. an eminent merchant and alderman of London, in the reigns of James and Charles the First.† She was one of his children by his

\* See the "Life of J. Dunton, bookseller."

† He served the offices of sheriff and lord mayor in the years 1625 and 1636, was governor of the East-land Company, and president of Christ's Hospital.‡ He

‡ In the court-room, belonging to the hospital, is an original portrait of him, dated 1611.

second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cambell, knt. lord mayor of London in 1609. She married Dr. William Paule, who was fellow of All Souls College, in Oxford, and afterward bishop of that see. After his lordship's death, she retired to St. Giles's, in Oxford, where the original drawing of her, in the widow's weeds of that time was taken by David Loggan. She died in 1691, leaving several children; but the male line became extinct on the death of her grandson, William Paule,\* of Braywick, in Berks, and Greys, in Oxfordshire, esq. whose only child, by Lady Catharine Fane, his wife, who was daughter of Vere, and sister of John, late earl of Westmoreland, married Sir William Stapleton, bart. whose son, Sir Thomas, now enjoys the Paule estate; and, in right of his grandmother, is also presumptive heir, after the death of Francis, now Lord Despencer, and his sister, Lady Austen, without issue, to that ancient barony.†

The LADY STANHOPE. *Lely p. Browne; h. sh.*

*mezz.*

Catharine, daughter of Thomas, lord Wotton, and widow of Henry, lord Stanhope. She had a daughter, named Catharine after her mother, who married William, lord Allington. She was created countess of Chesterfield by Charles the Second.

was chosen one of the representatives of the city of London, in the third parliament of Charles; the precipitate dissolution of which Lord Clarendon laments as the principal cause of the national confusion that soon after followed. As he found that his principles, which were ever well affected to monarchy and the church of England, rendered him daily less acceptable to the puritan party, which then took the lead in the city, he retired soon after his mayoralty, from public business, and died in 1642. He was buried in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, where there is a fair monument to his memory.

\* Mr. Paule, the father of this gentleman, was remarkably fat, but not so corpulent as Dr. Tadlow, of St. John's College, his contemporary, at Oxford. The facetious Dr. Evans,‡ of the same house, who loved a pun, said in conversation, that he had some thoughts of writing a poem upon Tadlow, of which indeed, at present, he had only composed this line:

*Tudloides musæ Paulo majora canamus. §*

It was on the same person that Dr. Evans made this well-known distich:

When Tadlow walks the streets, the paviours cry

God bless you, sir!—and lay their rammers by.

† Communicated by James Clitherow, esq.

‡ Author of "The Apparition, a Poem;" the Epitaph on Vanbrugh, &c.

§ Parody of Virg. Eclog. iv. v. 1.

There is in the Gallery of Beauties at Windsor, a portrait by Sir Peter Lely, called "Lady ROCHESTER," which has been mistaken for the wife of John, the famous lord, who was indubitably no beauty. The portrait in question is conjectured to represent the first wife of Laurence Hyde, second son of Edward, earl of Clarendon, who was created viscount Hyde and baron of Wotton Bassett, the 24th of April, 1681, and earl of Rochester, the 29th of November, 1682. As Sir Peter Lely died in 1680, I have placed her here as the wife of an earl's second son; but, perhaps, improperly. If there be a portrait at Cashiobury resembling this at Windsor, it may be depended upon as done for one of the wives of Earl Laurence, and may probably lead to a further discovery.

MADAM CATHARINE NEVILL. *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

MADAM CATHARINE NEVILL; *mezz. S. Leader.*

There is a mezzotinto print, sold by Browne, said to have been done from a painting of Vandyck, and inscribed with both the names of this lady.

Catharine, daughter of Henry, lord Abergavenny; first married to Sir Robert Howard, 1660, and afterward to Robert Berry, esq.

The LADY BELLASIS (BELLASYSE). *Lely p. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

This lady, who was widow of the son of John, lord Bellasyse, was remarkable for a vivacity which seems to have supplied the place, and answered all the purposes, of beauty. Though she was one of the least handsome women that appeared at court, she gained so far upon the affections of the Duke of York, that he gave her a promise under his hand to marry her. He did his utmost to convert her to his own religion; but nothing could induce her to change that in which she had been educated. The Lord Bellasyse, her father-in-law, who was a zealous papist, dreading the influence that such a woman might have upon the duke in religious affairs, disclosed the secret of the contract to the king. Charles sent for his brother, and told him, "it was too much to have played the fool once: that was not to be done a second time, and at such an

age."\* The lady was so intimidated by threats, that she gave up the original contract, but took care to preserve an attested copy. It appears from a letter of Dr. Swift to Mrs. Dingley, lately published, that she died in the reign of Anne; and that Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, who was one of her executors, got about 10,000*l.* by her death. The portrait at Windsor, which is commonly called Lady Byron's, is supposed to be that of Lady Bellasyse. The almost total absence of beauty in it seems to confirm that conjecture. See "*Anec. of Paint.*" III. p. 39.

MISS BROOK; in the "*Memoirs of Count Grammont.*" *Harding exc. 4to.*

MISS BROOK, afterward Lady Denham; *4to. mezz. Woodburn exc.*

Lady Denham was one of those beauties that adorned the voluptuous court of Charles II. and at the age of eighteen attracted the attention of the principal men of that gay period, particularly the Duke of York, who tried every art in vain to draw her into an intrigue. While she was only known as Miss Brook, the Earl of Bristol, to whom she was nearly related, gave great entertainments, and kept much company, in order to gain admirers, and future husbands, for this young lady and her sister. Miss Brook however was very near falling into the arms of the duke, when she met with Sir John Denham, full of wealth, but pretty well laden with years. He was one of the greatest wits of that age, and made his addresses so pleasant to the lady, that she became his blooming bride at the age of eighteen, when he had arrived at the mature age of seventy-nine.

The LADY MARY ARMYNE. *F. H. Van Hove sc. In Clarké's "Lives;" folio.*

Her portrait, by Cornelius Jansen, is at Welbeck.

Mary, daughter of Henry Talbot, fourth son of George, earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of Sir William Armyne. She perfectly understood the Latin and French languages, and was well read in history and divinity. Her apprehension and judgment are equally extraordinary, and only exceeded by her piety and charity. She

• Burnet.

founded three hospitals in her lifetime ; one at Burton Grange, in Yorkshire, and two others in different counties. She also left an estate to charitable uses. *Ob.* 1675.

**The LADY ELIZABETH BROOKE (or BROOKES),**  
*A. Dom.* 1683, *Æt.* 82 ; *12mo.* Before her "*Funeral Sermon,*" by *Parkhurst.*

Lady Brooke, who was born at Wigsale, in Sussex, was daughter of Thomas Colepepper, esq. and wife of Sir Robert Brooke, knt. of Cockfield Hall, at Yoxford, in the county of Suffolk. She was, in the early part of her life, distinguished for the elegance of her person, as she afterward was for her cultivated understanding, masculine judgment, and elevated piety. She died in July, 1683.

**DOROTHY,** wife of Sir John Packington, bart. the supposed author of "*The Whole Duty of Man.*"  
*V. Green sc. 4to. mezz.*

This accomplished lady resided chiefly at the family-seat of her husband, Westwood, in Worcestershire, which often afforded an asylum to learned men. Dr. Hammond, Bishops Morley, Fell, Gunning, and others, always met with hospitable entertainment here during the troubles of the kingdom. In concert with some of these, the good Lady Packington, as she was called, is supposed to have written the celebrated work, entitled, "*The Whole Duty of Man,*" which has been translated into Latin, French, and Welsh.

Lady Packington's Letters and Prayers are marked with the easy familiar language of that book. And it has been asserted, that the original MS. in the hand-writing of this lady, and interlined with corrections by Bishop Fell, was some time in the possession of her daughter, Mrs. Ayne, of Rampton, who often affirmed it to be the performance of her mother, adding, that she was the author also of a book, entitled, "*The Decay of Christian Piety.*"\* Lady Packington died in 1679.

\* Upon the whole it still remains a doubt, and it is much easier to prove who was not the author, than to assert who was : however, Lady Packington seems to have as good or better claim than Abraham Woodhead, Obadiah Walker, Bishop Fell, Chapple, Dr. Allestree, Dr. Henchman, or Mr. Fulman. See "*Gentleman's Magazine* for 1754," p. 26.

ANN, lady Fanshawe; *from a portrait in the possession of Mr. Fanshawe, of Parsloes, in Essex, engraved by Feisenger; 8vo. In Seward's "Anecdotes."*

ANN, daughter of Sir John Harrison, of Balls, by Margaret, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, esq. wife to Sir Richard Fanshawe, bart. ambassador to Spain; 8vo. *etched by Catharine Fanshawe.*

"This incomparable woman wrote the memoirs of her life, which contain many curious anecdotes of herself and her husband, and of the great personages of the times; unfortunately for the lovers of truth, of nature, and of simplicity, they remain in manuscript; they are exquisitely entertaining, and differing from most of the celebrated French memoirs, and evince most clearly that the trifling and foppish resource of intrigue, is not necessary to render a narrative interesting. It is much to be wished that one of the descendants of the ancient and illustrious family of Sir Richard Fanshawe, who possesses the most perfect copy of these memoirs, would cause them to be printed for the amusement and instruction of mankind."—Seward's "Anecdotes," vol. ii. p. 15.

Considerable extracts from the MS. are to be found in Seward's "Anecdotes." The possessors of copies of the whole are, Mr. Fanshawe, of Parsloes; — Blount, esq.; Mrs. Bowdler, of Bath; and Mr. Clutterbuck, the historian, of Hertfordshire.

LADY ANNE BARRINGTON, and LADY MARY ST. JOHN. *H. Gascar p. large h. sh. mezz.*

This scarce print is in the possession of Mr. Horace Walpole. The families of Barrington and St. John are well known. I know nothing of the personal history of the ladies.

The LADY MOORELAND (MORLAND). *P. Lely p. R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Lady Morland was daughter of George Fielding, esq. and wife of Sir Samuel Morland, bart. of Sulhamsted Banister, in the county

of Berks, and master of the mechanics to Charles II. *Ob.* 29 Feb. 1678-9. She lies buried in Westminster Abbey, with an inscription in English and Hebrew upon her monument: there is also an epitaph, which seems to have been written in the Ethiopic language, that people might *not* read it. Job Ludolf, the writer,\* when he saw it on the tomb, felt much the same kind of emotion as he would have felt at the unexpected sight of a familiar friend in a strange country.†

The LADY ELIZABETH RAWDON, wife to that most valiant colonel and worthy knight, Sir Marma-  
duke Rawdon, of Hodsdon, in Hartfordshire; *Æt.* 76.  
*R. White sc.* 4to.

This is one of the set of the Rawdon family, engraved for the manuscript before mentioned. See an account of the husband of this lady in the eighth Class.

LADY KING. *Lely p. White sc.* 4to. *Ob.* 24 Oct. 1698.

Quære if the lady of Sir Edmund King, physician to Charles II.?

LADY TREVOR WARNER, in religion called Sister CLARE. *Largilliere p. Van Schuppen sc.* 8vo.  
*Before her "Life," Lond.* 1692; *second edit.*

Lady Warner, a woman of great beauty and many accomplishments, was converted to the Roman Catholic religion about the same time with Sir John Warner, her husband. She took the

\* See his article in the Appendix to this reign.

† The author of the "Life of Ludolf," at p. 126, 127, says, "Non gaudio parvo perfusus, cum in Templo Westmonasteriensi incisum marmori candido videret carmen Æthiopicum, quod, rogatus, in memoriam uxoris clarissimi viri Samuelis Morlant, equitis Angli, olim conscripserat."‡

‡ "In Præfat. ad "Grammat. Æthiop." edit. secundæ, monet Ludolfus suum, auctoris, nomen, forte ex invidia adsculptum marmori non fuisse." Ibid. p. 127, n.



habit of the English nuns, called Sepulchrines, at Liege, together with Mrs. Elizabeth Warner, her sister-in-law, the 30th of April, 1665. Both these ladies went afterward into the convent of Carthusianesses, or poor Clares, at Gravelin.\* Sir John entered into the society of Jesus, and assumed the name of Brother Clare, as his lady did that of Teresa Clare. They had several daughters, two of whom, Catharine and Susan, were, in 1692, nuns in the English monastery at Dunkirk. There is a print of Mrs. Anne Warner, by John Smith, after Largilliere. She was, as I am informed, another daughter. Lady Trevor Warner died the 26th of January, 1670.

MARIA, Edwardi Alston eq. aur. filia Jacobi Langham eq. aur. uxor. *Faithorne f. 4to. Before her "Funeral Sermon," by Dr. Edward Reynolds, rector of Braunston, in Northamptonshire, and afterward bishop of Norwich. Scarce.*

MARY LANGHAM; *copied from the above. Harding etc. 4to.*

Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Alston, and wife of Sir James Langham, had, in the early part of her life, a propensity to atheism; but, as she advanced in years and understanding, she became a Christian upon sound principles and rational conviction, and experimentally found, that the uniform practice of religion and virtue added strength to reason, and clearness to evidence. Hence it was that no woman of her age was more religious or less superstitious. She was equally a stranger to the moroseness and flights of bigotry;

\* "The cells of the Carthusianesses, at Gravelin (says the author of Lady Warner's Life), are not long enough for one of an ordinary stature to lie at full length; and therefore when they sleep they almost sit upright in their beds, which are not two feet and a half broad; and the cell is no broader, besides what the bed takes up, than to give room enough for a single person to go in and out. All their furniture is a little low stool to sit upon, and a straw bed and bolster (or, if sick, a pillow of chaff); upon which they lie in their habits, having a blanket to cover them. They wear no linen: go barefoot, having only sandals; rise at midnight; abstain all their lifetime from flesh; and keep such a fast all the year as we do in Lent."

"Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum."

and displayed a constant cheerfulness, the natural effect of a good conscience, which rendered her a more agreeable and amiable woman, in proportion as she was a better Christian. She died in September, 1660.

### A SCOTCH COUNTESS.

JOCOSA, countess of Dalhousie ; *from a monument in the Savoy church. Le Cocur fecit ; 8vo.*

Of this lady, nothing more has been discovered than is recorded in her epitaph ; whence it appears that she was the daughter of Sir Alan Apsley, knight, lieutenant of the Tower of London ; that she was first married to Lyster Blunt, esq. son to Sir Richard Blunt, of Maple-Durham, in Oxfordshire, and afterward to William Ramsay, second earl of Dalhousie. The epitaph adds, that she had no children, and that she died on the 28th of April, 1663.

Douglas, in his "Peerage,"\* mentions that William Ramsay, whom he calls first Earl of Dalhousie, married Margaret Carnegie, daughter of the Earl of Southesk, by whom he had seven children. As this Earl of Dalhousie died in 1674, advanced in years, there is reason to believe that this lady was his second wife ; but, having no children, she escaped the notice of genealogists.

### GENTLEWOMEN, &c.

MADAM CATHARINE SIDLEY (or SEDLEY).  
*Lely p. R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

MADAM SIDLEY. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

Mrs. Sedley was daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, bart. See CATHARINE, countess of Dorchester, in the next reign.

MADAM MARY KIRK. *Lely p. Browne ; h. sh. mezz.*

MADAM KIRK ; *small oval. Worlidge; Lely; Schenker.*

MARY KIRK, &c. in *Harding's "Grammont ;"* 1792.

MARY KIRK. *Sir P. Lely; Bocquet sc. In "Grammont ;"* 8vo. 1809.

Mrs. Kirk was daughter of George Kirk, esq. groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II. and sister to Diana Vere, the last countess of Oxford, of that name. She was maid of honour to Queen Catharine, and one of that constellation of beauties which shone at court in the former part of this reign. But she proved a wandering, and at length a fallen, star. Other maids of honour were prudent enough to retire into the country upon proper occasions ; but she inadvertently stayed too long in town, and was delivered of a child at Whitehall. When she was in the pride of all her beauty and fame, Sir Richard Vernon,\* a country gentleman of about 1500*l.* a year, made his addresses to her ; but she rejected his courtship with disdain. Upon his repulse, he retired to his rural seat, forsook his dogs and horses, and abandoned himself to grief and despair. Mr. Thomas Killegrew, of the king's bed-chamber, who was his relation, went to visit this disconsolate lover ; and, with a view of curing him of his passion, told him all the circumstances of his mistress's disgrace. He was transported with the most frantic joy at the news, as he now thought her haughtiness sufficiently humbled to listen to his suit. He renewed his addresses with more ardency than ever, and in a short time she became his wife. Her conduct was so nice in the married state, that he was reputed the father of all the children she afterward produced. See more of her in the "*Memoires de Grammont,*" under the name of Warmestre.

The LADY (Mrs.) PRICE. *P. Lely eq. p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

MISS PRICE. *F. Bartolozzi sc. In "Grammont's Memoirs."*

\* He is called Killegrew in the "*Memoirs de Grammont.*"

Mrs. Price, maid of honour to Anne, dutchess of York, was a woman of an agreeable wit and vivacity, but had scarce any pretensions to beauty. Though she was not without intrigues of her own, she seemed to be only intent upon those of others. She was extremely cautious of disclosing any secrets that regarded herself; but was never scrupulous of betraying those of her enemies, or even her friends. Few women of her time knew better who and who were together. She discovered and made public a low amour of the Earl of Rochester; for which she felt the whole weight of his resentment, in a lampoon written with the usual spirit of that licentious satirist. When the earl assumed the character of a mountebank and fortune-teller, she sent her maid to consult him: he told her, that "she waited on a good-natured lady, whose only fault was loving wine and men." See "*Memoires de Grammont*."\*

MADAM JANE MIDDLETON. *Lely p. Browne; whole length; h. sh. mezz.*

MADAM MIDDLETON. *Lely p. Tompson exc. mezz.*

There is another print of her by Mac Ardell, erroneously inscribed *Lady Middleton*.†

JANE MIDDLETON; 4to. *P. Lely; Van Burghe, 1792; in Harding's "Grammont."*

JANE MIDDLETON; *mezz. Kneller; J. Savage.*

JANE MIDDLETON; *mezz. with a lamb. H. Gascar.*

Her portrait is in the gallery at Windsor.

\* There was a Lady Price, a fine woman, who was daughter of Sir Edmund Warcup, concerning whom see Wood's "*Fasti Oxon.*" ii. 148. Her father had the vanity to think that Charles would marry her, though he had then a queen. There were letters of his, wherein he mentioned that "his daughter was one night and t'other with the king, and very graciously received by him."

† There is a print by F. P. (probably Francis Place) inscribed, "The Countess of Middleton." It appears to be a portrait of a very different person from Mrs. Jane Middleton. I know nothing of the lady.

Mrs. Middleton, a woman of small fortune, but of great beauty, was one of the ladies that attracted the particular notice of the gallant chevalier de Grammont, soon after his arrival in England. He made her many costly presents, which she readily accepted, and publicly wore. But he was cured of his growing passion for her, almost as soon as he had seen the amiable Mrs. Hamilton, who was incomparably more beautiful, and was without her affectation and coquetry. Mrs. Middleton could well bear the loss of a single lover: she had generally several in her train, who were never heard to complain of her cruelty.—Mrs. Brooke, afterward Lady Denham, was a woman of special note at this time, and no less remarkable for her gaiety, than tragical end.\* But the most extraordinary lady was the Countess of Shrewsbury, who was so far from being restrained or directed by *common form*, that she set reputation at the utmost defiance, and was the greatest heroine in her amours, of any of her contemporaries.†

MISS JENNINGS; in *Harding's "Grammont,"* 4to. 1793.

MISS JENNINGS. *T. Cheeseman sc. In "Grammont;"* 8vo. *from an original picture in the collection of Lord Beaulieu, at Ditton Park.*

Frances Jennings, one of the daughters and coheirs of Richard Jennings, of Sundridge, in the county of Hertford, esq. and elder sister to the celebrated Dutchess of Marlborough, first married George Hamilton, mentioned in "Grammont," and after his death took to her second husband, Richard Talbot, duke of Tyrconnel. She is said to have been one of the needy Jacobites of King James's court, to whom 3000 crowns, part of that monarch's pension had been distributed. She died 1730. See "Grammont;" 8vo. 1809.

\* She was strongly suspected to have been poisoned by her husband, who was jealous of the Duke of York.

† She is said to have held the Duke of Buckingham's horse in the disguise of a page, whilst he fought a duel with her husband, and after he had killed him, to have gone to bed to him in his bloody shirt.

"The true and lively portraiture of that virtuous gentlewoman MARTHA WILLIAMS, one of the daughters of that valiant colonel and worthy knight, Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, of Hodsdon, in Hertfordshire, and wife to Thomas Williams, gentleman, the fourth son of Sir Henry Williams, of Gwerneut, in Brecknockshire, knight and baronet." *R. White sc. 8vo.*

SARAH RAWDON, wife to Marmaduke Rawdon, esq. *R. White sc. 4to.* See MARMADUKE RAWDON, Class VIII.

KATHARINE RAWDON, wife of William Bowyer, &c. *R. White sc. 4to.*

The true and lively portraiture of that virtuous gentlewoman ELIZABETH RAWDON, wife to Mr. William Rawdon, of Bermondsey Court, in the county of Surrey, gentleman. She was born the 18th of January, 1632.

ELIZABETH RAWLINSON, wife of Curwen Rawlinson, and daughter to Dr. Monck, bishop of Hereford. *Ob. 1691, Æt. 43. Jos. Nutting sc. This head is in the same plate with Nicholas Monck, and several others of the Rawlinson family; 4to.*

Curwen Rawlinson, husband of this lady, has been already mentioned. He left issue by her two sons; Monck, who died young, and Christopher, of whom there is a portrait, which belongs to the reign of Anne.

MADAM SMITH, wife of Erasmus Smith, esq'. *Kneller p. 1680. G. White f. h. sh. mezz.* See ERASMUS SMITH, Class VIII.

MADAM GRAHAM. *Lely p. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

\* \* \* \* \*

MADAM PHILADELPHIA SAUNDERS. *P. Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

\* \* \* \* \*

MADAM PARSON. *P. Lely p. J. Verkolje f. 1683; h. sh. mezz.*

\* \* \* \* \*

MADAM JANE KELLEWAY, in the character of Diana. *Lely p. Browne; h. sh. mezz.*

\* \* \* \* \*

MADAM JANE LONG. *P. Lely p. R. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Mrs. Long was an actress, but of no great celebrity. She performed in public in the year 1662.

SOPHIA BULKELY. *H. Gascar p. h. sh. mezz.*

This lady was daughter of Walter Stuart, esq. third son of Lord Blantyre, and sister to Frances, dutchess of Richmond. She married Henry Bulkeley, esq. "master of the household"\* to Charles the Second. In the reign of William, it was reported, that she was confined in the Bastile, for holding a correspondence with Lord Godolphin.† That she had some connexion with that lord, may be

\* Crawford's "Peerage of Scotland," p. 37.

† Dalrymple's "Memoirs," part ii. p. 189. She is there erroneously called *Lady Sophia Buckley*.

presumed from the following stanza, which is part of a satire against Charles, written in 1680 :

Not for the nation, but the *fair*,  
Our treasury provides :  
Bulkeley's Godolphin's only care,  
As Middleton is Hyde's.

DOROTHEA RUTTER; *Martis* 21, 166½, *anno ætatis suæ ult. et* 31.

" Life more abundant in her looks you see ;  
Picture her soul, a heavenly saint is she."

*The print is before her Funeral Sermon, by Giles Oldisworth.*

This amiable and pious lady was daughter of Sir John Hales, of the White Friars, in Coventry, and wife of Michael Rutter, esq. of Burton on the Hill, in Gloucestershire.

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL; *from an original picture at Miss Pelham's. L. Legoux sc. 4to. In Harding's "Biographical Mirrour."*

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL; *from an original picture at Wooburn, frontispiece to her Letters. C. Knight sc. 8vo.*

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL; *from the same picture. G. Murray sc. 8vo.*

Lady Rachel Russell was second daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, lord high-treasurer of England, by Rachel de Rouvigny, widow of Daniel de Massen, baron of Rouvigny.

She was born in 1636, and married first to Francis, lord Vaughan, eldest son of Richard, earl of Carberry, secondly to William, lord Russell, second son of William, first duke of Bedford, who, in 1683, was executed for misprision of treason, but whose attainder was afterward reversed by act of parliament.



The excellent and undisturbed sense, and unshaken firmness of this virtuous heroine, while she assisted her lord during his trial, were proved not to be the result of insensibility, mis-called philosophy, but a command over the most afflicted tenderness, as long as she could be of use to him, and while she might have distressed his affection. For the moment he was no more, she gave such incessant loose to her tears, that she was supposed to have brought on her blindness; still with such devoted submission, that she bore the violent reproofs of a bigoted chaplain, devoted to the court, who augmented her rational grief by scarce oblique condemnation of the principles to which her dearest lord had fallen a sacrifice.

Her ladyship's letters, which have been published, are a compound of resigned piety, never-ceasing grief, strong sense, and true patriotism, with strict attention to all domestic duties. She lived to the age of eighty-seven, revered almost as a saint herself, and venerated as the relict of the martyr to liberty and the constitution.

She died the 29th of September, 1723, having born to Lord Russell one son, Wriothesley, who, in 1700, succeeded his grandfather in his honours and estate, and two daughters, Lady Rachel, married to William, second duke of Devonshire, and Lady Catharine, married to John, marquis of Granby, afterward second duke of Rutland.

MARY, wife of John Evelyn, esq. daughter of Sir Richard Browne, bart. ambassador from King Charles I. and II. to the court of France. *Engraved by H. Meyer; 4to.*

This lady became acquainted with the celebrated John Evelyn during the time of his travels in France; her father, Sir Richard Browne, was acting in the French court as ambassador from King Charles the First. Mr. Evelyn informs us in his memoirs that, "on June 10th, 1647, we had concluded about my marriage, in order to which I went to *St. Germans*, where the Prince of Wales had his court, to desire of Dr. Earle, then one of his chaplains (since dean of Westminster, clerk of the closet, and bishop of Salisbury), that he would accompany me to Paris, which he did; and on Thursday 27th June, 1647, he married us in Sir Richard Browne's chapel.

This was Corpus Christi feast, which was solemnly observed in this country; the streets were sumptuously hung with tapestry and strewed with flowers." He farther informs us, that "on Sept. 10th, the same year, being called into England to settle his affairs, after an absence of about four years, he took leave of the prince and queen, leaving his wife, yet very young, under the care of an excellent lady and prudent mother."

Mrs. Evelyn was a very amiable and accomplished woman, and lived on terms of intimacy with persons of the highest distinction. She outlived Mr. Evelyn, and by her will, dated Feb. 9, 1708, desired to be buried in a stone coffin near that of "my dear husband, whose love and friendship I was happy in fifty-eight years nine months, but by God's providence left a disconsolate widow the 27th day of February, 1705, in the 71st year of my age. His care of my education was such as tenderness, affection, and fidelity, to the last moment of his life, which obligation I mention with a gratitude to his memory, ever dear to me, and I must not omit to own the sense I have of my parents' care and goodness in placing me in such worthy hands."

**MARIA JOHANNIS ONEBYE**, de Hinckley Filia,  
Thomæ Staveley Leicestrensis Uxor; in *Nichols's*  
"*History of Leicestershire.*"

This lady who was the youngest daughter of John Onebye, of Hinckley, married in December, 1656, Thomas Staveley, a well-known historian and antiquary, by whom she had issue three sons and four daughters: 1. Thomas, who was admitted of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, May 20, 1675, and was buried at St. Andrew's church there, July 27, 1676. 2. William, baptized May 7, 1661, was afterward a captain in the army, and a Roman Catholic. He resided at Medbourn in 1710, died there in 1723, and was buried at Holt, April 18; having not long survived his wife, who was buried August 17, 1722. 3. George Staveley, the youngest son of Thomas, born in 1665, was rector of Medbourn 1696; where he died, and was buried Aug. 1, 1709.

Of the four daughters, 1. Mary was married to Mr. Brudenell, May 15, 1678; and buried Oct. 18, 1729. 2. Anne, baptized May 19, 1663, and buried July 15, 1694. 3. Christiana, baptized

Nov. 30, 1667; married to Mr. Walker, at Abington, Dec. 17, 1689. 4. Jane, baptized Oct. 12, 1662 (the day on which her mother was buried), died Nov. 19, 1705.—Mrs. Staveley died October 12, 1669.

The family of Mr. COOKE of Norfolk.\* *Huysman p. Van Somer f. large sh. mezz.*

*The print is anonymous; but I give it this appellation upon the authority of Vertue's manuscript in my possession. There is a half-sheet mezzotinto by Vincent, which contains a copy of part of it. The eldest of the children, in the copy, holds a knotted sheep-hook, and has by her side a lamb. The two least, who are represented as angels, are presumed to have died young. I mention this circumstance as analogous to the children in the clouds, in the famous family-piece at Wilton.*

### MRS. KATHARINE CLARKE. *Van Hove-sc.*

Katharine, wife of Mr. Samuel Clarke the biographer and martyrologist. Her husband extols her as an eminent example of piety, meekness, chastity, industry, and obedience. He tells us "that she never rose from table without making him a courtesy, nor drank to him without bowing; that his word was a law to her, and that she often denied herself to gratify him." He appears to have been as good a husband, as she was a wife.

"They were so one, that none could truly say,  
Which did command, or whether did obey:  
He rul'd, because she would obey; and she,  
In so obeying, rul'd as well as he."

She died the 21st of June, 1675, having herself, with great composure, first closed her eyes. Her print, together with her life, is in Clarke's last folio, 1683.

\* As the principal figures are young ladies, the print may be placed here with propriety.

LUCY BARLOW, alias Waters; *from a miniature by Cooper, at Strawberry-hill. Harding exc. 4to.*

Lucy Barlow, alias Waters, or more properly Walter, was the daughter of Richard Walter, of Haverford-west, in Pembrokeshire, esq. and mother of the unfortunate James, duke of Monmouth. The following is Lord Clarendon's account of her and her son.

"A little before this time (July, 1662) the queen-mother returned again for England. With the queen there came over a youth of about ten or a dozen years of age, who was called by the name of Mr. Crofts, because the Lord Crofts had been trusted to the care of his breeding; but he was generally thought to be the king's son, begotten upon a private Welshwoman of no good fame, but handsome, who had transplanted herself to the Hague when the king was first there, with a design to obtain this honour, which a groom of the bed-chamber willingly preferred her to; and there it was this boy was born. The mother lived afterward for some years in France, in the king's sight, and at last lost his majesty's favour; yet the king desired to have the son delivered to him, that he might take care of his education; which she would not consent to.—At last the Lord Crofts got him into his charge, and the mother dying at Paris, he had the sole tuition of him, and took care for the breeding him suitable to the quality of a very good gentleman. And the queen, after some years, came to know of it, and frequently had him brought to her, and used him with much grace; and upon the king's desire brought him with her from Paris to England, when he was about twelve years of age, very handsome; and performed those exercises gracefully which youths of that age used to learn in France. The king received him with extraordinary fondness, and was willing that every body should believe him to be his son, though he did not yet make any declaration that he looked upon him as such, otherwise than by his kindness and familiarity towards him. He assigned a liberal maintenance for him; but took not that care for a strict breeding of him as his age required.

"After Mrs. Walters had this child, she kept so little measure with the king, and lived so loosely when he was in Scotland, that when, after the Worcester fight, he came to France, and she came thither, he would have no farther commerce with her. She tried in vain all her little arts, and endeavoured to persuade Dr. Cosins, that she was a convert, and would quit her scandalous way of life;

but had at the same time a child by the Earl of Arlington, who grew up to be a woman, and was owned by the mother to be hers; as like the earl as possible.—When the king went to Germany, she imposed on Sir H. V. the king's resident at Brussels, to go along with her to Cologne, and ask leave to marry him. But all being in vain, she abandoned herself, and grew so common, that she died at Paris, after the restoration, of a disease incident to her profession."

MADAM DAVIS. *Lely p. Valck f. 1678; 4to. mezz.*

MADAM DAVIS. *Lely p. Thompson exc. h. sh. mezz. She is represented playing on the guitar.\**

MADAM DAVIS; *playing on a clavichord, or spinet; a gentleman (probably Charles II.) listening with great attention: in the back ground, a courtier bowing to a gentleman and lady passing a portico, most likely intended to represent the king and his mistress. R. Thompson exc. half sheet; mezz.*

MADAM DAVIS; *mezz. P. Lely. A. de Bois; 4to.*

MARY DAVIS. *Kneller; W. N. Gardiner sc. In Harding's "Grammont."*

MRS. DAVIS. *Bocquet sc. In "Grammont," 1809, 8vo.*

MARY DAVIS. *Schiavonetti; 1792.*

At Billingbere, in Berkshire, the seat of Richard Neville Neville, esq. is a fine portrait of her by Kneller, with a black. This picture, which is in the painter's best manner, was the property of

\* The guitar was never in so general vogue in England, as it was in this reign. The king was pleased with hearing Signor Francisco, an Italian, play on this instrument; as he knew how to fetch better music out of it than any other performer. Hence it became fashionable at court, and especially among the king's mistresses, who were greater leaders in fashions of all kinds, than the queen herself.

Baptist May, who was privy purse to Charles II. and of singular service to him in his private pleasures.\*

Mary Davies, mistress to Charles II. was some time comedian in the Duke of York's theatre. She had one daughter by the king; namely Mary, who took the surname of Tudor, and was, in 1687, married to the son of Sir Francis Ratcliffe, who became Earl of Derwentwater.†

MADAM ELEANORA GWYNN. *Cooper p. G. Valck sc. 4to.*

MADAM GWIN. *P. Lely p. G. Valck sc. A lamb under her right arm.*

MADAM ELEANOR GWYNN. *Lely p. A lamb under her left arm: copied from the former. There is another copy in mezzotinto.*

MRS. ELLEN GWYNN. *P. Lely p. P. Van Bleeck f. 1751; h. sh. mezz.*

MADAM ELLEN GWYNN. *P. Tempest exc. 4to. mezz.*

\* John Wilmot, earl of Rochester; John Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave; Lord Buckhurst, afterward earl of Dorset; Henry, son of Thomas Killegrew; Henry Savile; Fleetwood Sheppard, and Baptist May, were generally of the number of those select and facetious parties which enlivened the evenings of Charles II. in the apartments of his mistresses. The last but one of these persons, who, as well as the Earl of Dorset, was a friend and patron of Prior, was a gentleman-usher, and daily-waiter, and afterward usher of the black rod to King William. See more of these favourites in "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 1039. See also Lord Clarendon's "Continuat." fol. p. 338, 355, 438, &c.

† It would be too indelicate to mention the particular consequences of the jalap, which was given to Moll Davies at supper, by Nell Gwynn, who knew she was to lie the same night with the king. It is sufficient to hint at the violence of its operation, and the disastrous effects: such effects as the ancients would have attributed to Anteros,‡ a malignant deity, and the avowed enemy of Cupid. She is said to have captivated the monarch with her song, "My lodging is on the cold ground," in the character of Celerina, a shepherdess mad for love.

MADAM GWYNN; *holding a nosegay; large 4to.*

MADAM ELLEN GWIN, and her two sons, &c. in the characters of *Venus and two Cupids.* Henry Gas-car p. sh.

MADAM ELLEN GWYNN, and her two sons. *Lely p. Thompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

Their portraits, in one piece, are at Welbeck.

ELEANOR GWYNN; *mezz. with a lamb. P. Lely; M'Ardell.*

ELEANOR GWYNN; *mezz. Becket.*

ELEANOR GWYNN; *mezz. de Blois.*

ELEANOR GWYNN; *mezz. Lely; V. Green; 4to.*

ELEANOR GWYNN, *with a lamb; in an oval; P. Lely; J. Ogborne.*

ELEANOR GWYNN. *R. Williams.*

ELEANOR GWYNN. *Lely; Scheneker. In Harding's "Grammont;" 1793.*

NELL GWYN. *Scheneker. In "Grammont;" 8vo. 1809.*

*There is a small etching of her, in the fine manner of Rembrandt. It was done by G. Spencer, the late painter, in miniature, after a picture of the same size in Lord Bristol's Collection.*

Eleanor Gwynn, better known by the familiar name of *Nell*, was, at her first setting out in the world, a plebeian of the lowest rank, and sold oranges in the playhouse. Nature seems to have qualified her for the theatre. Her person, though below the middle size, was well-turned: she had a good natural air, and a sprightliness

that promised every thing in comedy. She was instructed by Hart and Lacy, who were both actors of eminence; and, in a short time, she became eminent herself in the same profession. She acted the most spirited and fantastic parts,\* and spoke a prologue or epilogue with admirable address. The pert and vivacious prattle of the orange-wench, was, by degrees, refined into such wit as could please Charles II. Indeed it was sometimes carried to extravagance: but even her highest flights were so natural, that they rather provoked laughter than excited disgust. She is said to have been kept by Lord Dorset, before she was retained by the king, and to have been introduced to the latter by the Duke of Buckingham, with a view of supplanting the Dutchess of Cleveland.† Nell, who knew how to mimic every thing ridiculous about the court, presently ingratiated herself with her merry sovereign, and retained a considerable place in his affection to the time of his death.—She continued to hang on her clothes with her usual negligence when she was the king's mistress: but whatever she did became her. *Ob.* 1687.‡

MADAM JANE ROBERTS. *Lely p. Sold by Browne; h. sh. mezz. very scarce.*

This unhappy woman, who was also one of the king's mistresses, was the daughter of a clergyman, and is said by Bishop Burnet, to have fallen into "many scandalous disorders, attended with very dismal adventures." But her sense of religion was so far from being extinct, when she was engaged in an ill course of life, that she frequently felt all the poignancy of remorse. She died a sincere penitent. See Burnet, i. p. 263, 507.

\* She very rarely appeared in tragedy, but is known to have acted the part of Almahide: to which Lord Lansdown alludes, in his "Progress of Beauty:"

"And Almahide once more by kings adored."

† See Burnet, i. p. 263.

‡ She was, or affected to be, very orthodox, and a friend to the clergy and the church. The story of her paying the debt of a worthy clergyman, whom, as she was going through the city, she saw some bailiffs hurrying to prison, is a known fact; as is also that of her being insulted in her coach at Oxford, by the mob, who mistook her for the Dutchess of Portsmouth. Upon which she looked out of the window, and said, with her usual good humour, *Pray good people, be civil; I am the protestant whore.* This laconic speech drew upon her the blessings of the populace, who suffered her to proceed without farther molestation.



MRS. KNIGHT, a famous singer, and favourite of King Charles II. *G. Kneller p. J. Faber f. 1749. E collectione J. Ellys; h. sh. mezz. She is represented in mourning, and in a devout posture, before a crucifix.*

Whether Mrs. Knight were penitent from the same kind of guilt that Mrs. Roberts was, is altogether uncertain. Thus much we are sure of, that it was no easy task for a woman who happened to be a favourite of Charles, and could probably charm him by her person and her voice, to preserve her virtue. She, perhaps, deserves to be in better company.\* There is, in Waller's "Poems," a song "sung by Mrs. Knight, to her majesty, on her birth-day." See Granger's "Letters," p. 162.

The Lady (Mrs.) WILLIAMS. *Lely p. Cooper; large h. sh. mezz.*

The Lady WILLIAMS. *Wissing p. Becket f. whole length; large h. sh. mezz.*

Mrs. Williams was mistress to the Duke of York; but none could ever think her a beauty. Lady Bellasyse was plain, Mrs. Sedley was homely, and Mrs. Churchill was just the reverse of handsome. The king said, that as his brother had been a sinner with the beautiful part of the sex, it was probable that his confessor had imposed such mistresses upon him by way of penance.

HESTHER TRADESCANT; *in the same print with her son; from a picture in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; 4to. J. Caulfield exc.*

HESTHER TRADESCANT; *in an oval; 8vo. J. Caulfield exc.*

\* If any credit may be given to a manuscript lampoon, dated 1686, Mrs. Knight was employed by Charles as a procuress: particularly, she was sent with overtures to Nell Gwynn; whom, as the same authority says, Lord Buckhurst would not part with, till he was reimbursed the expenses he had lavished upon her. The king at length created him earl of Middlesex for his compliance:

"Gave him an earldom to resign his b—tch."

Hesther, the widow of John Tradescant, jun. who died in 1662, being compelled, by a decree in Chancery, to deliver up to Elias Ashmole, the museum collected by her husband and his father, which had been made over to him by a deed of gift of her husband's. She was so much afflicted as to drown herself, a few days after being despoiled of the property, in a pond in her own garden. There is a print of Tradescant's house in South Lambeth, etched by J. T. Smith.

MADAM HUGHES. *P. Lely p. 1677; h. sh. mezz.*

MADAM HEWSE, (HUGHS). *Lely p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

MRS. HUGHES. *Bocquet sc. In "Grammont;" 8vo. 1809.*

Margaret Hughes was mistress to Prince Rupert. He bought for her the magnificent seat of Sir Nicholas Crispe, near Hammersmith, which cost 25,000*l.* the building. It was afterward sold to Mr. Lannoy, a scarlet-dyer. The prince had one daughter by her, named Ruperta, born in 1671. She married Emmanuel Scroope Howe, esq. brigadier-general in the reign of Anne, and envoy extraordinary to the house of Brunswick Lunenburg. He was brother to Scroope, lord viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland.\* Captain Alexander Radcliffe, in his "Ramble," evidently points at Mrs. Hughes,

"Should I be hang'd I could not choose  
But laugh at wh-r-s that drop from *news*,  
Seeing that mistress Margaret ———  
So fine is."

\* Sandford, p. 571, edit. 1707. It appears from the same page, that he had also a natural son by Frances Bard, daughter of Henry, viscount Bellomont, in Ireland. This son was commonly called Dudley Rupert. He served as a volunteer in the emperor's army, at the siege of Buda, where he was killed the 13th of July, 1686, in the 20th year of his age. See an account of Lord Bellomont, or Bellefont, in "Fast. Oxon." ii. col. 38.

## WIVES OF ARTISTS, &amp;c.

MRS. GIBSON. *Walker sc. In the same plate with her husband. Engraved for the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Her portrait, by Vandyck, is in the same picture with the Dutchess of Richmond, at Wilton.

Mrs. Anne Gibson, whose maiden name was Shepherd, was wife to Richard Gibson, painter, and page of the back-stairs to Charles I. That prince and his queen honoured the nuptials of this diminutive couple with their presence. They seemed to be *just tallied for each other*, being exactly three feet ten inches in height.

"Design or chance makes others wive,  
But nature did this match contrive;  
Eve might as well have Adam fled,  
As she denied her little bed  
To him, for whom heav'n seemed to frame  
And measure out this only dame," &c.

Waller on the Marriage of the Dwarfs.

They had nine children, who were all of a proper size.—Mrs. Gibson died in 1709, in the 98th year of her age.

D. DOROTHEA NARBONA, uxor D. Thomæ Raulins (vel Rawlins), supremi sculptoris sigilli Caroli I. et Caroli II. &c. *J. Careu del. Ant. Vander Does f. 4to.*

Thomas Rawlins, her husband, was also an engraver of medals.

MRS. VAILLANT. *W. Vaillant f. 4to. mezz.*

*There are, at least, two prints of her, done by her husband.*

MRS. VAILLANT, with three children, one on her right hand in cap and feather. *W. Vaillant; scarce.*

This person was wife of Warner Vaillant, the engraver, of whom there is an account in the preceding class.

**ELIZABETH COOPER.** *Lely p. W. Faithorne f. whole length; h. sh. mezz. She is represented young.*

Probably one of the family of Cooper, the printseller, mentioned in the foregoing class.

### SCOTCH LADIES.

The Dutchess of LAUDERDALE, *in the same plate with the duke. Lely p. R. Tompson exc. sh. mezz.*

The original picture is at Lord Dysert's, at Petersham.

This lady, who was second wife to the Duke of Lauderdale, was daughter and heir to William Murray, earl of Dysert, and widow of Sir Lionel Tolmach,\* of Helmingham, in Suffolk. Here she was frequently visited by Oliver Cromwell, which occasioned the report of their amorous correspondence. She was a woman of great quickness of wit, of an extensive knowledge of the world, and of uncommon penetration in state affairs. But her politics seemed to have been of much the same cast with those of her husband. Bishop Burnet tells us, that "she writ him a long account of shutting up the Exchequer, as both just and necessary."† It was much the same sort of necessity that put her upon setting to sale all kinds of offices, during the duke's oppressive administration in Scotland. It is well known that he acted in that kingdom like an eastern monarch, and his dutchess carried herself with all the haughtiness of a *sultana* who governed him.‡

The Lady LORNE. *P. Lely p. h. sh. mezz.*

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Lionel Tolmach, by Elizabeth his wife, afterward dutchess of Lauderdale. She married Archibald, lord Lorne, who became earl, and at length duke of Argyle, to which title he was raised 23 June, 1701.

\* Vulgo Talmash.

† See Burnet's "Hist. of his own Time," I. p. 306.

‡ Ibid. I. p. 339.

LADY GRAMMONT. *Lely p. M<sup>e</sup> Ardell f. mezz. From the original in the gallery at Windsor.\**

*There is an etching of her by Powle, after Lely, which was done for the edition of the "Memoirs de Grammont," printed at Strawberry-hill.*

LADY GRAMMONT. *W. N. Gardiner sc.*

This amiable lady was the wife of Count Grammont, and sister of Count Hamilton, author of the "Memoires de Grammont." Charles II. in a letter addressed to the Dutchess of Orleans, speaks thus of her; "I believe she will pass for a handsome woman in France, &c. She is as good a creature as ever lived."† See GRAMMONT in the Appendix.

## IRISH LADIES.

The Countess of MEATH. *Paulus Mignard, Avenionensis p. Londini; P. Van Somer f. h. sh. mezz. scarce.*

Probably wife of the Earl of Meath, who was drowned in 1675, near Holyhead, in Wales, in his passage from Ireland.

The Countess of OSSORY. *Wissing p. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

AMELIA of Nassau, wife of Thomas, earl of Ossory. See Lady ARLINGTON, in the division of the English countesses.‡

\* Mac Ardell undertook to engrave the gallery of Beauties at Windsor; of which he did the portrait above described, and that of Mrs., *erroneously called lady*, Middleton. He was prevented in making any farther progress in this work by death: but we have artists now living, who are well able to prosecute this design, and to do justice to Vandyck.

† Dalrymple's "Memoirs," ii. p. 26.

‡ There is a mezzotinto print by Van Somer, after S. Brown, inscribed "Made-moiselle Charlotte de Beeverwaerde." I take this lady to be one of the four sisters of

AMELIA, countess of Ossory; *mezz. Lely; T. Watson; in the gallery at Windsor.*

AMELIA, countess of Ossory; *mezz. a small oval.*

The Lady MARY FIELDING, sole daughter of Barnham, viscount Carlingford. *Lely p. J. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.* See ROBERT FIELDING, Class VIII.

Mary Swift, the only daughter of Barnham Swift, viscount Carlingford, in the decline of her life married Beau Fielding. After her death, in 1682, he sold and dissipated the whole fortune of the Swift family. See Lodge's "Talbot Papers," vol. i. p. 192, note.

CONSTANTIA LUCY, daughter of Sir Richard Lucy (of Broxborne, in Hertfordshire), sister to Sir Kingsmill, and aunt to Sir Berkley, wife to Henry, lord Colerane. *Ob. 1680. A small round, with ornaments: it seems to be a head-piece. Arms, three lucas, or pikes, &c. after the design of Henry, lord Colerane, by J. Collins.*

CONSTANTIA LUCY, lady Colerane; *in a circle. W. Richardson.*

Constantia, first wife of Henry, lord Colerane, an eminent antiquary and virtuoso. He had by her two sons, Hugh and Lucius; and a daughter named Constantia, who married Hugh Smithson, esq. of Tottenham, in Middlesex.

CATHARINE, only daughter of Robert, and sister of Sir Robert Southwell, of King's Weston, in Com. Glou. knt. wife to Sir John Perceval, bart. (7th of that name) born the 1st of September, 1637, married the

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Lady Ossory. There is another mezzotinto, inscribed, "Madam Helyot" (possibly Elliot), by Lloyd, after Lutterel. I have seen the same name on the print of a nun by Edelinck; but the persons are apparently different.

14th of February, 1655, died the 17th of August, 1679.  
*J. Faber f. 1743, 8vo. mezz. Engraved for the "History of the House of Yvery."*

CATHARINE, daughter of Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden, in Kent, bart. wife to Sir John Perceval, bart. (8th of that name) born - - - married Feb. 1680-1, died Feb. 1691-2. *Faber f. 1743. Engraved for the same book.*

Lady Perceval, though some of her ancestors sacked towns and conquered kingdoms, had sense enough to know that benevolence of the heart and bounty of the hand, virtues for which she was particularly eminent, would avail her more than all the borrowed lustre of ancestral honours. The illustrious descent of the house of Dering, "from different branches of the Norman line of English kings," "from the imperial house of Charlemagne, or that of France,"\* upon which the family has long plumed itself, were, in her estimation, the lightest of all vanities. She married to her second husband Col. Butler, a gentleman of Ireland; and, in a short time after her marriage, died on the 2d of Feb. 1691-2. She lies buried in Chelsea church.

### A FOREIGN DUTCHESS, &c.

ORTANCE MANCHINI (HORTENSE MANCINI), dutchess of Mazarine, &c. *P. Lely p. G. Valck sc. 1678; large h. sh. finely executed.*

ORTANCE MANCHINI, &c. *Lely p. Verkolijef. 1680, 4to. mezz.*

The Dutchess of MAZARINE. — *f. S. Lloyd exc. mezz.*

*Another engraved after the direction of Picart, 8vo.*

\* "Hist. of the House of Yvery," II. p. 396, &c.

The Dutchess of MAZARINE; *mezz.* *A. de Blois.*

The Dutchess of MAZARINE. *Lely; P. Lombart;*  
*prefixed to "La Pratique des Vertues Chritiennes;"*  
1669; 8vo.

The Dutchess of MAZARINE; *mezz.* *Lely; V. Somer.*

The Dutchess of MAZARINE. *Stephani; folio.*

The Dutchess of MAZARINE. *Lely; Tompson;*  
*mezz.*

The Dutchess of MAZARINE; *mezz.* *G. Valck.*

The Dutchess of MAZARINE; as Pomona. *Netscher;*  
*J. Watson; 1777; mezz.*

In the English translation of St. Evremond's works is a copy from Lombart's print of the Dutchess of York, inscribed, "The Dutchess of Mazarine."

Hortense Mancini was, by permission of Lewis XIV. heiress to the title, arms, and estate of her uncle, the famous Cardinal Mazarine; all which she transferred, by a marriage-contract, to the Duke of Meilleraye, whom she espoused. She possessed every qualification that could inspire love, and appears to have been extremely susceptible of that passion herself. Having quarrelled with the duke her husband, she came into England, flushed with the conquests she had made in her own country. She had evidently a design upon Charles II.\* and was regarded as a most formidable rival to the Dutchess of Portsmouth. It is said that a discovery of an intrigue, in which she imprudently engaged soon after she came over, prevented her gaining the ascendant in the royal favour. The king, however, assigned her an annual pension of 4000*l.* She lived many years at Chelsea, where her house was daily resorted to by the witty, the gallant, and polite. St. Evremond, 1675.

\* Fenton, in his *Observations on Waller's "Triple Combat,"* informs us, that she was once thought a fit match for Charles; and that Henrietta Maria and Cardinal Mazarine had designed her for his queen. The same author observes that she once had the greatest fortune of any lady in Europe.



her avowed admirer, has drawn her character to great advantage; indeed so great, that we presently see his passions were too much engaged for a candid historian. He could scarce think that so angelic a creature had any foibles, much less that she had vices which would have disgraced the meanest of her sex. *Ob.* 2 July, 1699.\*

The notices that we have of most of the ladies in this reign, or any other, are but slender. If Mrs. Manley† had flourished at this period, there is no question but we should have had more of their *secret history*. It would doubtless have afforded a much more plentiful harvest for such a writer than the reign of Anne.

\* It appears from several printed letters of Cardinal Mazarine to Lewis XIV. that that prince was much in love with another niece of the cardinal's, at the time of his marriage treaty with the infants.

† Author of the "New Atalantis."

END OF VOL. V.

**A**  
**BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY**  
**OF**  
**ENGLAND,**  
**FROM EGBERT THE GREAT TO THE REVOLUTION.**



A  
**BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY**  
OF  
**ENGLAND,**

**From Egbert the Great to the Revolution:**

CONSISTING OF  
CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES,  
AND ADAPTED TO  
A METHODICAL CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS:  
INTENDED AS  
AN ESSAY TOWARDS REDUCING OUR BIOGRAPHY TO SYSTEM, AND  
A HELP TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF PORTRAITS:  
INTERSPERSED WITH  
A VARIETY OF ANECDOTES,  
AND  
MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS,  
NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL WORK.  
WITH A PREFACE,  
SHOWING THE UTILITY OF A COLLECTION OF ENGRAVED PORTRAITS TO SUPPLY THE  
DEFECT, AND ANSWER THE VARIOUS PURPOSES, OF MEDALS.

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BY THE REV. J. GRANGER,  
VICAR OF SHIPLAKE, IN OXFORDSHIRE.

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*Animum picturâ pascit inani.—VIRG*  
*Celebrare domestica facta.—HOR.*

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FIFTH EDITION,  
WITH UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED ADDITIONAL LIVES.  
IN SIX VOLUMES:  
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1824.

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A

# BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

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REIGN OF CHARLES II. CONTINUED.

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## CLASS XII.

PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM A SINGLE CIRCUMSTANCE  
IN THEIR LIVES, &c.

**WILLIAM PENDERELL**, *Æt.* 84; *an oval; suspended in an oak; twenty-two verses; dated 1651; rare: this is well copied by Claussin; Woodburn exc.*

**WILLIAM PENDERELL**, of Boscobell, *Æt.* 84; *in an oval. W. Richardson.*

**WILLIAM PENDERELL**; 8vo. *R. Cooper sc.*

**RICHARD PENDERILL** (or PENDERELL). *Zoust p. R. Houston f. h. sh. mezz.*

**Trusty DICK PENDERELL**. *Lamborn f. 8vo. This print appears to me not to be genuine.*

**RICHARD PENDERELL**; *oval, in a square frame. John Scott exc.*

VOL. VI.

B

Trusty DICK PENDERELL; *in a square, with his monument; J. Caulfield; 1796.*

Richard Penderell, and his brother William, were chiefly instrumental to the escape of Charles II. after the fatal battle of Worcester. There were six brothers of this family, who rented little farms on the borders of Staffordshire, and were frequently employed as labourers in cutting down timber. The king took shelter, the first night after his escape, at White Ladies, a house belonging to the Giffards, about twenty miles from Worcester. Here he put on a leather doublet and a green jerkin, cut his hair short, and threw his clothes into a privy. Richard went with him into a wood, where he was concealed the whole day; during which time he had nothing to eat or drink. He afterward attended him many miles on foot, and came back with him to one of his brother's houses, where he found Major Careless, who accompanied him in Boscobel Wood, where they concealed themselves in an oak. The Penderells and Mrs. Lane were among the small number of loyalists who were rewarded after the restoration. Richard died 8 Feb. 1671, and lies buried in the church of St. Giles's in the Fields, London, where a monument is erected to his memory. The author of his epitaph styles him "the great and unparalleled Penderell." See particulars in an "Account of the Preservation of Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester; drawn up by himself, and published from the Manuscript in the Pepysian Library, by Sir David Dalrymple."\*

JOHN OGLE; *in Waterman's Lane, in White Friars; 8vo.*

JOHN OGLE. *Caulfield and Harding; 8vo.*

\* It appears, from the notes on this account, that Richard was the third brother of the Penderells, and that he was commonly called *Trusty Richard*. He and his five brethren lived at or near *White Ladies*, in a little farm within the wood. They were employed in cutting down timber and watching it to prevent its being stolen. They subsisted chiefly upon the profit of some cow-grass. All the brothers were privy to the secret of the king's concealment; but Richard went many miles with him to assist him in his escape.†

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† "Charles the Second's Account of his Escape," p. 7, &c.

Jack Ogle, who some timé rode privately in the first troop of guards, was notorious for his frolics and low humour. He inherited a small estate, which he presently dissipated; and had afterward recourse to the gaming-table, with various success. It is said, that in a run of ill luck he lost his cloak, and borrowed his landlady's red petticoat to carry with him to a muster; and that the Duke of Monmouth having a hint of it, ordered the whole troop to cloak, on purpose to expose him.\* One of his frolics had like to have cost him his life. Having a quarrel in the streets with a French officer of the foot-guards, who was a man of humour like himself, a challenge ensued, and they agreed to go into the fields to fight. A rabble followed them in great expectation of a duel. Before they got thither the quarrel was made up; but they ran with precipitation, as if they were eager to engage, and leaped into a saw-pit. Here they were discovered in a very ridiculous posture, as if they were easing themselves. The disappointed mob presently saluted them with a shower of stones and brickbats. Hard drinking, and an infamous distemper, are supposed to have hastened his death, which happened in the 39th year of his age. His sister, who waited on the Countess of Inchequin, was said to have been one of the Duke of York's mistresses.

JOHN BAREFOOT, &c. *Guil. Crowne delin. M. Burghers sc. h. sh.*

JOHN BAREFOOT, letter-doctor to the university of Oxford.

“ Upon this table you may faintly see  
 A doctor, deeply skill'd in pedigree;  
 To *ne plus ultra* his great fame is spread,  
 Oxford a more facetious man ne'er bred.  
 He knows what arms old Adam's grandsire bore,  
 And understands more coats than e'er he wore.  
 So well he's vers'd in college, schools, theatre,  
 You'd swear he'd married our dear *alma mater*.  
 As he's our index, so this picture's his,  
 And, superscription like, just tells whose 'tis.  
 But the contents of his great soul and mind  
 You'll only by his conversation find.”

\* See the “Tatler,” No. 132.



*Ætat suæ 70, 1681. E. Luttérel ad vivum del. M. Burghers sc. A letter in his hand; h. sh.*

Good impressions of these prints are scarce.

JOHN BAREFOOT; 8vo. *Caulfield.*

This facetious man was many years a letter-carrier in the university of Oxford. It appears from the above inscription, that his memory was extraordinary: I am informed, from unquestionable authority,\* that his invention was as extraordinary as his memory. He was a coiner of what the people call *white lies*; and as his fictions were rather of the probable than the marvellous kind, they were sometimes verified.—Most, if not all, of the following group of witnesses dealt in lies of the blackest hue.

TITUS OATES; *anagramma*, "*Testis ovat.*" *R. White ad vivum del. et sc.*

TITUS OATES, D. D. the first discoverer of the horrid plot; *h. sh.*

TITUS OATES, Bob Ferguson,† or the raree shew of Mamamouchee Musty.‡ *A cap and a turban on his head, a flail in one hand, and a sword in the other. Under the portrait are twenty-one English verses; h. sh.*

TITUS OATES; *in the sheet with his Vindication. T. Dudley f. 4to.*

\* James West, esq. who had it from the mouth of Mr. Hearne.

† Robert Ferguson was a great dealer in plots, and a prostitute political writer for different parties; and particularly for the Earl of Shaftesbury. His person, which is perhaps represented in some print, is thus described in a proclamation published in the year 1683: "A tall lean man, dark brown hair, a great Roman nose, thin jawed, heat in his face, speaks in the Scotch tone, a sharp piercing eye, stoops a little in the shoulders, he hath a shuffling gait that differs from all men, wears his periwig down almost over his eyes, about forty-five years of age." He approached nearer to a parallel character with Oates than any of his contemporaries, and was rewarded with a place in the reign of William, though it was well known that he merited a halter. See more of him in "*Athen. Oxon.*" ii. col. 743. See also the Indexes to Echard and Burnet; Calamy, ii. p. 383, iii. p. 544, &c. and Dalrymple's "*Memoirs*,"—

‡ Mamainouchi is a character in the "*Citizen turned Gentleman*," from Moliere.

TITUS OATES. *Thos. Hauker p. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

TITUS OATES; *in a square cap, gloves in his hands, mezz. 4to. no inscription.*

Titus Oates, who was restrained by no principle human or divine, and like Judas would have done any thing for *thirty shillings*, was one of the most accomplished villains that we read of in history. He was successively an Anabaptist, a Conformist, and a Papist; and then became a Conformist again. He had been chaplain on board the fleet, whence he was dismissed for an unnatural crime, and was known to be guilty of perjury before he set up the trade of witnessing.\* He was successful in it beyond his most sanguine expectation: he was lodged at Whitehall, and had a pension assigned him of 1200*l.* a year. He was a man of some cunning, more effrontery, and the most consummate falsehood. His impudence supported itself under the strongest conviction, and he suffered for his crimes, with all the constancy of a martyr. The era of Oates's plot, was also the grand era of Whig and Tory; and he has the peculiar infamy of being the first of incendiaries, as he was the first of witnesses.—See the next reign.

CAPTAIN EDWARD PANTON, &c. who first discovered to Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey this now horrid conspiracy; *in armour; with a cockatrice, and two English verses; 4to. rare.*

CAPTAIN EDWARD PANTON; *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

Captain Edward Panton was an adventurer, and professed gambler; he is said to have won the whole of Panton-street, near the Haymarket, in one night, after which fortunate hit, he never could be prevailed on to play again.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BEDLOE, discoverer of the Popish plot; *h. sh.*

\* Quæstum accepit, 1678.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BEDLOE; *emblems of his loyalty, &c. 4to. In a sheet with verses.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BEDLOE. *R. White sc. small 8vo. A copy by Cole.*

William Bedloe, who assumed the title of captain, was an infamous adventurer of low birth, who had travelled over a great part of Europe under different names and disguises, and had passed upon several ignorant persons for a man of rank and fortune. Encouraged by the success of Oates, he turned evidence, gave an account of Godfrey's murder, and added many circumstances to the narrative of the former. These villains had the boldness to accuse the queen of entering into a conspiracy against the king's life. A reward of 500*l.* was voted to Bedloe by the commons. He is said to have asserted the reality of the *plot* on his death-bed: but it abounds with absurdity, contradiction, and perjury; and still remains one of the greatest problems in the British annals. *Ob.* Aug. 20, 1680.—Giles Jacob informs us, that he was author of a play called "The Excommunicated Prince, or the false Relick;" 1679.

MILES PRANCE, discoverer of the horrid plot, and the murderers of Sir E. B. Godfrey. *R. White del. et sc. h. sh.*

MILES PRANCE, &c. *oval; long wig, laced neck-cloth; h. sh.*

MILES PRANCE; *8vo. J. Caulfield, 1793.*

Miles Prance, a silversmith, was accused by one Wren, and also by Bedloe, of being an accomplice in the murder of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey. This he at first strenuously denied. But he was said to be so powerfully wrought upon by the Earl of Shaftesbury, as not only to confess himself guilty, but also to accuse two popish priests, together with Green, Berry, and Hill, of being concerned in the same crime. His testimony was, in some instances, contradictory to Bedloe's, and even to itself. He was tried, and convicted of perjury; but having retracted his evidence in several particulars relative to the plot, his punishment was remitted. It

is remarkable that Mr. L'Estrange, who had been accused by him of a secret disaffection to the government, received the sacrament presently after him, from the hands of Dr. Sharp, rector of St. Giles's in the Fields; and that he then "solemnly declared, before the congregation, that he wished *that* sacrament might be his damnation, if what that man had sworn or published concerning him, was not totally and absolutely false."\* Prance, though challenged in this solemn manner, did not speak a word in his own vindication.

STEPHEN DUGDALE, discoverer of the horrid plot. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

STEPHEN DUGDALE, &c. *copied from the former.*

STEPHEN DUGDALE; 8vo. in Caulfield's "*Remarkable Persons.*"

Stephen Dugdale, who had been a servant of Lord Aston, became an evidence against that nobleman, the Earl of Stafford, and other persons of distinction. It appeared that the latter was at Bath, at the time in which he deposed that he saw him at Tixal. This man was not altogether so infamous as Oates and Bedloe; but his testimony was equally contradictory and incredible. Turberville was another witness of the same stamp. The dying asseverations of the persons condemned upon the oaths of these wretches, have no inconsiderable weight, when thrown into the scale against their personal characters.

"JOSIAH KEELING, who, being touched in conscience, was the first man that came in, and voluntarily discovered the late hellish conspiracy of the fanatics against the life of his sacred majesty, and of his royal highness; designed to have been executed at the Rye-house, in Hertfordshire, in April, 1683."  
*R. White ad vivum sc. h. sh.*

JOSIAH KEELING; *small; 4to. W. Richardson.*

\* Echard III. b. 3. c. 2. p. 1081.

**JOSIAH KEELING**; in *Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

Josiah Keeling, a salter in London, having unadvisedly arrested the lord-mayor at the suit of Papillon and Dubois, the two excluded sheriffs, thought it prudent to make a discovery of the Rye-house plot, to screen himself from the law. This plot, whether real or fictitious, occasioned the shedding of some of the best blood in the kingdom, and completed the triumph of the royal party. We are told, that upon this discovery of Keeling, "a new evidence office was erected at Whitehall,"\* and that care was taken to select such judges and juries as would answer the purposes of the court.† An elaborate account of the Rye-house conspiracy, of which the Duke of York had the garbling,‡ was written by Dr. Sprat. The author has been so ingenuous as to retract the *enormous falsehoods* with which he had charged Lord Russel, in that book.§ Many more retractions are required, to make it an authentic history. The "Secret History of the Rye-house Plot," written by Ford, lord Grey, is worth the reader's notice.

**STEPHEN COLLEDGE** (or COLLEGE), commonly called the Protestant Joiner.

"By Irish oaths, and wrested law I fell  
A prey to Rome, a sacrifice to hell;  
My bleeding innocence for justice cries,  
Hear, hear O heav'n, for man my suit denies!"

*death's head before him; 8vo.*

**STEPHEN COLLEGE**; in an oval. *W. Richardson.*

**STEPHEN COLLEGE**; *mezz.*

Stephen College was accused of being concerned in a conspiracy to seize the king's person, and detain him in prison, till he should yield to the exclusion of the Duke of York, and make such other

\* Welwood's "Memoirs," p. 137.

† See more of him in Dalrymple's "Memoirs," i. p. 87.

‡ See the Bishop of Rochester's "Letters to the Earl of Dorset," p. 12.

§ Ibid. p. 13, edit. 8vo.

concessions as the commons might require of him. When the parliament sat at Oxford, he went about armed with sword and pistol, which furnished a pretence for his accusation. The court party, who watched for an opportunity to retaliate a plot upon the exclusionists, persecuted him with unrelenting violence. Dugdale and other infamous witnesses, who had been informers against the Papists, were retained against him. He defended himself with great spirit and ability, to the confusion of his adversaries: but the jury, who were all zealous royalists, brought him in guilty. He behaved with a becoming fortitude at the place of execution, and persisted in asserting his innocence to the last. He was executed at Oxford, 31st August, 1681.—He was a man of a more enlarged understanding than is commonly found in mechanics. His ingenuity in his trade procured him employment among persons of rank; some of whom he was afterward permitted to visit upon the foot of a friend. His faults were, being too pragmatICAL, and indiscreetly zealous for his religion.—His daughter was seamstress to King William, a place worth 300*l.* a year. Dr. Swift informs us, that “this noble person” and himself were brought acquainted by Lady Berkeley. See Swift’s “Letters,” vol. iv. p. 336, edit. 1768.

THOMAS VENNER; *a helmet on his head, holding a halbert; small. In Pagit’s “Heresiography,” p. 280.*

THOMAS VENNER. *Caulfield, 1794.*

Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper, who acquired a competent estate by his trade, was reputed a man of sense and religion, before his understanding was bewildered with enthusiasm. He was so strongly possessed with the notions of the Millenarians, or Fifth Monarchy Men, that he strongly expected that Christ was coming to reign upon earth, and that all human government, except that of the saints, was presently to cease. He looked upon Cromwell and Charles II. as usurpers upon Christ’s dominion, and persuaded his *weak brethren*, that it was their duty to rise and seize upon the kingdom in his name. Accordingly a rabble of them, with Venner at their head, assembled in the streets, and proclaimed King Jesus. They were attacked by a party of the militia, whom they resolutely engaged; as many of them believed themselves to be invulnerable. They were at length overpowered by numbers, and their leader,

with twelve of his followers, was executed in January, 1660-1. They "affirmed to the last, that if they had been deceived, the Lord himself was their deceiver."\*

JOHN, the Quaker, (JOHN KELSEY). *M. Lauron† delin. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of the Cries of London, drawn after the life. The set consists of upwards of seventy.‡*

JOHN KELSEY. *M. Lauron; G. Walker sc.*

John Kelsey went to Constantinople, upon no less a design than that of converting the Grand Signior. He preached at the corner of one of the streets of that city, with all the vehemence of a fanatic: but as he spoke in his own language, the people stared at him, but could not so much as guess at the drift of his discourse. They soon

\* Smollett.

The most signal instance of pure enthusiasm, that hath ever occurred to me, is that of Mr. John Mason, minister of Water Stratford, near Buckingham. He was a man of great simplicity of behaviour, of the most unaffected piety, and of learning and abilities far above the common level, till he was bewildered by the mysteries of Calvinism, and infatuated with millenary notions. This calm and grave enthusiast was as firmly persuaded as he was of his own existence, and as strongly persuaded others, that he was the Elias appointed to proclaim the approach of Christ, who was speedily to begin the millennium and fix his throne at Water Stratford. Crowds of people assembled at this place who were fully convinced that this great era would presently commence; and especially after Mason had, in the most solemn manner, affirmed to his sister and several other persons, that, as he lay on his bed, he saw Christ in all his majesty. Never was there a scene of more frantic joy, expressed by singing, fiddling, dancing, and all the wildness of enthusiastic gestures and rapturous vociferation, than was, for some time, seen at Stratford; where a mixed multitude assembled to hail the approach of King Jesus. Every vagabond and village fiddler that could be procured bore a part in the rude concert at this tumultuous jubilee. Mason was observed to speak rationally on every subject that had no relation to his wild notions of religion. He died in 1695, soon after he fancied that he had seen his Saviour, fully convinced of the reality of the vision and of his own divine mission. See a particular Account of his Life and Character by H. Maurice, rector of Tyringham, Bucks, 1695, 4to. pamphlet.

† It should be observed that M. and L. the initials of this painter's name, are generally united in the engravings from his works: hence it is that he has been miscalled *Mauron*.

‡ I have described as many of them in this work, as Mr. Secretary Pepys has taken into his collection. We are beholden to that gentleman for the names of several of the persons, which are written under the portraits.

concluded him to be out of his senses, and carried him to a mad-house, where he was confined for six months. One of the keepers happening to hear him speak the word *English*, informed Lord Winchelsea, who was then ambassador to the Porte, that a mad countryman of his was then under confinement. His lordship sent for him; and he appeared before him in a torn and dirty hat, which he could not, by any means, be persuaded to take off. The ambassador thought that a little of the Turkish discipline would be of service to him, and presently ordered him to be drubbed upon the feet. This occasioned a total change in his behaviour, and he acknowledged that the drubbing had *a good effect upon his spirit*. Upon searching his pockets a letter was found addressed to the great Turk, in which he told him, that he was a scourge in the hand of God to chastise the wicked; and that he sent him not only to denounce, but to execute vengeance. He was put on board a ship bound for England, but found means to escape in his passage, and returned to Constantinople. He was soon after sent on board another ship, and so effectually secured, that he could not escape a second time.\*

The London QUAKER. *M. Lauron del. J. Savage sc. One of the set of Cries, published by Pierce Tempest.*

This woman was known by the name of "Rachel of Covent-garden." I have seen her portrait in one of Hemskirk's Quakers' meetings.

LODOWICK MUGGLETON; *Ob. Mar. 12, 169½, Æt. 90; large 4to. mezz.*

LODOWICK MUGGLETON. *G. v. Cassell; 4to.*

LODOWICK MUGGLETON. *Caulfield, &c.*

Lodowick Muggleton, who was by trade a tailor, was a notorious schismatic, and father of the sect called after his name. He was a great pretender to inward light, which was to answer every purpose of religion. He regarded himself as above ordinances of every kind, not excepting even prayer and preaching. He acknowledged

\* See the "Life of Sir Dudley North."



but one person in the Godhead, rejected creeds, and all church-discipline and authority; but expected the greatest deference to be paid to what he taught and enjoined himself. He esteemed the Scripture a dead letter, and resolved every thing into his own private spirit. He, like other enthusiasts, made no scruple of damning all the world that differed from his own mode of faith. His disciples are said to have recorded many of his prophecies. He began to distinguish himself about the year 1650.\* His books, for writing which he was pilloried and imprisoned, were burnt by the common hangman.

OLIVER C. PORTER; un insensé pour la religion.† *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. One of the set of Cries; h. sh.‡*

OLIVER CROMWELL'S PORTER. *M. Lauron; W. J. Taylor sculp. 1793.*

This man, whose christian name was Daniel, was porter to Oliver Cromwell, in whose service he learned much of the cant that prevailed at that time. He was a great plodder in books of divinity, especially in those of the mystical kind, which are supposed to have turned his brain. He was many years in Bedlam, where his library was, after some time, allowed him; as there was not the least probability of his cure. The most conspicuous of his books was a large Bible, given him by Nell Gwynn.§ He frequently preached,

\* George Fox, a journeyman shoemaker, and one of the great apostles of the Quakers, began to exert himself about the same time. He was a friend and associate of Muggleton; and they are said to have been "so deeply seized with despair, that, like the possessed man in the gospel, they forsook all human conversation, and retired into deserts and solitary places, where they spent whole days and nights alone."—Leslie's "Snake in the Grass," edit. 1698, p. 331. See also Fox's "Journal."

† The gloom which religion too often spreads over the human mind, is generally the effect of narrow conceptions of the Deity, "whose mercy is over all his works." This has frequently filled the cells of Bedlam and St. Luke's hospital, with the most wretched of all patients. To represent the best of beings as the worst of tyrants, which some religionists have done, drives men of melancholy tempers directly to despair, and is worse, in effect, than Atheism itself.

‡ He was remarkably tall, as appears by a large O, the standard of his height, on the back of the terrace, at Windsor.

§ See "State Poems," edit. 1703, p. 447.

and sometimes prophesied; and was said to have foretold several remarkable events, particularly the fire of London.\* One would think that Butler had this frantic enthusiast in view, where he says,

“ Had lights where better eyes were blind,  
As pigs are said to see the wind;  
Fill'd Bedlam with predestination,” &c.—Hud.

Mr. Charles Leslie, who has placed him in the same class with Fox and Muggleton, tells us, that people often went to hear him preach, and “ would sit many hours under his window with great signs of devotion.” That gentleman had the curiosity to ask a grave matron, who was among his auditors, “ what she could profit by hearing that madman ?” She, with a composed countenance, as pitying his ignorance, replied, “ That Festus thought Paul was mad.”†

JACOB HALL, a famous rope-dancer; *cap, his own hair, comb. L. Van Oost pinx. P. de Brunne fecit; aqua forti.*‡

JACOB HALL. *W. Richardson.*

JACOB HALL. *Freeman sc. In “Grammont;” 8vo. 1809.*

There was a symmetry and elegance, as well as strength and agility, in the person of Jacob Hall, which was much admired by the ladies, who regarded him as a due composition of Hercules and Adonis. The open-hearted Dutchess of Cleveland was said to have been in love with this rope-dancer and Goodman the player at the same time. The former received a salary from her grace.§

\* Leslie's “Snake in the Grass,” edit. 1698, p. 330.

† Ibid. p. 327.

‡ The original picture was sold some years ago, by Mr. Christie, in Pall-mall.

§ “Memoires de Grammont.”

Mr. Wycherly's intimacy with the Dutchess of Cleveland was so far from being a secret, that it seems to have been known to every body but the king. This correspondence was begun by her grace, who called to him as their coaches passed by each other in the streets of London, and told him that he was a son of a wh-re. This was only telling him in other words that he was a wit, as it plainly alluded to the last stanza of a song in his “Love in a Wood, or St. James's Park.” The story is circumstantially told in Dennis's Letters.

HENRY JENKINS,\* who lived to the surprising age of 169; *taken from an original painting done by Walker. T. Worlidge f. 1752; h. sh. This has been copied in mezz.*

HENRY JENKINS; *an etching. J. Caulfield.*

Under the head is an account of this old man, by Mrs. Anne Savile, which is also printed in the third volume of the "Philosophical Transactions," p. 308.—This lady informs us, that he remembered the battle of Flodden Field, which was fought the 9th of September, 1513; that he had "sworn in Chancery and other courts to above one hundred and forty years memory;" and that there is a record preserved in the king's remembrancer's office, in the Exchequer, by which it appears, that "Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton upon Swale, labourer, aged 157, was produced, and deposed as a witness." In the last century of his life he was a fisherman; and when he was no longer able to follow that occupation, he went begging about Bolton, and other places in Yorkshire. He died in December, 1670, and lies buried at Bolton, where, in 1743, a monument was erected to his memory. He was one of the oldest men of the postdiluvians, of whom we have any credible account.†

TURNER; *in a cloak; a stick in his left hand; 8vo.*

"Turner soe famous for his shifting arts,  
Pragmatick buslings, turns, and Protean parts,  
Through city, camp, and country, to the state,  
Took his last turn from y<sup>e</sup> full swing of ffate."

TURNER; *on the ladder previous to his execution; crowd of spectators. D. Loggan sc.*

\* He is called Simpson by Mr. Evelyn, in his "Numismata," p. 267.

† Lord Bacon, in his "Historia Vitæ et Mortis," mentions Johannes de Temporibus, who followed the wars under Charlemagne, and who is said to have lived to the age of 300 years. But this is equally incredible with many other particulars in the history of that prince. See more concerning long-lived persons in the book above-cited. See also some more credible instances of old men, in Dr. John Campbell's anonymous book, entitled "Hermippus redivivus."

**TURNER, &c. *J. Caulfield.***

James Turner, a goldsmith, in London, and lieutenant-colonel of the city militia, was, for some time, esteemed a man of a genteel spirit, which was always observed to carry him far beyond the limits of his fortune. His vices and extravagancies not only exhausted his patrimony, which was very considerable, but also involved him in debt. Hence he betook himself to the lowest arts and most villanous practices to maintain the figure of a gentleman. He was executed for robbing the house of Mr. Francis Tryton, a merchant, of jewels, and other things of value, to the amount of about 6000*l.* He was executed for this burglary in Lime-street, London, 22 Jan. 1663-4. He expressed a true sense of his guilt at the place of execution, and desired the minister who attended to read to him the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth verses, of the second chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews. He left forty shillings to be distributed among the poor of the parish where he suffered, and eighteen shillings and sixpence only to his wife. See the "Relation," &c. p. 25.

COL. BLOOD.\* *G. White f. 4to. mezz.*

COL. BLOOD; *mezz. Kingsbury; 4to.*

COL. BLOOD; *same plate reduced; 8vo.*

COL. BLOOD; *own hair; neckcloth.*

This daring ruffian was notorious for seizing the person of the Duke of Ormond, with an intention to hang him at Tyburn, and for stealing the crown out of the Tower.† He was very near being

\* He was not of the rank of a colonel.

† Blood, that wears treason in his face,  
Villain complete in *parson's gown*,†  
How much he is at court in grace,  
For stealing Ormond and the crown!  
Since loyalty does no man good,  
Let's steal the king and outdo Blood.

ROCHESTER'S "History of Insipids."

‡ His disguise when he stole the crown.

successful in both these enterprises : it was with no small difficulty that the duke escaped, and the crown was wrested from his hands. The cunning of this boldest of all thieves was equal to his intrepidity. He told the king, by whom he was examined, that he had undertaken to kill him ; and that he went, with that purpose, to a place in the river where he bathed ; but was struck with so profound an awe upon sight of his (naked) majesty that his resolution failed him, and he entirely laid aside his design : that he belonged to a band of ruffians equally desperate with himself, who had bound themselves by the strongest oaths to revenge the death of any of their associates. Upon this he received the royal pardon, and had a handsome pension assigned him. He was now no longer considered as an impudent criminal, but as a court favourite ; and application was made to the throne by the mediation of Mr. Blood.\* Ob. 24 Aug. 1680. See the "Biographia ;" see also the "Life of Baxter;" fol. part III. p. 88 ; and Strype's Stow, book i. p. 94, edit. 1720, where we are told, as we are also in Carte's "Life of the Duke of Ormond," that this fellow, "who thought small villainies below him," was the son of a blacksmith in Ireland. The best account of stealing the crown extant is that in Strype's book : it was communicated to the editor by Edwards, keeper of the Regalia to Charles the Second,

SIR HENRY MORGAN ; 4to.

SIR HEN. MORGAN. *Van Hove* sc. 12mo.

SIR HENRY MORGAN ; *small* 4to. *J. Caulfield.*

Captain Morgan, commonly called Sir Henry Morgan, the most infamous of all pirates, was the son of a substantial yeoman in Wales. His inclination leading him early to the sea, he entered into

\* Dr. Walter Pope, in his "Life of Bishop Ward,"† informs us, "that Blood, being of a sudden become a great favourite at court, and the chief agent of the dissenters, brought the bishop a verbal message from the king not to molest them ; upon which he went to wait on his majesty, and humbly represented to him, that there were only two troublesome nonconformists in his diocese, whom he doubted not, with his majesty's permission, but that he should bring to their duty : and then he named them. *These are the very men*, replied the king, *you must not meddle with: to which he obeyed, letting the prosecution against them fall.*"

† P. 69, 70.

the service of a master of a vessel bound for Barbadoes, who treacherously sold him soon after he landed on that shore. When he had obtained his liberty, he went to Jamaica to seek his fortune. Here he fell in with some freebooters, and entered on board one of their ships; and having displayed his courage on several occasions, he, in a short time, became a captain. He was afterward vice-admiral under Mansvelt, an old pirate of prime notoriety, who died soon after he engaged himself in his service. If the courage of Morgan had been properly directed, it would have done him the greatest honour: it was perhaps not inferior to that of Monck or Rupert; and several of his stratagems were as extraordinary as his courage. But he was rapacious, cruel, and debauched, in the same degree that he was valiant. The cruelties exercised on the Indians by the Spaniards were not equal to what that people suffered by his orders, to make them discover their hidden treasures, after he had taken and plundered their towns. The greatest of his exploits was taking Panama, which he burnt and pillaged, after he had, with twelve hundred men, defeated the governor, at the head of two squadrons of horse, four regiments of foot, and a great number of wild bulls, driven by Indian slaves.\* One hundred and seventy-five beasts of burden were laden with the gold, silver, and other valuables which he took in that city. See a circumstantial account of him in the "History of the Buccaneers," to which is prefixed his head.

"MRS. MARY DAVIS, of Great Saughall, near

\* A little before his expedition to Panama, he settled the following rewards for his men, which were to be paid out of their first spoil: For the loss of both legs, fifteen hundred pieces of eight, or fifteen slaves; for the loss of both hands, eighteen hundred pieces, or eighteen slaves; for one leg, or one hand, six hundred pieces, or six slaves; and for an eye, one hundred pieces, or one slave.—The character of Sir Henry Morgan appears in a much more favourable light in Edward's "History of the West Indies," vol. iii. p. 136, &c. "This very man (who by the way acted under regular commissions and letters of reprisals from government), after he had quitted the sea, was recommended by the Earl of Carlisle to be his successor in the government of Jamaica, and was accordingly appointed lieutenant-governor, with the honour of knighthood, from King Charles II. and passed the remainder of his life on his plantation in Jamaica. By the kindness of a friend in that island, I have had an opportunity of perusing some of Sir Henry Morgan's original private letters; and this I will say, that they manifest such a spirit of humanity, justice, liberality, and piety, as prove that he has either been grossly traduced, or that he was the greatest hypocrite living."

Chester, Anno 1668 ; Ætatis 74. When she was twenty-eight years of age, an excrescence grew upon her head, like to a wen, which continued thirty years, and then grew into two horns." *Done from the original painting, in the collection of the Honourable Sir Hans Sloane, bart. h. sh. mezz.*

**MRS. MARY DAVIS. *J. Caulfield.***

There is a print of this woman in Dr. Charles Leigh's "Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire," 1700; fol. tab. VII. The inscription signifies that her portrait was taken in 1668, in the 72d year of her age : that the excrescence continued thirty-two years before it grew into horns : that after four years she cast them ; then grew two more ; and in about four years she cast these also : that the horns which were upon her head in 1668, were of four years' growth, and then loose. Her picture, and one of her horns, are in Ashmole's Museum.

In the university library at Edinburgh is preserved a horn, which was cut from the head of Elizabeth Love, in the 50th year of her age. It grew three inches above her ear, and was growing seven years.\*

**MOTHER LOUSE ; *an old woman, in a ruff ; David Loggan sc. very scarce.***

"Is it at me, or at my ruff you titter ?

Your grandfather, you rogue, ne'er wore a fitter," &c.

*There are two copies of the same size.*

**MOTHER LOUSE. *J. Caulfield.***

This print, which is well executed, and much like the person represented, gained the engraver a considerable share of his reputation. It was drawn from the life, at Louse Hall, an alehouse near Oxford, which was kept by this matron, who was well known to the gentlemen of that university, who called her Mother Louse. She was pro-

\* See a particular account of Mary Davis in "Phoenix Britannicus," 4to. p. 248 ; and of Elizabeth Love, in Sir Robert Sibbald's "Scotia illustrata," pars i. p. 60.

bably the last woman in England that wore a ruff.—Louse Hall seems to be now quite forgotten.\* Kidney Hall, which a facetious author† tells us was formerly a *seminary*, is well known. Cabbage Hall, which is said to have been built by a tailor, is in as good repute as ever.

**MOTHER GEORGE**, in the 120th year of her age.  
*M. Powell p. B. Lens f. h. sh. mezz.*

**MOTHER GEORGE**; *small 4to. Lydekker sc.*

Mother George, who was contemporary with Mother Louse, lived in Black Boy Lane, and afterward in the parish of St. Peter's in the Bailey, at Oxford. She retained the use of all her faculties to the age of a hundred and twenty years, and was much resorted to by company, from a motive of curiosity. She used to thread a fine needle, as a proof of the goodness of her eye-sight, before her visitants, who generally gave her a gratuity towards her support. She died from the effects of an accidental fall that injured her back.‡ A genuine picture of her was in the possession of Mr. George Huddesford, late of New College, in Oxford, who, in pursuit of his genius for painting, was under the instruction of Zoffanij, the celebrated Italian painter.

**MADAM CRESWEL.** *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*§

**MRS. CRESWELL.** *M. Lauron; G. Barrett.*

\* There was a Louse Hall in the neighbourhood of Brigewater-square.

† Mr. T. W——n.

‡ See Wood's "Life," edit. 2. p. 253, 254, where we are informed, that Mr. Shirley the Terra Filius of Trinity College, in his speech, spoken at Oxford, the 14th of July, 1673, made some reflections upon the studies and pursuits of Anthony Wood, the famous Oxford antiquary, in which his malice and scurrility were much more conspicuous than his wit. As the Latin edition of the "History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford" was then preparing for the press, he said, among other things, that Wood "intended to put two *old wives*, Mother Louse and Mother George, into his book; and that he would not let it be printed because he would not have it *new and common*."

§ It is probable that some of the drawings for this set of prints were taken in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. as Mother Creswell is said to have been a famous *band* of thirty years ago, in the "State Poems," printed 1705. See p. 555, notes.



This infamous woman was, from the natural effects of prostitution in her youth, far advanced in the decline before she had arrived at the meridian of her life. Her great experience in her former occupation qualified her for a procuress; and she soon became an adept in all the diabolical arts of seduction. She lived in town in the winter, and sometimes retired into the country, where she provided convenient lodgings for her customers, some of whom were persons of distinction. Though she appeared in her real character in the stews, she could assume a very decent behaviour upon proper occasions; and frequently decoyed young unsuspecting girls to London, in hopes of preferment. She kept a very extensive correspondence, and was, by her spies and emissaries, informed of the rising beauties in different parts of the kingdom. The trade which she professed was perhaps carried to a greater height at this period than any other. This is plainly hinted at by a man of wit and pleasure, who sometimes dealt with her:

"To an exact perfection they have brought  
The action love, the passion is forgot."\*

Mother Ross, Mother Bennett, Mother Mosely, and Mother Beaulie,† flourished, or rather decayed, in this reign: but of these

\* She desired, by *will*, to have a sermon preached at her funeral, for which the preacher was to have 10*l.*; but upon this express condition, that he was to say nothing but what was *well* of her. A preacher was, with some difficulty, found, who undertook the task. He, after a sermon preached on the general subject of mortality, and the good uses to be made of it, concluded by saying, *By the will of the deceased, it is expected that I should mention her, and say nothing but what was well of her.* All that I shall say of her therefore is this: She was born *well*, she lived *well*, and she died *well*; for she was born with the name of Creswell, she lived in Clerkenwell, and she died in Bridewell. I have seen this story in print, with some spurious additions.

Dr. Fuller, in his "Appeal of injured Innocence,"§ tells us, that "When one was to preach the funeral sermon of a most vicious and generally bated person, all wondered what he would say in his praise; the preacher's friends fearing, his foes hoping that, for his fee, he would force his conscience to flattery. For one thing, said the minister, this man is to be spoken well of by all; and for another thing, he is to be spoken ill of by none. The first is because God made him; the second, because he is dead."

† The dedication of the "Plain Dealer," which is an admirable piece of railery on women of this character, is addressed to Madam B—, i. e. Bennet. See "Spectator," No. 266. See also "Tatler," No. 84.

‡ Betty Beaulie, a bawd of figure, lived in Durham-yard, in the Strand. Charles Maurice Tellier, archbishop and Duke of Rheims, who came to England, together

matrons we have no portraits. Nor have we any of Mother Needham, Mother Rawlins, of Deptford, Mother Douglass,\* Mother Eastmead, Mother Ph—l—ps, and several other mother strumpets, who deserve to be remembered as well as Mother Creswell.

MRS. RUSSEL, inscribed "*London Courtezan.*" *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. In a tawdry scarf of flowered gauze: patches on her face: a mask in her right hand, and a fan in her left; h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

MRS. RUSSEL. *Lydekker sc. 8vo.*

Though the daughters were much more numerous than the mothers of iniquity, I have met with only the names of three of those who were contemporaries with Mrs. Creswell; viz. Mrs. Russel, Mrs. Foster, and Betty Morrice.† Oblivion is entailed on the obscene practices of these creatures, as well as rottenness on their bones. Their whole biography is contained in the six prints published by Mr. Hogarth. *Few and evil* are the *days*, or, to speak with precision, the *nights* of harlots. These harpies in borrowed plumes are birds of darkness, and appear at the same time with bats and owls. They were dispersed through every quarter of the town; but Moorfields, Whetstone's-park, Lukener's-lane, and Dog and Bitch-yard, were their capital seraglios.‡

"The true original picture of MARY CARLETON, also called by the name of the German Princess; as it was taken by her own order, in the year 1663." *Jo. Ch. (Chantry) sc. Before her "Life," 1673; 12mo.*

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with Crequi, to treat concerning a marriage of the dauphin with the Lady Mary, daughter of the Duke of York, is said to have gone to her house. See Wood's "*Life*," edit. 2. p. 265, 266, where there are some verses in which this fact is mentioned.

\* Characterized in the "*Minor*."

† The two last are mentioned in "*A Letter from Artemisia in the Town, to Chloe in the Country*," by Lord Rochester.

‡ Manuscript State Poems, written in this reign, in the possession of the Dutchess-dowager of Portland.

Clavel, in his "Catalogue," mentions a narrative of her life, different from this.

MARY CARLETON, called the German Princess,  
*Æt. suæ* 38. *J. Caulfield.*

This woman, who had more *alias's* to her name than any rogue in the kingdom, was the daughter of a musician at Canterbury. Her first husband was a shoemaker of that city, from whom she eloped after four years' cohabitation. In a year or two after her elopement, she married one *Day* a surgeon, whom she soon forsook, and went into France and Germany, where she learned the languages of those countries, and robbed and cheated several persons. Soon after her return to England, she was married to John Carleton, the son of a citizen in London, who pretended to be a nobleman. This man, as well as many others, is said to have taken her for a German princess, at least a woman of quality. She was soon after tried at the Old Bailey, for bigamy, and acquitted: upon this she published an artful vindication of herself, to which was prefixed her portrait. She was afterward an actress in one of the theatres. The rest of her life is a continued course of theft, robbery, and imposture; in which, as she had a quick invention, great cunning, and an insinuating address, she was, perhaps, never exceeded.—If Mary Carleton had actually been a princess, she had parts sufficient to have thrown a kingdom into confusion; and might have done as much mischief as Catharine de Medicis did in France, or Henrietta Maria in England. Executed 1672.

MOLL FLANDERS, *sitting, watch in her hand.*

Moll Flanders, an unfortunate female, although born in Newgate, (from whence her mother was transported for theft), does not seem to have had by nature any extremely vicious qualities. She was three times married; once to a highwayman, but as they were deceived in each other, they soon parted. At last she was transported for a theft, with her husband the highwayman. The latter part seemed the most comfortable of their lives. She died in London near the age of 77, probably about 1680, as Dan. de Foe wrote her life in 1683.

MOTHER DAMNABLE, of Kentish Town, *sitting in a hovel by a fire, in a covering like a blanket;*

*abore, in a scroll; two cats suspended, and fastened together by the tail; twenty-two English verses,\* finely engraved. In the collection of James Bindley, esq.*

MOTHER DAMNABLE; *from the above. In Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons," 1793.*

It is not improbable that she was keeper of the public-house in the road to Kentish Town, well-known as the sign of the Mother Red-cap.

ANNA MACALLAME, borne in the Orkneys in Scotland, in the year 1615, being presented to the king's majesty's sight, October, 1662.

Tho' my portraicture seemes to be,  
A man's, my sex denies me so;  
Nature has still variety,  
To make the world her wisdom know.

• MOTHER DAMNABLE.

Y' have often seen (from Oxford tipling-house)  
Th' effigies of Shipton fao'd *Mother Louse*,  
Whose petty pranks (though some they might excel),  
With this old trot's ne'er gallop'd parallel;  
'Tis Mother Damnable! that monst'rous thing,  
Unmatch'd by Macbeth's wayward women's ring,  
For cursing, scolding, fuming, flinging fire  
I' th' face of madam, lord, knight, gent. cit, squire;  
Who (when but ruffled into the least pet),  
Will cellar-door key into pocket get,  
Then no more ale; and now the fray begins!  
Ware, heads, wigs, hoods, scarfs, shoulders, sides, and shins!  
While these dry'd bones, in a Westphalian bag,  
(Through th' wrinkled weasan of her shapeless crag)  
Sends forth such dismal shrieks and uncouth noise,  
As fills the town with din, the street with boys;  
Which makes some think, this fierce she-dragon, fell,  
Can scarce be match'd by any this side hell.  
So fam'd, both far and near, is the renown  
Of Mother Damnable, of Kentish Town.  
Wherefore, this symbol of the cats we'll give her,  
Because, so curst, a dog would not dwell with her.

London, printed in the year 1676.

*She is represented in a fur cap and a man's gown ; her beard is very large, and like an old man's ; small h. sh.*

I saw, in the year 1750, at the palace of St. Ildefonso, in Spain, a portrait of a Neapolitan woman, with much such another beard as Anne Macallame's. I also saw, about four years ago, a woman, at Rotherhithe, with a masculine beard. The largest of these is by no means comparable to that of Barbara Vanbeck, mentioned in the Interregnum.

**WILLIAM HOULBROOK** ; *small whole length, 8vo. prefixed to a Narrative of his Sufferings, 1744.*

**WILLIAM HOULBROOK** ; 8vo. *J. Caulfield.*

Cornet Joyce, visiting Marlborough in 1659, and having cause to suspect the sheriff of disaffection to the republican interest, disguised himself and followers, and passed for friends of Charles II. Having occasion for a farrier to shoe some of their horses, Houlbrook was applied to for that purpose ; being of a loquacious turn, and a friend to the royalists, he boasted so much of his consequence, that the party trepanned him to an adjacent village, secured his person, and conveyed him a prisoner to London, where he underwent many examinations before Bradshaw. Being found, however, more fool than knave, he was discharged on giving security for his future behaviour.

**WILLIAM OXMAN**, or **ORSINGHAM**, preacher at the conventicles of the Fifth Monarchy Men, and seducer of libertines ; captain of the seditious Anabaptists and Quakers in the city of London, beheaded and quartered 19th Jan. 1661. *From a unique print in the collection of Alexander Hendras Sutherland, esq. F. S. A. R. S. Kirby exc. 8vo.*

William Oxman was one of the deluded followers of Thomas Venner, the wine-cooper, and well-known Fifth Monarchy Man, in whose cause he rendered himself very conspicuous by disputing with and fighting the life-guards and trained bands, when Venner demanded, at Wood-street Compter, the prisoners to be let loose,

and after his leader was knocked down, he continued to fight along Wood-street and Cripplegate, to the Blue Anchor alehouse, by the Postern, where the party defended themselves most desperately, some being shot, and others taken. But the most singular instance of frantic enthusiasm, was in one James Ball, a small-coal-man, who, although he was not engaged in the rencontre, after the execution of those concerned, came forward, and publicly held a conventicle on the same doctrine, and ceased not until he was apprehended, tried, convicted, and executed at Tyburn Nov. 27, 1661 : some of his followers throwing themselves into the same sledge, and embracing him on his way to the gallows, so highly were these men esteemed, and held in veneration by those whom they deluded.

BEAU WILSON ; *whole length, in a court dress, hat and feather, leaning against a pillar ; 4to. mezz.*

BEAU WILSON ; *copied from the above. Sold by Dickey ; 4to.*

This very mysterious person was a younger brother of a respectable family, and having through friends procured a commission in the army, went to serve in Flanders ; where he had not long continued, before he was broke for cowardice, and became so reduced in circumstances, as to accept forty shillings from a friend, to pay his passage back to England. Here, within a short time after his arrival, he appeared, to the astonishment of the public, the brightest star in the hemisphere : his coaches, saddle, hunting, and race-horses, equipage, dress, and table, were the admiration of the world, and continued so while they saw him maintain such profuse an expense, without any visible means to support this glory. He never played, or but inconsiderably, entertained with profuseness all who visited him, drank himself liberally ; but at all hours, as well sober as otherwise, he kept a strict guard upon his words ; though several were either employed by the curiosity of others, or their own, to take him at his looser moments, and persuade him to reveal his secret : but he so inviolably preserved it, that even their guesses were but at random, and without probability or foundation. He was not known to be an admirer of ladies ; and what added to the surprise, was, that he was at all times to be found, and ever with some of his own people, seemingly open in conversation, free from spleen or shagrin ; in a word, he had that settled air, as if he were

assured his good fortune would continue for ever. One of his friends advised him to purchase an estate while he had money: Mr. Wilson thanked him, but said, he did not forget the future in the present: he was obliged to him for his counsel, but whilst he lived, it would be ever thus, for he was always certain to be master of such a sum of money. This more and more confounded the world, for if they would say he derived his good fortune from the ladies, there was scarce any rich enough to support him,\* neither did he bestow any of his time unaccounted for; and it was not to be believed the fair sex would not exact attention and service for their money, especially for such considerable sums. Those who pretended to guess better, had recourse to chymistry, and said he had found the *grand secret*, and was master of that invaluable *transmuting stone*, or powder, which could convert meaner metals into gold. Some blasted his reputation with the report, that he must once have robbed a Holland mail of a considerable quantity of rough diamonds; though another person suffered for the offence, denying the fact to the last. Others would have it, that the Jews kept him, with many other idle and ridiculous reports, which were circulated concerning him, until the time he was found killed, going to fight a duel with a Mr. Law, who it is reported ran him through the body, before he could draw his sword in his own defence. Mr. Wilson lived in unabated splendour to the last, and the mystery rather augmented than diminished, when a very inconsiderable sum of money being all that could be found after his death, left the world to conjecture from what source or funds he had derived means to support his state and magnificence.

HALE THE PIPER; 4to. *In Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons;" six English verses:*

Before three monarchs I my skill did prove,  
Of many lords and knights I had the love;  
There's no musitian e'er did know the peer,  
Of Hale the Piper in fair Darbyshire;  
The consequence in part you here may know,  
Pray look upon his hornpipe here below.

J. N.

\* See a very interesting account of Beau Wilson's intrigue with a court lady (supposed to be the Dutchess of Cleveland), in "The Lady's Pacquet of Letters," written by the Countess D'Annois.

## REMARKS ON DRESS.

The Monmouth, or military cock of the hat, was much worn in this reign, and continued a considerable time in fashion.

The periwig, which had been long used in France, was introduced into England soon after the restoration.

There is a tradition, that the large black wig which Dr. R. (awlinson) bequeathed, among other things of much less consideration, to the Bodleian Library, was worn by Charles II.\*

Some men of tender consciences were greatly scandalized at this article of dress, as equally indecent with long hair; and more culpable, because more unnatural. Many preachers inveighed against it in their sermons, and cut their hair shorter, to express their abhorrence of the reigning mode.

It was observed, that a periwig procured many persons a respect, and even veneration, which they were strangers to before, and to which they had not the least claim from their personal merit. The judges, and physicians, who thoroughly understood this magic of the wig, gave it all the advantage of length, as well as size.

The extravagant fondness of some men for this unnatural ornament is scarce credible: I have heard of a country gentleman who employed a painter to place periwigs upon the heads of several of Vandyck's portraits.

Mr. Wood informs us, that Nath. Vincent, D. D. chaplain in ordinary to the king, preached before him at Newmarket, in a long periwig and Holland sleeves, according to the then fashion for gentlemen; and that his majesty was so offended at it, that he commanded the Duke of Monmouth, chancellor to the university of Cambridge, to see the statutes concerning decency of apparel put in execution; which was done accordingly.†

\* "As to the king's more private ordering his family, in the beginning of October, 1666, his majesty, to promote frugality and decency in habit, and to discourage the extravagancy of French fashions, made a solemn and peremptory declaration of the fashion of his apparel, which he resolved to wear for the future. It was strait Spanish breeches; instead of a doublet, a long vest down to the mid-leg; and above that a loose coat, after the Muscovite or Polish way; the sword girt over the vest; and instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or brodekins. Which habit was found to be very decent and becoming to his majesty, and was for a considerable time used and followed by the chief of his courtiers."—Eachard's "History of England," ii. p. 836.

† "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 1063.



The satin cap was no longer worn, and the formal screwed-up face was, for the most part, changed for a more natural and unconstrained aspect.\*

The lace neckcloth became in fashion in this, and continued to be worn in the two following, reigns.

Open sleeves, pantaloons, and shoulder knots, were also worn at this period, which was the era of shoe-buckles: but ordinary people, and such as affected plainness in their garb, continued for a long time after, to wear strings in their shoes.

The clerical habit which, before it is grown rusty, is a very decent dress, seems not to have been worn in its present form before the reign of Charles II.†

The ladies' hair was curled and frizzled with the nicest art, and they frequently set it off with heartbreakers.‡ Sometimes a string of pearls, or an ornament of riband, was worn on the head; and, in the latter part of this reign, hoods of various kinds were in fashion.

Patching and painting the face, than which nothing was more common in France, was also too common among the ladies in England.§ But what was much worse, they affected a mean betwixt dress and nakedness; which occasioned the publication of a book, entitled "A just and seasonable Reprehension of naked Breasts

\* Dr. Eachard tells us, that *we had a great plenty of religious face-makers in the late zealous times.*|| "Then it was," says he, "that godliness chiefly consisted in the management of the eye; and he that had the least pupil was the most righteous, because most easily concealed by the rolling white. Then it was that they would scarce let a round-faced man go to heaven; but if he had but a little blood in his cheeks his condition was counted very dangerous; and it was almost an infallible sign of absolute reprobation." Nothing is more certain than that black satin caps, tipped and edged with white, were then worn by some divines to give an appearance of languor and mortification to the countenance.

It has been gravely asserted by some presbyterian writers that the cloak is apostolical, as we read that St. Paul *left* his cloak at Troas.¶ But, for this very reason, it may be concluded, that he did not constantly preach in it.

† As to the form of the ancient clerical habit, see in Jo. Johnson's "Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws," &c. the second constitution of Archbishop Stratford, in 1343.

Thiers, in his "Treatise of Perukes," informs us, that no ecclesiastics wore a band\*\* before the middle of the last century, or a peruke before the restoration.

‡ Artificial curls.

§ See the prologue to Lee's "Lucius Junius Brutus."

|| Works, vol. i. p. 151, 152, edit. 1774.

¶ See "Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence," 4to. p. 80.

\*\* The clerical band, which was first worn with broad lappets, apparently had its origin from the falling band, which is divided under the chin.

and Shoulders, with a Preface by Richard Baxter."—I scarce ever see a portrait of a lady by Sir Peter Lely, but I think of the following passage of Seneca: "*Video sericas vestes, si vestes vocandæ sunt, in quibus nihil est quo defendi aut corpus, aut denique pudor possit: quibus sumptis, mulier parum liquido nudam se non esse jurabit.*"\*

It appears from the "*Memoires de Grammont*," that green stockings were worn by one of the greatest beauties of the English court.

If any one would inform himself of the dresses worn by our ancestors, he should make his observations in country churches, in the remote parts of the kingdom; where he may see a great variety of modes of ancient standing. It is not unusual among people of the lower classes, for a Sunday coat to descend from father to son; as it is put on the moment before the wearer goes to church, and taken off as soon as he returns home. I have seen several old women in beaver hats, which I have good reason to believe were made in the reign of Charles the Second.†

\* Seneca. De Benef. 7. 9.

† If the reader be particularly inquisitive into the English dress, at different periods, I would refer him to Barrington's "*Observations upon the Statutes*," the third edit. 1769, pag. 217, note 383: Hearne's "*Occasional Remarks*," at the end of Roper's "*Life of Sir Thomas More*," p. 271: "*Philosophical Transactions*," No. 475. p. 287: Holinshed's "*Chronicle*," vol. i. second edit. p. 171: "*Of their Apparel and Attire*," being chap. 7, of "*The Description of England*:" Dugdale's "*Origines Juridicales*," cap. 64. under the head of "*Orders for Government: Admittances*," &c. Samuel Butler's "*Genuine Remains*," vol. i. p. 323, but especially to Hall's "*Chronicle*," and to the tract on apparel, in Camden's "*Remains*."

## APPENDIX

TO

## THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

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 FOREIGN PRINCES, KNIGHTS OF THE  
GARTER, &c.

BERNARD DE FOIX, de la Valette, Duc d'Espéron. *Mignard p. P. Van Schuppen sc.* 1661 : motto of the Garter about his arms ; *h. sh.*

Bernard de Nogaret de Foix, duke of Espéron and Valette, knight of the orders of St. Michael and of the Holy Ghost, was, in April, 1661, installed knight of the Garter.\* He was descended from one of the most illustrious families in France, and added great lustre to his house. The reader is referred for a particular account of him, to "The Life of the Duke of Espéron, Englished by Charles Cotton, esq." and published in folio, 1670.

CAROLUS XI. Suec. Got. et Vand. rex ; 4to.

CHARLES XI. *la. fol. R. White ;* 1683.

Charles XI. king of Sweden, was son of Charles Gustavus, cousin and successor to the famous Christina. He succeeded to the crown in 1660, and was invested with the ensigns of the Garter by Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, and Henry St. George, esq.

\* He was the last knight *elected* in the reign of Charles I. in which his portrait may be placed.

Richmond herald. He was a good soldier; of which he gave some signal proofs in his wars with the Danes, the Marquis of Brandenburg, and the Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg. He was a prince of great penetration, frugality, and industry; but proud, selfish, and tyrannical. He deprived the senate of the share in the government which they had formerly possessed, and erected an arbitrary court called "the Chamber of Liquidations," by which multitudes of his subjects were reduced to extreme poverty and distress. His haughty and severe treatment of his queen, who was one of the best of women, threw her into a distemper that hastened her death. He died the 15th of April, 1687, and was succeeded by his son Charles XII. The queen-regent, his mother, buried him with more pomp than had been seen in Sweden, and obliged her subjects to mourn for him three years.

Christian, king of Denmark, and Frederick William, marquis of Brandenburg, surnamed the Great, were also elected knights of the Garter, in this reign.

There is a very characteristic print of the Great Elector by Masson.

COSMUS III. magnus dux Etruriæ, &c. *Tempesti, Florentinus, del. 1717. J. Simon f. h. sh.*

COSMUS III. &c. *Plass ; A. Haelwegh ; folio.*

Cosmo de Medicis (or Medices), prince of Tuscany, having made the tour of Spain and France, came into England in the beginning of the year 1669, where he was treated with great ceremony and respect, especially by the two universities. He was shewn whatever was curious, and visited several persons of rank and eminence, particularly Mr. Hobbes, who made him a present of his works, together with his picture; and the same year, dedicated to him his book, "De Quadratura Circuli."—In 1670 he succeeded his father, Ferdinand II. in the dukedom. He married Margaret Louise, daughter to Gaston John Baptist, of France, duke of Orleans; by whom he had two sons, and one daughter, namely, Ferdinand, John Gaston, and Mary Magdalen.

JEAN FRANCOIS PAUL DE GONDI, cardinal de Retz, &c. *Duflos sc. a small h. sh. This has been*

*copied for the Amsterdam edition of his "Memoirs."*  
*There is also a head of him by Nantueil.*

JEAN FRANCOIS PAUL DE GONDI, &c. *V. Schuppen*; 1662.

The Cardinal de Retz, who, in the early part of his life, affected to be the beau, the gallant, and the duellist, entered into holy orders with reluctance, and purely in obedience to the commands of his father. He was a man of an insinuating address, persuasive eloquence, and vehement thirst of power. Many of the greatest men and women in France were the tools of his wanton ambition, and helped to place him at the head of a faction that expelled Mazarine from the kingdom. He proceeded so far as to set a price upon his head. But his triumph was of short duration: his great and lofty spirit was presently humbled, and Mazarine triumphed in his turn. He was, in the latter part of his life, after the fervour of his passions had spent itself, a truly good and amiable character. He has drawn his own portrait in his "Memoirs," which are numbered with the classic writings of his age and country.\* The Earl of Clarendon informs us, that he was so ingenuous as to tell Charles II. that if he changed his religion, he would never be restored to his kingdoms.† Yet it is sufficiently evident that he applied to the pope in that prince's behalf, to entreat his holiness to lend him some assistance towards his restoration.‡ It is certain that the cardinal was in England incognito, soon after that fortunate event.§ *Ob.* Paris. Aug. 24, 1679; *Æt.* 66.

\* Voltaire speaks thus of the author and his work: "Cet homme singulier s'est peint lui-même, dans ses memoires ecrits, avec un air de grandeur, une impetuosité de genie, et une inegalité, qui sont l'image de sa conduite." *Siecle de Louis XIV.* vol. i. p. 61.

† Clarendon, iii. p. 512.

‡ See the Series of Letters in Carte's "Life of the Duke of Ormond," vol. ii. p. 118, et seq.

§ Burnet, i. p. 194.

## AMBASSADORS, TRAVELLERS, &amp;c.

HANNIBAL SEHESTED; *a small head.* A. F. (*olkema*) *f. in Hofman.*

Hannibal Sehested, lord of Tybjerg, and grand treasurer of Denmark, is celebrated in the history of that country, for his valour and conduct as a general, and his knowledge, ability, and address, as a statesman and ambassador. In the reign of Christian IV. he was, for his eminent services, rewarded with the vice-royalty of Norway, where he led the king's forces against the Swedes, with such signal success, that this war is in the annals of Denmark distinguished by the appellation of *The War of Hannibal*. In the reign of Frederic III. he, for secret reasons, was deprived of his government of Norway, forbidden to appear at court, and degraded from his rank; and the bulk of his fortune was confiscated. In 1655, he retired with his family to Antwerp, where he entered into the service of Charles II. who employed him in several negotiations.\* He was afterward taken prisoner by the Swedes, and was some time with their army which was to act against Denmark. During his captivity, he did Frederic such eminent service, that, when a peace was concluded with Sweden, he was received by him with open arms, and perfectly reinstated in his confidence and favour. He was afterward sent in quality of ambassador extraordinary to the courts of England and France. *Ob.* 1666.

MARCUS GIOE, conseiller privé, &c. *Yver sc.* 1744; *in Hofman.*

Mark Gioe, lord of Brahesborg, who had formerly visited England as a traveller, was sent hither as an ambassador from Denmark, in the reign of Charles the Second. He was afterward employed in the same character, at the courts of France and Spain. During his residence in England, which was about seven years, he became enamoured with Elizabeth Mary Thomson, a lady of distinguished beauty, wit, and modesty, whom, in 1676, he espoused, but left no

\* Seven of his letters are at the end of the first volume of Thurloe's "*State Papers*."

issue by her. This polite scholar and able minister died in 1698. He left several poems, speeches, and memoirs of his embassies, in manuscript. Some of his writings are in print: the most considerable is his "Disputatio de optima gerendæ Reipublicæ Forma," Seroe, 1653; 4to.

**JOHANNES FREDERICUS A FRIESENDORFF**, Baronettus Angliæ, Liber Dominus in Heerdicke, Dominus in Kyrup, Eques auratus, S. R. M. Sueciæ Consiliarius, et ad S. R. M. Magnæ Britanniæ Extraordinarius Ablegatus, Plenipotentarius, &c. *P. Williamsen sc. h. sh.*

**HAMET**, &c. ambassador from the King of Morocco, 1682. *R. White sc. large h. sh.*

**HAMET**, &c. ambassador from the King of Morocco; *mezz. J. Lloyd; scarce.*

**HAMET**, &c. *mezz. E. Lutterel.*

His portrait, by Kneller, is at Chiswick. The horse and background were painted by Wyke.

Hamet, ambassador extraordinary from the King of Morocco and Fez, made his public entry through London the 5th of January, 1681-2; had his public audience on the 11th,\* and a private audience of the king on the 17th of the same month. On the 30th of May following, he was entertained at Oxford. About the same time he dined with Mr. Ashmole, who made him a present of a magnifying-glass. On the 14th of July, he took his leave of his majesty; and on the 23d of the same month, embarked for his own country.

\* Sir John Reresby informs us, that this ambassador was admitted to his audience with more than ordinary ceremony; as the king was of opinion, that a commerce established with Morocco would be very advantageous to the kingdom. "The ambassador's present, says that author, consisted of two lions, and thirty ostriches, at which his majesty laughed; and said, he knew nothing more proper to send by way of return than a flock of geese."—"Memoirs," 4to. p. 75, 76.

PUNGEARON NIA PARA, ambassador from the King of Bantam, 1682. *Overton; (vend.) h. sh.*

The Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Bantam, *with a boy holding an umbrella over his head. R. Preek exc. h. sh. mezz.*

PUNGEARON NIA PARA, &c. with Kaja Nebbe; *mezz. E. Lutterel.*

PUNGEARON NIA PARA, &c. with Kaja Nebbe; *by Nic. Yeates.*

KAIA NEBBE (or Keay Nabee), &c. *Catlett sc. whole length; 12mo.*

KEAY NABEE, ambassador from the King of Surosoan, formerly called Bantam. *Printed for William Davis, 1682.*

Two of the Bantam ambassadors. *Lutterel f. large 4to. mezz.*

Two of the Bantam ambassadors. *H. Peart Pictor; Nic. Yeates sc. 1682; large h. sh.*

KAJA NEBBE, &c. *mezz. R. Preek exc.*

KAJA NEBBE, &c. *R. White sculp.*

KAJA NEBBE, &c. *with inscription in the English and Bantam languages; two slaves holding spears, and umbrella over his head. Delineata per H. Peart; P. N. Yeates and T. Collins sculp. sheet; rare.*

The portraits here described, represent the two principal of the



eight\* Bantam ambassadors,† who arrived in the port of London, the 28th of April, 1682, attended by a train of about thirty persons. On the 9th of the following month, they made their public entry. On the 13th they went to Windsor, and had their audience the next day. On that day month, they took their leave of the king: when Pungearon Nia Para, and Keay Nabee, were knighted, and had the swords given them with which the honour of knighthood was conferred. The English East-India company, had, at this time, a factory at Bantam; but the king of that place was deposed, and the factory expelled by the Dutch, in the next reign.

PETER JOHN POTEKIN, ambassador from the czar of Muscovy, 1682. *R. White sc. large h. sh.*

PETER JOHN POTEKIN, &c. *mezz. Kneller, A. B.*

This envoy had his audience of the king the 16th of November, 1682. Mention is made, in the “Memoires de Grammont,” of seven or eight Muscovite ambassadors, who had audience at court some years before. The state of commerce between England and Muscovy, in the beginning of this reign, may be seen in the Earl of Carlisle’s Embassy, printed in Harris’s “Voyages.”

“WILHELMUS CURTIUS, Eques, Baronettus, Prolegatus in Germania.”

SIR WILLIAM CURTIUS, *with arms, in an oval.*  
*M. Rosa pinxit. W. Richardson.*

WILHELMUS CURTIUS, Eques, Baronettus, a M.

\* See “The Historian’s Guide,” p. 143.

† Dryden, in his poem addressed to Sir Godfrey Kneller, where he mentions uncouth Gothic figures, painted without knowledge of the clare obscure, has, in the following lines, described the persons of these ambassadors, of whom he was a spectator:

Flat faces, such as would disgrace a screen,  
Such as in Bantam’s embassy were seen,  
Unraised, unrounded, were the rude delight  
Of brutal nations only born to fight.

Britanniarum Rege, per 19 Annos continuos, in Germania, Prolegatus. *M. H. M. Rosa p. Thelott fecit. whiskers, grey hair.*

The print, which is thus inscribed, may be placed here, or in the Interregnum.

Sir William Curtius, who was created a baronet the 2d of April, 1652, by Charles II.\* was probably an envoy from Sweden to that prince during his exile. It is certain, that he was, in this reign,† elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP; *inscription in manuscript; large h. sh.*

ADMIRAL TROMP, kn<sup>t</sup>. and bar<sup>t</sup>. *Lely p. Sold by Browne; mezz.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP. *P. Lely; A. Blooteling, 1676; la. fol.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP; *hat and feather; mezz. J. Gole.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP. *F. Boll; L. Visscher; sheet.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP. *V. Eckhout; Gouldsbloom.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP. *R. de Hooghe; sheet.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP. *Houbraken; 8vo.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP. *J. Munnekhuisen.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP; *four Dutch lines, 1786; large 4to.*

Cornelius Van Tromp was son of the famous Martin Van Tromp, who was shot through the heart with a musket ball, in an engage-

\* "Baronetage," v. p. 268, edit. 1741.

† October 3, 1677.

July 29, 1653. ment with Monck. He did not at all degenerate from his heroic father, who seemed to live over again in his no less heroic son. In the first engagement with the English, in 1665, he continued to fight after several of the Dutch admirals were killed, and fought retreating. In the battle between the English and French, and the Dutch fleets, in 1672, De Ruyter went to his assistance, after he had shifted his flag to four different ships. This put an end to the animosity which had before subsisted betwixt these great commanders. His father never fought or acted more like a hero, than he did in that memorable engagement with Sir Edward Spragge, on the 11th of August, 1673.\* He was created an English baronet 25 March, 1674.

JOHANNES HEVELIUS, consul of Dantzick, in Poland, a celebrated astronomer, F. R. S.

JOANNES HEVELIUS, *i. e.* HEVELKE; *mezz. J. Faber.*

JOANNES HEVELIUS. *Juvenhusen; J. Falcke.*

John Hevelius was born at Dantzic, in 1611. He studied under Peter Crugerius, and in 1630, set out on his travels, which took up four years. On his return to Dantzic he built an observatory, which he furnished with instruments, and he made some excellent telescopes himself. With these he directed his attention chiefly to the moon, whose phases and spots he noted with accuracy; after which he published the result of his observations, in a work entitled "Selenographia, sive Lunæ descriptio;" folio, 1647. He was author also of several other learned and useful works. *Ob.* Jan. 21, 1687.

CHRISTIANUS HUYGENS, de Zulichem, &c. *4to.*

CHRISTIANUS HUYGENS; *fol. F. Ottens.*

Christian Huygens, who applied himself to the mathematics from his infancy, exhibited a wonderful specimen of his genius in his

\* See the article of SPRAGGE, Class VII.

book entitled, "Theoremata de Quadratura Hyperboles, Ellipsis, et Circuli, ex dato Portionum Gravitatis Centro;" 1651. In 1657; he invented the clock-pendulum, of which he published an account; as he did also of the use of clocks, in the discovery of the longitude. In 1659, came forth his "Systema Saturnium." He, by the help of his brother Constantine, brought telescopes to a much greater perfection than any astronomer had done before him. He was also a great improver of the air-pump. In 1660, he came into England, where he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. In 1663, he was invited to Paris by Lewis XIV. who appointed him a handsome stipend. He continued at Paris from 1666 to 1681, where he had a noble apartment near the royal library. He grew insane some years before his death, of which he discovered the first symptoms by playing with a tame sparrow, and neglecting his mathematical studies.\* He died at the Hague, June 8, 1695, in the 67th year of his age, while his famous book of the Plurality of Worlds was printing.† See Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors," p. 179.

**MARCELLUS MALPIGI, &c.** *Before his "Opera Posthuma," two volumes, folio.*

Marcellus Malpigi, a very eminent physician and naturalist of Bologna, was a great improver of science. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Society, the 4th of March, 1668-9. He was author of various anatomical treatises; he also wrote "De Formatione Pulli in Ovo," Lond. 1673. "De Bombyce," &c. He and the excellent poet Vida illustrate each other on the last mentioned subject. A collection of his works, in two volumes folio, with cuts, was published at London, 1686. *Ob.* 1694, *Æt.* 67.

**ANTHONY VAN LEEUWENHOEK ; mezz. Verkolie ad vivum, 1686.**

**ANTHONY VAN LEEUWENHOEK ; oval. Verkolie; A. de Blois ; 4to.**

\* Lister's "Journey to Paris," p. 110.

† There is excellent reasoning from analogy in this book.

Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek was born at Delft, in 1632, and died in 1723. He was celebrated for his microscopical improvements and discoveries, the particulars of which were published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences." His works have been translated into English, in three vols. quarto.

"CAROLUS JOANNES KONINGSMARK, comes in Westerwick, et Stegholm; dominus in Rotembourg, et Neuhausen; et in exercitu regis Christianismi, Germanorum legionis dux," &c. *M. Dahl p. L. Cossin sc. 4to.*

"CHARLES JOHN, lord Koningsmark, &c. who was tried and acquitted from being an accessory to the murder of Thomas Thynne, esq. the 21st of February, 1682." *R. White sc. 1682; large h. sh.*

CHARLES JOHN, count Koningsmark, &c. *mezz. M. Dahl; J. Smith.*

CHARLES JOHN, lord Koningsmark, &c. *W. Richardson.*

Count Koningsmark was a native of Dresden, in Saxony, and the youngest of several sons, though he assumed the titles of the eldest. He served in the army, both in France and Italy, before he came into England; where his handsome person and genteel address soon rendered him acceptable to the ladies. He was a great frequenter of the Dutchess of Mazarine's, where he won considerable sums at play, at which he was remarkably dexterous. He sought the Lady Elizabeth Ogle, heiress of the house of Northumberland, in marriage; and is supposed to have suborned three assassins, Uratz, Borosky, and Stern, to murder Thomas Thynne, esq. to whom she was contracted. William, earl of Devonshire, who was firmly persuaded of his guilt, sent him a challenge soon after his trial, which he accepted. They agreed to fight on the sands of Calais, but the count never met his adversary. He is said to have been killed in a quarrel in Hungary, in 1686, in the 31st year of

his age; but we are, with more probability, informed, that when King George II. made some alterations in his palace at Hanover, his body was found under a floor.\* The three assassins were hanged in Pall-mall, March 10, 1681-2. Uratz, a weak man, said, that he believed God would forgive him, in consideration of his being a gentleman.†

JEAN BAPTISTE DE SEIGNELAY, &c. *Des-rochers* sc. 8vo.

JEAN BAPTISTE DE SEIGNELAY, &c. *Mignard; N. Edelinck; in Perrault's "Hom. Illust."* 1700.

JEAN BAPTISTE DE SEIGNELAY, &c. *De Larmessin;* 1680.

JEAN BAPTISTE DE SEIGNELAY, &c. *A. Bloem; C. Meyssens.*

John Baptist Colbert, marquis of Seignelay, eldest son of the great Colbert, was formed under his father, and succeeded him in the important office of secretary of state, to which he seemed entitled from his natural and acquired abilities. Before he was preferred to this office, he paid particular attention to the marine, which, under his management, became *respectable*, at least, throughout Europe. One of the first and most memorable of his exploits was the bombarding of Genoa, upon a false and frivolous pretence of Lewis XIV. This is one of those actions which impartial posterity will weigh in the same equitable scale with the invasion of the United Provinces and the burning of the Palatinate, and consequently regard it with horror and detestation.‡ He particularly signalized himself at the battle of Bantry Bay,§ in which the Eng-

\* It is obvious to observe here, that his sister, the beautiful Countess of Koningsmark, was mistress to Augustus II. king of Poland, by whom she was mother of the famous Marshal Saxe.

† This was much laughed at, but it seems to be no very uncommon sophism.

‡ I have heard it remarked, by several persons who have lately seen the Palatinate, that it is one of the most melancholy scenes of devastation that they ever beheld. Upon this spot, at least, every humane traveller must curse the memory of Lewis the Fourteenth.

§ In the reign of William III.

lish fleet was defeated. He afterward formed a project of burning the English ships in their ports, and flattered himself that he should have the glory of fixing King James on the throne; but illness prevented his embarkation with the fleet commanded by Tourville, which, when King William was in Ireland, spread terror throughout the kingdom.\* Seignelay was full of indignation at the ill success of his project, which was soon after effectually defeated by the decisive victory gained by the English fleet at La Hogue. He died of a consumption, at Versailles, in 1690, aged thirty-nine years. He is mentioned here as having been in England in the course of his travels, in the reign of Charles II.

PHILIBERT, comte de Grammont. *T. Chambaras sc. 4to. engraved for the new edition of the "Memoires de Grammont," printed at Strawberry-hill: from an authentic portrait in the collection of Mr. Walpole. It was copied, by a good hand, from the original at the grand Augustins, at Paris, where are heads of all the knights of the Holy Ghost.*

PHILIBERT, comte de Grammont; in "*Memoirs of Grammont*;" 1809; 8vo.

The Count de Grammont, who had served as a volunteer under the Prince of Condé, and Turenne, came into England about two years after the restoration. He was under a necessity of leaving France, as he had the temerity to make his addresses to a lady to whom Lewis XIV. was known to have a tender attachment. He possessed, in a high degree, every qualification that could render him agreeable to the English court. He was gay, gallant, and perfectly well bred; had an inexhaustible fund of ready wit, and told a story with inimitable grace and humour. Such was his vivacity, that it infused life wherever he came; and, what rarely happens, it was so inoffensive, that every one of the company appeared to be as happy as himself. He had great skill and success in play, and seems to have been chiefly indebted to it for his support. Several of the ladies engaged his attention upon his first coming over; but

\* Dalrymple's "*Memoirs*," p. 428, &c.

the amiable Mrs. Hamilton, whom he afterward married, seems to have been the only woman who had the entire possession of his heart. His elegant "Memoirs" were written from his own information by Count Hamilton,\* and probably in much the same language in which they were related.

CAROLUS PATIN, Doct. Med. Par. Numismatum  
Impp. Interpres egregius.

Cæsareos qui non patitur vanescere vultus,

Effigie notus debuit esse sua :

Hic est qui geminas Phœbi complectitur artes ;

Arte juvat Musas, et levat arte febres.

"Franc. Ogerius."

*A. Masson sc. h. sh.*

CAROLUS PATIN ; 12mo. *Fabure* ; J. Boulanger.

CAROLUS PATIN ; Æt. 30. 1663. *Le Febure ad vivum.*

CAROLUS PATIN. *V. Gucht* ; prefixed to his "*Travels*," 1696.

CAROLUS PATIN ; 8vo. *J. L. Durant ad vivum.*

Charles son of Guy Patin, doctor of physic at Paris, was an eminent physician and antiquary. He was one of the most considerable medalists of his age, and a lover and collector of portraits. He seems to have entertained as strong prejudices against the English, as his father did : † he scarce mentions them in his "*Travels*," though he was certainly in England, but for breaking one another's heads in playing at cudgels. ‡ He died at Padua, where he was professor of physic, the 28th of October, 1693. He was author of "*Thesaurus Numismatum*," 4to. "*Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum*," fol. "*Familie Romanæ*," which is also in folio ; "*An Introduction to the History of Medals*," "*Historical Relations*," "*A Treatise of combustible Turf*," &c.

\* Brother-in-law to the Count de Grammont.

† See the note to the article of HARCOURT, in the Appendix to the reign of Charles I.

‡ English Translation of his "*Travels*," p. 280.



JEAN DE LA FONTAINE, de l'academie Francoise. *Hiacinte Rigault (ou Rigaud) p. Edelinck sc.*

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE. *Hiacinte Rigault p. Fiquet sc. highly finished; 12mo. copied from Edelinck.*

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE. *H. Rigaud; J. G. Wille.*

Monsieur de la Fontaine was certainly in England, and, I believe, in the reign of Charles II. He is well known for his Fables and Tales, which abound with elegance and native humour. He is not free from obscenity; but it is far from being of the grossest kind. Though his genius was truly comic, it was not adapted to the stage. He wrote one comedy, which had no success in the action; and, what is worse, was universally thought to have deserved none. He was very awkward at displaying his talent in conversation. He could easily discover other men's characters, though they could not see his; and often laughed inwardly at the fools that laughed apparently at himself. *Ob. 1695, Æt. 74.*

DANIEL GEORGE MORHOF. *C. Fritzsch sc. Before his "Polyhistor," 1732; 4to.*

Daniel George Morhof, a celebrated German writer, who is by Menage styled the best poet of his country, was in England in the reign of Charles the Second.\* His learning was extensive, his judgment sound, and his taste perfectly refined. Few have been so well acquainted with the various parts of learning, with the methods of attaining them, and the authors ancient and modern, who have written with approbation and applause on the different branches of science. This is abundantly exemplified in his methodical, elaborate, and well-written work, entitled "*Polyhistor Literarius, Philosophicus, et Practicus*," in three tomes. The first was published in 1687; the other two after his decease. The third edition was printed in 4to. in 1732; and the fourth in 1747. It is worth the reader's while to see what John Albert Fabricius says of this author, in his second preface to the third edition of the "*Polyhistor*."

GREGORIUS LETI, historicus, &c. *J. Gole sc. 4to.*

\* Birch's "History of the Royal Society," vol. ii. p. 450.

*This print, which may be placed here as a memorial of him, was done in the reign of William III. It is in his "Poema Hero-estorico."\**

GREG. LETI, *Æt.* 63, 1693 ; 8vo.

Gregorio Leti, a native of Milan, came into England in the reign of Charles II. by whom he was graciously received. He had a promise of being made the king's historiographer; but as his manner of writing did not please, he received orders to leave the kingdom, and in 1682 retired to Amsterdam. His works, especially his histories and lives, are numerous, and said to be equal in number to the years of his life.† I shall mention only such as relate to England; viz. "Il Teatro Britannico,"‡ printed at London, in two volumes 4to. and reprinted at Amsterdam, in five volumes 12mo. "La Vita della Regina Elizabetta;" "La Vita di Cromwell;" "Poema Hero-estorico, sopra miracolosa, intrapresa d'Inghilterra, del Real Principe d'Orange." Leti, in his historical works, has much true and interesting history blended and debased with fable. He is one of those writers to whom we know not how to give credit, unless his facts verify themselves, or are supported by much better authority than his own. He, on some occasions, assumes all the dignity of conceited ignorance, and relates his fictions with all the confidence of a vain man, who thinks he cannot be contradicted. His aim, indeed, was to please rather than to instruct, and he has, with his anecdotes, frequently amused and misled his readers. Engaging talents in a faithless historian are as dangerous, in the republic of letters, as the agreeable manners of a profligate are in civil society. See more of him in Morery's Dictionary.§ *Ob.* 1701, *Æt.* 71.

\* There are several other heads in this book.

† "Spectator," No. 632.

‡ Leti being one day at Charles the Second's levee, the king said to him: "Leti, I hear that you are writing the history of the court of England." "Sir," said he, "I have been for some time preparing materials for such a history." "Take care," said the king, "that your work give no offence." "Sir," replied Leti, "I will do what I can; but if a man were as wise as Solomon, he would scarce be able to avoid giving some offence." "Why then," rejoined the king, "be as wise as Solomon; write proverbs, not histories."

§ Leti's "Life of Sixtus V." in which are some memorable anecdotes relative to the reign of Elizabeth, was translated by Ellis Farnsworth, M. A. and published in folio, 1754.—In March, 1758, Leti's daughter died in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square,

**SAMUEL SORBIERE, &c.** *Audran sc. Romæ; 1667. This has been copied.*

Samuel Joseph Sorbier was born of obscure parents in France, where he was some time private tutor to a younger son of the Count de la Suze, and afterward an usher to a school. He was educated in the Protestant religion, but reconciled himself to that of Rome, and obtained considerable preferment in the church. He studied physic, history, and philology; was a professed admirer of Mr. Hobbes, whose "Politics" he translated. He also translated Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," and part of Camden's "Britannia," for the great "Atlas," printed in Holland. He travelled into Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, where he insinuated himself into the acquaintance of the literati, of whom Lewis XIV. styled him the Trumpeter. His Elogies of Gassendus, and De Marca, archbishop of Paris, are among the most considerable of his works, and helped to gain him the office of historiographer-royal. He was ever of a rambling disposition, and had a strong propensity to pleasure. He came into England in this reign; and it is observable that he travelled from Dover to London in a common stage-waggon. He was graciously received by the king, was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and had many civilities paid him by persons of distinction and eminence. He, in his "Voyage to England," does justice to the characters of some of our learned men; but is frequently partial, false, and injurious in his representations of persons and things. It can scarcely be supposed, that the metropolis, with all its inhabitants, nor indeed Great Britain itself, should make a very considerable figure, when seen through the medium of that vanity which was extremely natural to a French pedant, and one who was then a pensioner to the vainest prince in the world. He died the 9th of April, 1670. The author of his "Life" tells us, that finding his end approaching, he took a large dose of laudanum, on purpose to die in a state of stupefaction. Dr. Sprat has well lashed this conceited pedant with his own rod. See his spirited "Observations on Monsieur Sorbier's Voyage into England," subjoined to that book.

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in the 88th year of her age. Her will was long, and was all in her own hand-writing, which was remarkably good: it was in French: at the end of it, she says it was written with her own hand, in the 86th year of her age.

**THEODORE HAAK** ; *from an original picture in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford.* E. Harding sc. 4to.

Theodore Haak was born in the year 1605, at Worms, in the Palatinate; but urged either by a thirst of knowledge, or the troubled state of affairs in his own country, he came to England when only twenty years of age, and remained a short time at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. From these he proceeded to visit the several seats of learning in other countries; and having passed three years in travelling, he entered himself a commoner of Gloucester-hall, Oxford, in 1629, where he resided till 1632, but did not take a degree, though he was admitted into deacon's orders by Dr. John Hall, bishop of Exeter.

During the German wars, he was appointed a procurator to receive the benevolence-money raised in several diocesses in England, to be transmitted to the seat of war. He was afterward invited by the elector palatine to accept the office of his secretary, which situation he declined, as well as that of resident at London, for the city of Hamburg. But in consequence of the various opinions which were entertained on questions of religion, and of the expediency which Cromwell saw of directing the national attention to a settled form of worship, a favourable opportunity offered of displaying and employing the talents and industry of Haak.

The Assembly of Divines, which met at Westminster in 1643, having resolved that no better confession of faith could be presented to the people than that declared by the synod of Dort, known by the title of the Dutch Annotations; an ordinance was passed March 30th, 1649, forbidding all persons, except Theodore Haak, or his assignees, to publish any translation of the said work, on penalty of 1000*l*. There is also an entry on the Journals, about the same time, "That the services of Theodore Haak in Denmark, should be taken into consideration on that day three weeks."

To the translation (which was published in two volumes fol. in 1637) an attestation was prefixed from the Assembly of Divines, commending Haak for his "faithfulness in many public employments, and his dexterity in translating many English books of practical divinity in German."—Having passed his life in pursuit of learning, and contributed by his endeavours to the edification of mankind, he died in the house of a kinsman, in an obscure alley near Fetter-lane, on Sunday, May 9, 1690; and was buried in a vault under the chancel of St. Andrew's church, Holborn, lamented by the most

learned and eminent men of his time. He who could number among his friends, Prince Rupert; Dr. Usher, archbishop of Armagh; Selden; Dr. Hall, bishop of Norwich; Dr. Prideaux; Dr. Walton, and Dr. Wilkins, both bishops of Chester; and William Alabaster, the celebrated Latin poet, could have been no inconsiderable man.

**JOBUS LUDOLFUS**, serenissimorum Saxoniae Ducum Consiliarius intimus. *Bernigeroth sc. Before his "Life," in Latin, by Juncker, 1710, small 8vo.*

Job Ludolf, who was descended from a good family, at Erfurt, in Thuringia, was a privy-counsellor to Frederic, duke of Saxony, whose education he superintended. He also bore several honourable employments under the Emperor Leopold and some of the electors of the empire. He was a master of music and other elegant accomplishments, had a strong and clear head for business, and acquitted himself with uncommon address as a public minister. But his knowledge as a linguist is almost beyond credibility. He is said to have understood five-and-twenty languages,\* and had undoubtedly a more exact knowledge of the Ethiopic and old Abyssinian than any learned man of his age. He was personally known to Dr. Pococke, Dr. Hyde, and Dr. Edward Bernard, with whom he contracted an acquaintance at Oxford. He also visited Mr. Boyle, Isaac Vossius, Dr. Castle, Sir William Dugdale, Sir John Chardin, and Mr. Ashmole,† in London. He was able to hold a conversation with these eminent persons in English, having been three times in this country. He came hither twice in the year 1683;

\* If we may credit his biographer, he learned the Hebrew, Chaldee, Samaritan, Syriac, Armenian, and surmounted almost all the difficulties of the Arabic in one year.† That he spoke the Ethiopic with a proper accent is an acknowledged fact. It is no less certain, that the aptness and facility of his genius for this kind of learning was to the highest degree astonishing. If what is said of him be true, it gives credibility to the story of Mithridates, who must, however, be deemed his inferior as a linguist. But if he had well understood five only of these languages, he would perhaps have been unrivalled by any ancient or modern. It has, with great appearance of truth been observed, that no man was ever a perfect master of more than one language, which must have been that in which he has long been accustomed to write and converse.

† See Ashmole's "Diary," p. 70.

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‡ "Vita Ludolphi," p. 18, 19.

once, at least, in pursuit of a scheme which he seems to have had much at heart, and which was greatly approved of by Leopold. This was to engage several of the European princes in a treaty of commerce, and a league offensive and defensive with the King of Ethiopia against the Turks, who threatened the empire; and consequently the liberties of Europe. Charles II. received him graciously, paid attention to his proposal, and referred him to the East-India company, from whom he met with no encouragement. He died the 8th of April, 1704, in the 80th year of his age. Besides an Ethiopic Grammar and Lexicon, he published a "History of Ethiopia," which was translated by J. P. gent. and printed in folio, in 1684. See more of him in his remarkable "Life," by Christian Juncker, subjoined to which is a curious specimen of the language of the Hottentots.

**ANTOINETTE BOURIGNON**; in *Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons*;" 8vo.

**ANTOINETTE BOURIGNON**; *prefixed to her "Life*;" 8vo.

Antoinette Bourignon was one of those devotees who imagine themselves to be conducted by some particular inspiration. She was born at Lisle in 1616, and was very much deformed. Her father had promised her in marriage to a Frenchman; but she determining not to marry, went away on Easter-day, 1636. Her design was to retire into some desert; she clothed herself therefore like a hermit, and got forward as fast as she could; but in a village of Hainault, somebody suspecting her to be a young woman, stopped her; and it being mentioned to the archbishop of Cambray, he came to examine her, dissuaded her from a hermit's life, and obliged her to return to her father. She was soon afterward persecuted with proposals of marriage, which occasioned her to run away once more. Among other places she resorted to in her wandering, she visited Scotland in the reign of Charles II. She afterward was governess of a hospital, and there locked herself up in a cloister, having taken the order and habit of St. Augustin.—She published several books; and died at Franeker, in the province of Frise, Oct. 30, 1680.

## JAMES II.

BEGAN HIS REIGN THE 6th OF FEBRUARY, 1684-5.

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## CLASS I.

## THE ROYAL FAMILY.

JACOBUS Secundus, &c. rex. *G. Kneller p. P. Vandrebanc sc.* 1685; *large sheet.*

JAMES II. &c. *Kneller p. R. White sc.* 1685; *sh.*

JACOBUS II. &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. in armour; whole length; large h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. a head, h. sh. mezz.*

JAMES II. &c. *a half length by Smith, after Kneller; ships, &c.* See an account of this print in the preceding reign, Class I.

JACOBUS II. &c. *Kneller p. Smith f.* 1697; *h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. &c. *Kneller p. Smith f.* 1719; *4to. mezz.*

Smith's small heads are generally copies from his large ones. Great numbers of them were sold to paint upon glass, which was formerly a practice at boarding-schools.

JAMES II. *Kneller p. Van Somer f. in armour, h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. *Kneller p. Faber, junior, f. 4to. mezz.*

JAMES II. *Kneller p. Vertue sc. From an original done for Secretary Pepys.\**

It is remarkable that the king was sitting for this picture when he received the news that the Prince of Orange was landed.

JAMES II. *Kneller p. Edelinck sc. 12mo.*

JAQUES II. *Kneller p. Picart sc. direx. 1724; 4to.*

JAQUES II. *Thomassin sc. 1703; copied from Edelinck.*

JACOBUS Secundus. *Largilliere p. J. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. &c. *N. de Largilliere p. Picart f. large h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. *Williams f. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. *J. Oliver f. large h. sh. mezz.*

JAMES II. *P. Tempest exc. h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. *P. Tempest exc. mezz. 4to.*

JACOBUS II. *Edward Rixon f. large h. sh. mezz.*

JAMES II. *Becket exc. 4to. mezz.*

JAMES II. *Cooper exc. 4to. mezz.*

JAMES II. *Loggan sc.*

\* One of the set of Kings.



JAMES II. *R. White sc. large h. sh.*

JAMES II. *crowned. R. White sc.*

JAMES II. *Van Hove sc.*

JAMES II. *Vandergucht sc.*

JACOBUS II. &c. *J. Munnekuysen f. et exc.*

JAMES II. *whole length, richly dressed. Arnoult.*

JAMES II. *two prints; no name of painter or engraver.*

JAMES II. *playing on a harp like King David; small 4to. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. *P. Landry del. et exc. Parisiis; coronation robes; whole length; large h. sh.*

JACOBUS II. *P. a Gunst sc. oval; foliage; large h. sh.*

JACOBUS II. *a large medallion; Thomassin sc. 1703; 4to.*

JAMES II. *sitting on his throne, Abp. Sancroft and the Lord-chancellor Jefferies standing. R. White sc. 12mo. Before Chamberlayne's "Present State of England."*

JAMES II. *on his throne; on the right and left are those that presented their addresses of thanks to him, upon his declaration for liberty of conscience. Sold by Is. Oliver, on Ludgate-hill; sh.*

There is a scarce set of historical prints, twenty in number, which exhibit the most interesting scenes of the life of James II. They were engraved by Schoonebeck (or Schoonebeek) a Dutchman.

## JACOBUS II. &amp;c. 8vo. in a sheet, with his dying words.

The history of this reign consists of little more than the weak and irregular efforts of a bigoted and tyrannical prince to introduce popery; an attempt so big with absurdity, that it did not meet with the least encouragement from the pope himself. The capacity of James was by no means equal to the subversion of those deep and solid foundations which supported the civil and religious liberties of his people. The share which he had in his father's sufferings had not sufficiently taught him, that *jealousy of the royal prerogative* is a fundamental principle in the English constitution. He was so violent and precipitate in his conduct, that he never failed to counteract his own purposes.\* Every step he took to advance his power, helped greatly to destroy it; and he established the Protestant religion on a firmer basis than ever, by his wild attempts to introduce that of the church of Rome. Though he ascended the throne with almost every advantage, he could never sit easy in it: and having taught even the advocates of non-resistance to resist, he was forced to relinquish a crown which he was absolutely unfit to wear. He fled into France, where the palace of St. Germain was assigned him; but the convent of La Trappe would have been a much more suitable retreat.† He died 6 Sept. 1701. His body was deposited in the monastery of the Benedictines at Paris, his brain in the church of St. Andrew, belonging to the Scotch College, in that city, and his heart in the nunnery of Chaillot. It is well known that he supplied father Orleans with materials to write his history. See the two former reigns.

MARIA, D. G. &c. *Wissing p. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

MARIA, &c. *Wissing p. Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

\* The Duke of Buckingham gave this character of the two royal brothers, Charles and James: That the elder could see things, if he would; and the younger would see things, if he could. The preposterous conduct of King James no where appears in a stronger light than in the circumstantial account of his behaviour at Oxford, in the "Life of Anthony Wood," lately published.

† He is said to have "frequently visited the poor monks of La Trappe, who were much edified by his humble and pious deportment."‡ Several miracles were reported to have been wrought at his tomb.

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‡ See Smollett's "History."

MARIA BEATRIX; *mezz. Largilliere; P. Picart.*

MARIA BEATRIX; *crowned 23d April, 1686; mezz. P. Tempest.*

MARIE ELEONOR D'ESTE; *in "Larrey."*

MARIA, &c. *Wissing p. P. Vandrebanc sc. large sh.*

MARIA BEATRIX; &c. *Kneller p. Smith f. (1703); h. sh. mezz.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *Kneller p. Smith f. (1719); 4to. mezz.*

MARIA, &c. *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

MARIA BEATRIX. *Largilliere p. Smith f. (1686); h. sh. mezz.*

MARIA, &c. *R. White sc.*

MARIA, &c. *M. Lauron del. R. Williams f. whole length, h. sh.*

MARY BEATRIX, &c. *Nich. Visscher f. h. sh.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *P. Stephani sc. large h. sh.*

This princess, who descended from the ancient house of Este, was adopted daughter of Lewis XIV. who presented her with a suitable portion upon her marriage with James, when duke of York. The graces of her person and behaviour gained her all that popularity which usually attends beauty on the most elevated station. But her haughtiness, her bigotry, and her busy and intriguing spirit, sunk her greatly in the popular esteem, after she became a queen. When she fled into France, she was kindly received by

Lewis, who treated her with a generosity that did him much honour.\* She died at St. Germain, 26 April, 1718.†

The Prince of Great Britain, an infant. *Kneller p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

The young Prince, *in the cradle; nurse rocking. B. Lens del. et f. h. sh. mezz. This was afterward inscribed "The Duke of Gloucester."*

The Prince of Wales, an infant, *sitting on a cushion. Becket exc. 4to. mezz.*

The revenge of the Earl of Southesk on King James, when duke of York, who is said to have caught a virulent distemper, which that nobleman communicated with design to his lady, was supposed to be the occasion of the death of several of the children that he had by both his queens,‡ and gave credit to the report of the prince being a supposititious child. In 1696, was published a pamphlet, entitled, "A Brief Discovery of the true Mother of the pretended Prince of Wales, &c. by William Fuller, gent. some time Page of Honour to the late Queen, in France." The author tells us, that the pretended prince was son of one Mary Gray, an Irish woman, who, in May 1688, was brought over to England, in the Monmouth yatch, by the Countess of Tyrconnel. That she was delivered of a child at St. James's, on the 10th of June following; and about the middle of July was, against her inclination, conveyed to the convent of Benedictine nuns at Paris, whence she soon after made her escape. That he was commanded by the queen to go to England, with letters to Lord Montgomery, and others, in relation to this woman; and that they were "to take care to place people on the coast of England, that might inform them when she landed;

\* "Siccle de Louis XIV."

† See a remarkable anecdote concerning this princess, in the "Account of the Conduct of the Dowager-Dutchess of Marlborough," p. 116.

When Lord Stair was ambassador at Paris, he made his coach stop at the approach of Queen Mary, shewing the same respect to her as to a queen of Great Britain; she sent to thank him with this observation, that she had received less attention where she had reason to expect more.—LORD HAILES.

‡ Queen Anne's children were supposed to have died from the same cause.

and then they were positively commanded to use all endeavours to get her dispatched, to prevent whatever design she might pretend to." But being, as he informs us, soon apprehended in France, and effectually secured, he believed that she was murdered; as he could not get the least intelligence of her, though he had made the strictest inquiry. The well-known story of conveying the child to the queen's apartment, in a warming-pan, is attributed to Fuller. But it should be observed, that Mrs. Margaret Dawson, one of the gentlewomen of the queen's bed-chamber deposed, that "she saw fire carried into the queen's room, in a warming-pan, to warm the bed; after which the queen went into her bed; and that the deponent stirred not from the queen, until her majesty was delivered of a son."\* Fuller, who was a great dealer in plots, and was detected in several gross falsehoods, in some of his pretended discoveries, was declared an impostor by the House of Commons.

JAMES II. his Queen, and two of their Children; *in four ovals, arms at the four corners, proof, scarce, h. sh.*

KATHARINE, queen-dowager. *Lely p. Bowles;† h. sh. mezz.*

If the original were painted when she was a dowager, it could not have been done by Sir Peter Lely, who died in 1680. Some of the portraits mentioned in the "English Connoisseur,"† and other printed lists of pictures, are attributed to Vandyck, Lely, and others, though painted long after their decease.

The Queen-dowager. *Wissing p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

\* See "The several Declarations, together with the several Depositions made in Council, on Monday the 22d of October, 1688, concerning the birth of the Prince of Wales;" Lond. 8vo. See also Birch's "Life of Tillotson," second edition, p. 150; and Burnet's "History of his own Time," p. 753.

† The name of the printseller.

‡ The mistakes in this book are not owing to any want of care and industry in the ingenious compiler, but the inaccuracy of some of the owners of the pictures mentioned in the work.

The Queen-dowager. *Smith exc. 4to.*

The Queen-dowager. *E. Cooper exc. 4to. mezz.*

The Queen-dowager; *small oval. J. Becket.*

The Queen-dowager; *mezz. Jordan exc. 4to.*

CATHARINE, queen-dowager; *large 4to. mezz. J. Becket.*

The queen-dowager resided at Somerset-house, during this, and part of the next reign. In 1692, she returned to Portugal, and carried with her several valuable pictures belonging to the royal collection.\*

The Princess of ORANGE. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

MARY, princess of Orange. *Wissing p. Vandrebanc sc. large sh. fine.* See the preceding reign, Class I.

The Princess ANNE. *Wissing p. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

ANNE, princess of Denmark. *Wissing p. Becket f. 8vo. mezz.*

The Princess ANNE. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

ANNE, princess of Denmark. *Wissing and Vander-vaart p. Smith f. (1687) whole length mezz.*

ANNE, princess of Denmark. *Faithorne f. oval, 4to. mezz.*

\* See "Anecdotes of Painting," II. p. 71.

The Prince of ORANGE, &c. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

WILLIAM, prince of Orange. *Wissing p. Vandre-banc sc. large sh. companion to the princess.*

It appears from the life of *Wissing*, in Graham's "Essay towards an English school," subjoined to De Piles's "Lives of the Painters," that that artist was sent over to Holland, by King James, on purpose to draw the portraits of the Prince and Princess of Orange.

WILLIAM, prince of Orange. *B. Lens exc. in an oval of palms; h. sh. mezz.*

GULIELMUS et MARIA, Arausionensium princeps et principissa. *C. Danckers exc. large h. sh.* See the preceding reign.

GEORGE, prince of Denmark. *Wissing p. P. a Gunst sc. large h. sh.*

PRINCE GEORGE. *Wissing p. Becket f. in armour; mezz.*

GEORGE, prince of Denmark. *R. White sc. sh.*

GEORGE, prince of Denmark. *Loggan ad vivum del. et sc. large h. sh.*

GEORGE, prince of Denmark; *oval; mezz. J. Becket exc. 4to.*

GEORGE, prince, &c. *R. White; R. Sheppard; fol.*

GEORGE, prince, &c. *oval; mezz. M. Dahl; J. Simon; fol.*

GEORGE, prince, &c.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , *in armour*; mezz. J. Simon, fol.

GEORGE, prince, &c. *in a square*. P. v. Somer.

GEORGE, prince, &c. *in an oval*; mezz. R. Williams.

GEORGE, prince, &c. *in an oval of oak-leaves*. Loggan *ad vivum*; half sheet, scarce.

## CLASS II.

### GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

#### GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

GEORGE, lord JEFFERIES, lord high-chancellor. See Class III. and VI.

LAURENCE, earl of Rochester, &c. Kneller p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.

LAURENCE, earl of Rochester &c. Wissing p. Williams f. 4to. mezz.

LAURENCE HYDE, earl of Rochester, (lord high-treasurer). Kneller p. Houbraken sc. 1741. *In the collection of the (late) Earl of Burlington*; Illust. Head.



LAURENCE, earl of Rochester; *in his robes; mezz. G.Kneller; J. Becket; scarce.*

LAURENCE HYDE, earl of Rochester. *Bocquet sc. In " Noble Authors," by Mr. Park; 1806.*

At Amesbury is a half length of him by Sir Peter Lely.

Laurence Hyde, second son of the Lord-chancellor Clarendon, was employed in the late reign, in several important embassies and negotiations; in which he acquitted himself to the king's satisfaction. In 1679, he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, upon the resignation of the Earl of Essex. About the same time, he, with Mr. Sidney Godolphin, was admitted into the privy council; and they both shared the confidence of the Earl of Sunderland. This triumvirate had, for some time, the principal management of the king's affairs. He appeared at the head of that party, in the House of Commons, who opposed the exclusion of the Duke of York. This occasioned an address from that house to the king, to remove him from his presence and council for ever: but he was soon after created baron of Wotton Bassett, viscount Hyde, and earl of Rochester. In the last year of Charles II. he was made president of the council; and upon the accession of James, lord high-treasurer of England. Though he was one of the ecclesiastical commission, he refused to comply with the king's request of changing his religion, which occasioned the resignation of his office of treasurer, in lieu of which he had a pension assigned him of 5000*l.* a year. He had much of the elevated spirit of his father, but was greatly inferior to him in capacity. King William, who seems never to have had any cordial affection for him, declared, that the year, in which he had the management of his affairs, was the most uneasy of his whole life. Upon the change of the ministry in 1710, he succeeded Lord Somers, as president of the council. *Ob.* 2 May, 1711.\*

\* Laurence, earl of Rochester, and Henry, earl of Clarendon, his brother, were the undoubted editors of their father's " History of the Rebellion." This will, perhaps, sufficiently appear from the preface to that work; but it is fully confirmed in Dr. John Burton's " Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History."† The following passage, in the same tract, is too much to the honour of the Earl of Rochester

† P. 18.

‡ P. 111, 112.

GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of Hallifax, (lord-president of the council). *J. Houbraken sc.* 1740. *In the possession of Sir George Savile, bart. Illust. Head.*

He is represented in the ornaments, making a tender of the crown to the Prince and Princess of Orange.

GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of Hallifax. *Harding sc.*

GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of Hallifax. *Bocquet sc.*  
*In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park; 1806.*

George Savile, marquis of Hallifax, who for his eminent abilities was ennobled by Charles II. was by that prince made a privy-counsellor; and afterward, lord privy-seal.\* He was offered the post of secretary of state, and that of lord-lieutenant of Ireland; but these he declined in disgust; as Charles, towards the close of his reign, refused to perform his promise of summoning a parliament. Upon the accession of James, he was appointed president of the council; but as he could not be persuaded to give his consent to the repeal of the tests, he was told by his majesty, that "though he could never forget his past services, yet since he could not comply in that point, he was resolved to have all of a piece;" and was therefore dismissed from his public employments.† In the convention parliament, he was chosen speaker of the House of Lords; where, with his usual eloquence, he pleaded for the necessity of supplying the vacant throne with the Prince and Princess of Orange; upon whose accession, he was again made lord privy-

Created  
marquis  
Aug. 1682.

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to pass unobserved. The author, speaking of Edward, earl of Clarendon, says, "I cannot omit this remarkable circumstance in favour of his innocence, that when the tumultuous perplexed charge of accumulated treasons was preferred against him by the commons, his son Laurence, then a member of that house, stepped forth with this brave defiance to his accusers, that if they could make out any proof of any one single article, he would, as he was authorized, join in the condemnation of his father. It appears that this challenge was not given in vain; and the general good opinion of the world ever since has vindicated the innocence of the unpopular minister, and, in a manner, reversed the effect of that arbitrary injurious sentence."

\* Frequent mention is made of him, under the appellation of *lord privy seal*, in Sir John Reresby's "Memoirs."

† He was succeeded in his post of president of the council, by the Earl of Sunderland.

seal. In 1689, he quitted that office, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the measures of the government. He was a man of unsettled principles, and of a lively imagination, which sometimes got the better of his judgment. He would never lose his jest, though it spoiled his argument in the gravest debate; nor though it brought his sincerity, or even his religion, in question. He was deservedly celebrated for his parliamentary talents; and in the famous contest about the bill of exclusion, was thought to be a match for his uncle Shaftesbury. The pieces which he has left us, shew him to have been an ingenious, if not a masterly, writer. His "Advice to a Daughter" contains more good sense, in fewer words, than is perhaps to be found in any of his contemporary authors. He, at his death, professed himself a sincere Christian, and expressed the truest concern for his mispent life. *Ob.* April, 1695.

**HENRY**, duke of Norfolk, &c. *Becket f. & arc. h. sh. mezz.\**

Henry, duke of Norfolk, hereditary earl-marshal, and first peer of the realm, was son of Henry, duke of Norfolk, mentioned in the preceding reign. He succeeded his father in the dukedom, 1683; and dying without issue the 2d of April, 1701, was himself succeeded by Thomas Howard, his nephew, eldest son of the Lord Thomas Howard, his brother. The most remarkable circumstance in the life of this peer, is his divorce from the Lady Mary Mordaunt, his dutchess, who was afterward married to Sir John Germaine. See the "State Trials."

## GREAT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

**ROBERT**, earl of Ailesbury, &c. lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household, &c. *Key and white staff. Lely p.† R. White sc. h. sh. The key and staff were added to the plate in this reign.*

\* I am informed, that there is a mezzotinto print, inscribed "The Duke of Norfolk," Kneller p. R. White excudit. As he is represented with whiskers, I am inclined to think, that though it is done after a painting of Kneller, it belongs to the reign of Charles II. and is the portrait of Henry, the father of this duke.

† The original portrait was painted in the reign of Charles II.

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury, lord-chamberlain. *Lely p. Smith f. 1687; staff, &c. h. sh.*

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury, &c. *Lely p. large h. sh. mezz. richly drest.*

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury. *Faithorne sc. h. sh. scarce.*

Robert Bruce, earl of Ailesbury, was son of Thomas, earl of Elgin, in Scotland; of whom mention has been made in the former reign. He was gentleman of the bed-chamber, and one of the privy council to Charles II. On the 30th of July, 1685, he was, by James, constituted lord-chamberlain of the household, and dying the 20th of October following, he was succeeded in title and estate, by Thomas Bruce, his son and heir; and in his office of lord-chamberlain, by John Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave. He was well read in English history and antiquities, on which subjects he made a curious and useful collection of manuscripts.

Created  
1664.

JOHN, earl of Mulgrave, lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household, &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. staff in his right hand; h. sh. mezz.*

JOHN, earl of Mulgrave, &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. staff by him; h. sh. mezz.*

JOHN, earl of Mulgrave, &c. lord-chamberlain. *J. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

The Earl of Mulgrave, better known by his title of Duke of Buckingham, was a man of uncommon wit and spirit, and of no less gallantry and politeness. He cultivated an early acquaintance with Dryden, and other men of genius; to whom he was indebted for a much greater share of his reputation than was derived from his personal merit. He lived in great familiarity with James II. when duke of York; and served him with the sincerest attachment, after he ascended the throne. Though he was, in some respects, a man of nice honour, he went greater lengths to serve the king

Created 1625.  
Made lord-  
chamber-  
lain, 20 Oct.  
1685.

than were consistent with that, or any other social principle. He was not only an advocate for the dispensing power, but he sat in the ecclesiastical commission; not with a view of introducing popery, as he seems to have been at least indifferent to all religions, but purely from a zeal of serving his sovereign. It must, however, be acknowledged, that he was far from being inclined to join the inquisitors of that arbitrary court in *all* their illegal proceedings. Hence it was, that his pardon was with less difficulty procured at the revolution, by the friendly mediation of Dr. Tillotson, the worthy dean of Canterbury. There are several portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne.

GEORGE (LEGGE), lord Dartmouth, master of the horse, &c. *P. Vandrebanc sc. large sh. very scarce.*

GEORGE, lord Dartmouth; *in an oval. Shipster sc. 1797.*

Created baron, 1682.

This gallant nobleman distinguished himself in several naval engagements, in the Dutch wars, in the reign of Charles II. In 1683, he was sent admiral of the English fleet to demolish Tangier;\* and soon after his return, had a grant from the king of 10,000*l*. In the reign of James, he was constituted master of the horse, and a privy-counsellor; and was preferred to several other considerable employments. In 1688, he was made admiral of the fleet sent out against the Prince of Orange. In 1691, he was sent to the Tower, where he died the 25th of October, 1691, in the 44th year of his age.

HENRY ARUNDELL, third LORD ARUNDELL, of Wardour, and Count of the Sacred Roman Empire; *engraved by R. Cooper, from a miniature painting in enamel.—Private plate.*

\* He demolished the fortifications, blew up the mole, and brought the garrison to England. A considerable number of new coined crown-pieces were buried in the ruins of this fortress, that posterity might be informed that it once belonged to Charles II. There is a set of views of it by Hollar, who was sent thither by Charles, on purpose to take the drawings; and he received only 100*l*. for his labour.

Henry Arundell, third lord Arundell, of Wardour, succeeded his father Thomas, the second lord, in his honours and titles, in 1643. In 1678, he was with William Herbert, earl of Powis; William Howard, viscount Stafford; William, lord Petre; and John, lord Bellasis, committed prisoner to the Tower, upon the information of the notorious Titus Oates, and other abandoned miscreants, and afterward impeached by the House of Commons, of crimes and offences without being brought to trial. He remained in confinement, with the other unjustly aspersed lords, till the year 1683, when they were admitted to bail.

On King James the Second's accession to the throne, he was sworn of his privy-council in 1685; was constituted lord-keeper of the privy-seal March 11th, 1686, and also knight of the Bath. When that king began his journey towards Salisbury, he committed the administration of affairs in his absence to the lord-chancellor, the Lords Arundell, Bellasis, Preston, and Godolphin.

At the revolution in 1688, this nobleman retired to Breamore, in Wilts, (a seat afterward belonging to Sir Edward Hulse, bart.) where the family resided after the destruction of Wardour Castle, and where he lived with great hospitality. He died, much respected, December 28th, 1694, and was buried in the family mausoleum, at Tisbury, about two miles from Wardour Castle.

## GREAT OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDER MORAVIÆ, comes, &c. pro regno Scotiæ prorex, &c. *A. D.* 1686. *Kneller p. P. Vandrucbanc sc. h. sh.*

In 1686, the parliament of Scotland was summoned by the king to assemble; and they accordingly met on the 29th of April, that year. His majesty wrote a letter to them; in which he recommended his Roman Catholic subjects to their especial care. The Earl of Murray, lord high-commissioner, seconded this letter with a speech; which he concluded by these words: "By this, you will shew yourselves the best and most affectionate subjects, to the best, the most incomparable, and most heroic prince in the world." The chief power in Scotland, at this period, says Sir John Dalrymple, "was committed to Lord Murray, a weak, Chancellor

Created  
earl 1568.

Perth, a timid, and the chancellor's brother, Lord Mellfort, an unpopular man, all of whom were Roman Catholics."\*

JACOBUS, Comes Perthanus, &c. Magnus Scotiæ Cancellarius; *purse and mace, as lord-chancellor. Blondeau sc. h. sh.*

JAMES, earl of Perth. *Riley p. R. White sc. 1686; h. sh.*

JAMES, earl of Perth, with his titles in French. *Riley p. R. White sc.*—This is one of White's best heads.

JAMES, earl of Perth, *Æt. 34. Kneller p. White sc. h. sh.*

JAMES, earl of Perth. *Kneller; Smith.*

JAMES, earl of Perth. *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. h. sh.*

Creut. earl  
14 March,  
1605.  
Made lord-  
chancellor  
1684.

James Drummond, earl of Perth, lord-chancellor of Scotland, was a man of an excellent disposition, till it was warped and perverted by the violence of ambition.† The loudest, and indeed the justest, clamours were raised against his flagitious conduct; and he was in danger of being called to an account for male-administration, when he thought it prudent to turn Roman Catholic: upon which the Marquis of Hallifax observed, that *his faith had made him whole*. He followed the fortunes of King James, by whom he was created a duke, and appointed governor to his son. He died at St. Germain's, in 1716.

ARCHIBALDUS, Comes Argatheliæ, &c. *J. B. de Medina p. P. Vanderbank sc. sh.*

ARCHIBALDUS, Comes Argatheliæ. *D. Logan ad vivum sc. h. sh.*

\* "Memoirs," p. 155. 2d edit.

† See Burnet, I. p. 587.

ARCHIBALD Graaf van Argyl. *Adrian Haehwegh f. h. sh.*

ARCHIBALD, earl of Argyle, (hereditary justice-general, and great hereditary master of the household). *Savage sc. In a large half-sheet, with seven other heads.*

ARCHIBALD, earl of Argyle, &c. *Harding.*

The Earl of Argyle was a man of probity and virtue, who saw, who felt, and deplored the miseries of his country; the liberties of which were openly invaded, or secretly undermined, by Lauderdale and the Duke of York. He was, during the rigorous administration of the Earl of Middleton, condemned to die, only for a just complaint of the injuries and injustice which had been done him, in a letter to Lord Duffus, his friend.\* This worthy patriot, because he would not blindly concur with all the measures of the duke, and was scrupulous of taking contradictory oaths, was, after a most illegal trial, condemned, by as unjust a sentence, for treason, leasing-making, and leasing-telling. He found means to escape from prison, and rose in arms against his capital enemy, soon after his accession to the throne. This insurrection was concerted with the Duke of Monmouth, who entered upon hostilities in England about the same time. The earl was presently taken, and carried prisoner to Glasgow, and afterward to Edinburgh, where he was beheaded in pursuance of his former sentence, 30th of June, 1685. After the revolution, this sentence was, in the Claims of Rights, declared to be a reproach to the nation. See more of him in the "Biographia," article CAMPBELL.

JOHN HAMILTON, second lord Belhaven, 1679. *Birrel sc. 8vo.*

John Hamilton, of Biel, eldest son of Lord Pressmennan, was born July 5th, 1656; and married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton, of Silverton-hill, bart. grand-daughter of

\* This letter addressed by the Earl of Argyle to Lord Duffus, was intercepted, and carried to the Earl of Middleton.



John, first lord Belhaven. His Lordship resigning his honours into the hands of King Charles the Second, they were, the 10th of February, 1675, settled on him for life, to descend to John Hamilton, of Biel, husband of his grand-daughter, who accordingly became second lord Belhaven, on the death of the first lord, in 1679.

His lordship soon distinguished himself by his opposition to ministers in the parliament of 1681. When the act for the test was brought in, Lord Belhaven said, that *he saw a very good act for securing our religion from one another among the subjects themselves, but he did not see an act for securing our religion against a popish or fanatical successor to the crown.* For these words he was committed prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, and the king's advocate declared, that there was matter for an accusation of treason against him; but some days afterward his lordship was, on his submission, restored to his seat in parliament.

Lord Belhaven attended the meeting of the Scottish nobility in London, Jan. 1689, where he concurred in the address to the Prince of Orange to assume the government, and to call a convention of the estates. He was present at the convention, and contributed much to the settling of the crown upon King William and Queen Mary, who constituted him one of their privy council, and a commissioner for executing the office of lord-registrar. He commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Killycrankie, July 27th, 1689, and was one of the farmers of the poll-tax, in 1693.

On the accession of Queen Anne, he was continued a privy-counsellor; but when the Pretender, assisted by the French, attempted to invade Scotland in 1708, he was taken up on suspicion of favouring the invasion, and sent prisoner to London. Thus was the kingdom insulted with the spectacle of its most distinguished patriot, led in triumph through the English capital. His high spirit burst at the disgrace; and he died of an inflammation of the brain, June 21st, 1708, immediately on his release from prison, in the 52d year of his age.

## A GREAT OFFICER OF IRELAND.

TALBOT, duke of Tyrconnel; *from an original picture in the collection of Lord Beaulieu, at Dutton Park. W. N. Gardiner sc. 4to.*

**RICHARD TALBOT**, earl of Tyrconnel. *Jollain*  
*exc.*

**RICHARD TALBOT**, earl of Tyrconnel. *N. Larmissin*, 1689.

**RICHARD TALBOT**, earl of Tyrconnel, viceroy in Ireland; *in armour; right hand on a truncheon; 4to.*

Richard Talbot, on King James the Second's accession to the throne, was created earl of Tyrconnel, and placed as lieutenant-general at the head of the Irish army, where his conduct was so agreeable to his sovereign, that he made him viceroy of Ireland. To this popish delegate of a popish prince, Henry, earl of Clarendon, the eldest son of the chancellor, and then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, resigned the sword of state, Feb. 11, 1686-7, amidst a general and violent agitation of the kingdom. That nobleman embarked at the port of Dublin, in order to return to England, attended by fifteen hundred Protestant families of that city; "who abandoned a country where the peace, the property, and the lives of Protestants, were exposed to the malice of the meanest and most malignant of a party, now exulting in the fulness of their triumph, with their friend and patron in supreme authority, attended by popish ministers and officers of state."

After the Prince of Orange's invasion, he at first refused all the offers that were made by that prince to induce him to submit. When King James landed in Ireland, in 1688, Tyrconnel appeared at Cork to congratulate his master, and expressed his zeal by ordering a magistrate to execution, who had declared for the Prince of Orange.—James instantly created him a duke. From the time of the battle of the Boyne, he lost the little estimation which he had enjoyed, having become as irresolute in his mind, as unwieldy in his person. He died at Limerick during the siege of that town, Aug. 5th, 1691. The vulgar Irish imputed his death to poison, administered by those who detested his measures.

The Duke of Tyrconnel married Frances, daughter of Richard Jennings, of Sundridge, in the county of Hertford, esq. widow of Sir George Hamilton, brother to the author of the "Memoirs of

Grammont." By this lady, who was elder sister to the celebrated Sarah, dutchess of Marlborough, he had no issue.

### CLASS III.

#### P E E R S, &c.

(CHARLES), duke of Somerset. *Vandervaaert p. Smith f. (1688); mezz.*

The Duke of Somerset, who was one of the lords of the bed-chamber to the king, was dismissed from his office for refusing to assist at the public reception of Count D'Ada, the pope's nuncio, at Windsor.\* We are told by Sir John Reresby, that the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Burlington, the Earl of Scarsdale, and some other lords, who had been active in the cause of the Prince of Orange, seemed in some measure to repent of their activity; as, "they never could have believed the prince would have contended

\* There is a mezzotinto of Count, afterward Cardinal, d'Ada, of whom Dr. Mead had an original picture. Echard, in his "History of the Revolution,"† where he mentions the precipitate conduct of James, which naturally produced that great event, speaks thus of the reception of the nuncio: "While these strange proceedings were depending, the king thought fit to make a step of another kind, and give an unusual spectacle to his subjects, which was a solemn reception of an apostolical nuncio from Rome, a sight which had not been seen in England for a hundred and fifty years before. This was Signior D'Ada, domestic prelate and assistant to the pope, to complete whose character he was consecrated archbishop of Amasia, in the royal chapel at Whitehall, by three select Romish bishops. And though it was high-treason in England for any to assume the character of the pope's nuncio, that law was dispensed with at this time; and he made his public entry at Windsor, with the highest pomp and ceremony." The same author tells us, that "the Duke of Somerset, then lord of the bed-chamber in waiting, was expected to assist in the ceremony; but he told the king he could not serve him upon this occasion, being assured it was contrary to law. The king asked him if he did not know he was above the law. The other replied, if the king was, he himself was not above the law; for which he was dismissed from all employments."‡

† P. 84.

‡ Echard, ubi supra.

for the crown; but all agreed in the opinion it was to be set on the head of the princess, and so descend in a right course."\* There are several other portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne.

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle, earl of Torrington, &c. chancellor of the university of Cambridge, one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and knight of the Garter. *T. Murray p. J. Becket f. large h. sh.*

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle. *Sherwin sc. sh.*

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle; *mezz. W. Richardson; 4to.*

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle; *coat of arms, &c. R. Cooper sc. 4to.*

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck.

Christopher, duke of Albemarle, was a generous, indolent, good-natured man, who sunk a considerable part of the estate which his father left him, and shortened his own life, by indulging himself in his pleasures, especially those of the bottle. He was the chief promoter of Captain Phipps's† famous scheme of fishing on a Spanish wreck off Hispaniola, by which 300,000*l.* in silver were recovered from the bottom of the sea, where it had lain forty-four years. He had 90,000*l.* to his share, and the captain 20,000*l.* In 1687, a medal was struck on this occasion, of which there is a print in Evelyn's "Numismata." The duke was the same year appointed governor of Jamaica,‡ where he died in 1688. See Class VII. P. 151.

\* Reresby, p. 179.

† Afterward Sir William Phipps. See his "Life by Increase Mather, among the Lives English and Foreign."

‡ Sir Hans Sloane, who attended him in the quality of his physician, with great industry and judgment collected materials for his "Natural History of Jamaica," during his residence in that island. As this curious and valuable work is become very scarce, and consequently sells at a high price, a second edition of it would be very acceptable to the world, and especially to the lovers of botany. The numerous plates of the plants, which are in general finely executed, are, I think, in the British Museum.

**JACQUES SCOT**, duc de Monmouth, &c. *Vander Werff p. (delin.) E. Desrochers sc. in a round; are underneath.*

**JAMES**, duke of Monmouth, &c. *In the same plate with the Duke of Argyle, and several others. Savage sc. large h. sh.*

In 1685 his picture was burnt by the university of Cambridge, of which learned body he was chancellor before the Duke of Albemarle. See a copy of verses on this occasion in the second volume of Dryden's "Miscellanies."

6 July, 1685. The attempt of the Duke of Monmouth to raise himself to the throne was no less absurd than that of James to change the religion of the three kingdoms. He landed, with a few of his followers, in the West, where he was greatly beloved by the people, who regarded him as the rightful heir to the crown.\* He soon found himself at the head of a numerous body of ploughmen, graziers, and mechanics; who behaved, at the battle of Sedgemoor, much better than could have been expected from such a rabble of undisciplined soldiers. This was in a great measure owing to the intrepidity and conduct of the duke.† The defeat was occasioned by Lord Grey retreating with the cavalry, which were thrown into confusion by the noise of the cannon. The unhappy Monmouth was found by some country fellows, two days after, concealed in a field, under some straw, with a few pease in his pocket.‡ His head was severed from his body at the fifth stroke, by a timid and unskilful executioner, who probably sympathized with the weeping spectators. *Exec. 15 July, 1685.*

**JAMES FITZ JAMES**, natural son to the king, by Arabella, sister to the Lord Churchill, was created duke of Berwick, March 19, 1686-7. In the beginning of the year 1687, the Earl of Oxford was commanded by the king to exert himself in his lieute-

\* He is said to have touched several of the country people for the king's evil.

† Voltaire celebrates the young pretender for being the only general who undertook to conquer a kingdom without an army: but the attempt of Monmouth is another instance of that kind, not to mention those which occur in the history of the wars between the Yorkists and Lancastrians.

‡ See Smollett's "History." This is certainly the tradition in the West: Sir John Reresby says he was taken in a wood.

nancy, in order to a repeal of the test and penal laws : upon this he very frankly told his majesty, that he could not persuade others to that from which he was in his conscience averse. His regiment of horse was upon this declaration taken from him, and given to the Duke of Berwick.\* His portrait belongs to the reign of William III. See Noble's Continuation.

**CHARLES PAULET**, marquis of Winchester, &c.  
*R. White sc. h. sh.*

This nobleman, when he saw that other men of sense were at their wit's end, in the arbitrary and tyrannical reign of James, thought it prudent to assume the character of a madman, as the first Brutus did in the reign of Tarquin. He danced, hunted, or hawked, a good part of the day ; went to bed before noon ; and constantly sat at table all night. He went to dinner at six or seven of the evening, and his meal lasted till six or seven the next morning ; during which time he eat, drank, smoked, talked, or listened to music. The company that dined with him were at liberty to rise and amuse themselves, or take a nap, whenever they were so disposed ; but the dishes and bottles were all the while standing upon the table. Such a man as this was thought a very unlikely person to concern himself with politics or religion. By this conduct he was neither embroiled in public affairs, nor gave the least umbrage to the court. But he exerted himself so much in the revolution, that he was for his eminent services created duke of Bolton. He afterward raised a regiment of foot for the reduction of Ireland. 9 April, 1689.  
*Ob.* 26 Feb. 1698-9.†

**The Marquis of WORCESTER.** *R. Williams f.*  
1686 ; *mezz.*

Charles Somerset, marquis of Worcester, was son and heir of Henry, duke of Beaufort. He married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Josiah Child, and died before his father, in 1698. His son Henry, who became duke of Beaufort upon the death of his grandfather, was a great partisan of the Tories in the reign of Anne. He went

\* Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 145.

† Ibid. p. 140.

to court upon the change of the ministry in 1710, and told the queen, that " he was extremely glad that he could now salute her queen in reality."

The LORD EUSTON. *Kneller p.* 1685. *J. Smith f.* 1689; *mezz. whole length; a child\* in a cap and feather, with a parrot.*

Charles, son of the first Duke of Grafton, mentioned in the preceding reign. He succeeded his father in the dukedom, and was lord-chamberlain to George I. and II. The other portraits of him belong to the reigns of Anne and George II. See Noble's Continuation.

THEOPHILUS, earl of Huntingdon, &c. 1687. *Kneller p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

Created 8  
Dec. 1529.

The Earl of Huntingdon was chief justice in eyre of all the king's forests, &c. north of Trent; captain of the band of pensioners; colonel of a regiment of foot; and one of the privy council. He was so active in the service of James, that he, together with the Earl of Melfort, was in 1690 excepted from pardon by the act of indemnity.† He died the 30th of May, 1701, and was succeeded by his son Theophilus.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Devonshire; in "*Noble Authors*," by *Mr. Park*; 1806.

\* Though the practice of painting the portraits of children has been censured as trivial, yet few subjects are more pleasing, considered merely as ornaments. Several of the children by Vandyck are among the most charming productions of his pencil. Charles I. loved to be drawn with his children about him; and it greatly heightens our idea of the domestic character of that prince.

† The pious, the benevolent, and the amiable Lady Elizabeth Hastings, who was universally esteemed, revered, and admired, and is characterized by Congreve, in the "*Tatler*,"‡ under the appellation of "*The Divine Aspasia*," was daughter of this Earl of Huntingdon, by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Lewis, knight and baronet. Her charities, private and public, which were perhaps never equalled by any of her sex, do her the highest honour. See the splendid list of them, together with a detail of her character, in Wilford's "*Memo-rials*," &c. p. 779, et seq.

William Cavendish, earl of Devonshire, who had the warmest friendship for that worthy, but unhappy patriot, the Lord Russel, and whose political principles were entirely the same, could have but little inclination to serve King James. Besides, he had been fined 30,000*l*.<sup>\*</sup> for striking Colonel Culpepper within the verge of the court. After he had felt the weight of the king's hand, he retired into the country in disgust; where he amused himself with rebuilding the south front of his house at Chatsworth; a piece of architecture that does great honour to his taste.<sup>†</sup> He was perhaps the only anti-courtier of prime note who escaped the lash of Dryden. Indeed the laureat well knew that he would never tamely put up an affront, though it were given him in the king's presence.<sup>‡</sup>

Created  
1618.

LEWIS, earl of Feversham. *J. Riley p. J. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

The Earl of FEVERSHAM; 8vo.

Lewis Duras, earl of Feversham,<sup>§</sup> commanded that part of the king's forces which defeated the Duke of Monmouth at Sedgemoor. As soon as he had gained that important victory, he hung up twenty of the enemy's prisoners without trial. His uncle, the famous Marshal Turenne, who knew and practised every part of generalship, never treated his prisoners in this manner. When the king was alarmed with the Prince of Orange's design to invade the kingdom, he made the Earl of Feversham general of the army; which he afterward took care to disband with all possible expedition, to prevent its revolting to the prince. He was for this, and some other matters laid to his charge, confined for a short time to

Created  
8 April,  
1676.

<sup>\*</sup> Cibber, in his life, records an anecdote, that just before the revolution, James II. sent a messenger, and offered to discharge the fine of 30,000*l*. for present payment of 15,000*l*. The answer was, "My humble duty to his majesty, I rather choose to play double or quits." He won quits.

<sup>†</sup> There is a print of it in the "*Vitruvius Britannicus*."

<sup>‡</sup> He led Col. Culpepper by the nose out of the presence chamber, and then caned him.

<sup>§</sup> He was Marquis of Blanquefort in France, and was naturalized here, by act of parliament, 1665; and on the 19th of January, 1672, was created a baron, by the title of Lord Duras, of Holdenby. He was, in the late reign, lord-chamberlain to Queen Catharine.



Windsor Castle. He was a man of a supple and insinuating character, and paid great attendance at court in the two following reigns. As he had the principle management of the queen-dowager's affairs, after she retired to Portugal, he sometimes went by the nickname of "King-Dowager."

GEORGE (JEFFERIES), earl of Flint, viscount Weikham, baron of Weim, &c. *G. Kneller p. E. Cooper exc. 1686 ; 4to. mezz. very scarce.*

I have placed this print here, on account of Jefferies's title of *Earl of Flint*, which never occurred to me in any of our histories. It is well known that Edward of Windsor, eldest son of Edward II. was summoned by his father to parliament by the appellation of Earl of Chester and Flint; and that this title has since belonged to the Princes of Wales. I was once inclined to think that the title of Earl of Flint might be a ridiculous sarcasm on Jefferies, occasioned by his extreme hardness of heart, till a learned and curious gentleman in my neighbourhood communicated to me the dedication of the following book: "*Dissertatio Lithologica. Auctore Joanne Groenevelt, Transisalano, Daventriensi, M. D. E Col. Med. Lond.*" Editio secunda. Londini, 1687; 8vo.

"Honoratissimo domino, D. Georgio, comiti Flintensi, vicecomiti de Weikham, baroni de Weim; supremo Angliæ cancellario, et serenissimo Jacobo Secundo, regi Angliæ, a secretioribus consiliis." See Class VI.

WRIOTHESLEY, lord RUSSEL; *a boy, whole length. Kneller pinx. J. Becket exc. mezz. very scarce.*

Wriothesley, lord Russel, was son of the unfortunate patriotic lord, by Rachel, second daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, and widow of Francis, lord Vaughan, eldest son of Richard, earl of Carbery. He, in 1693, espoused Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John Howland, of Stretham, in Surrey, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Josiah Child, of Wansted, in Essex, baronet. On the 6th of September, 1700, he succeeded his grandfather, the first duke of Bedford, in that title. He was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King William, and was lord high-constable of England at the coronation of Queen Anne. He died

of the small-pox, on the 26th of May, 1711, in the 31st year of his age. His eldest son Wriothesley was the third duke of Bedford.\*

The LORD BURLEIGH, with a gun and a dog.  
*W. Wissing p. J. Smith f. (1686); whole length ; h. sh. mezz.*

The original is at Burghley-house, near Stamford.

John Cecil, lord Burghley, son and heir to John, earl of Exeter, succeeded his father in 1700. In the third volume of Prior's "Poems," 12mo. is a genuine copy of verses, addressed "to the Countess-dowager of Devonshire, on a piece of Wissen's (Wissington's), wherein her grandsons are painted." The following lines relate to Lord Burghley:

"If in dear Burleigh's gen'rous face we see  
Obliging truth, and handsome honesty;  
With all that world of charms which soon will move  
Rev'rence in men, and in the fair ones love;  
His every grace, his fair descent assures  
He has his mother's beauty;—she† has your's."

See BURLEIGH, earl of Exeter, in the preceding reign, Class III. and Noble's Continuation.

HENRY BOOTH, lord De la Mer. *Kneller p. 1685. Smith f. (1689); h. sh. mezz.*

HENRY BOOTH, lord De la Mer, &c. *W. Richardson.*

HENRY BOOTH, lord Delamer and earl of Warrington; in "*Noble Authors*," by Mr. Park; 1806.

HENRY BOOTH, lord Delamer. *Harding.*

His portrait is at Dunham Massey, in Cheshire.

\* Collins's "Peerage," i. 274, 275, edit. 1768.

† Anne, eldest daughter of the countess.

Created  
1662.

Lord Delamer was son of the loyal Sir George Booth, who rose in arms for Charles II. a little before the restoration. He was a man of a generous and noble nature, which disdained, upon any terms, to submit to servitude; and whose passions seemed to centre in the love of civil and religious liberty. He was accused of "conspiring to raise a rebellion, and to subvert the government, in conjunction with the Duke of Monmouth, and other traitors;" for which he was tried by his peers. The Lords Howard and Grey appeared in court against him; but they said little or nothing to the matter in question. The principal evidence was one Saxton, an obscure fellow of an infamous character.\* But the lords gave no credit to this evidence, and the prisoner was unanimously acquitted. The king was very desirous of his being tried before another tribunal, where even the testimony of such a wretch as Saxton would have been admitted. This nobleman had a principal hand in the revolution,† and was sent, together with the Marquis of Hallifax and the Earl of Shrewsbury, to inform King James, that the Prince of Orange desired he would quit Whitehall. Another would have delivered such a message with an air of triumph, or insult; but he did it with a "generous decency." Several of his "Speeches, his Advice to his Children," and other pieces, are in print; of which see an account, in the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors." He was created earl of Warrington, and died in 1693.

FORD, lord Grey; *from an original picture in the collection of Lord Braybrooke; in "The Royal and Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.*

Ford, the eldest son of Ralph, lord Grey, was a great opposer of King James II. and concerned in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, in whose army he was general of the horse; but he is accused of having treacherously deserted his post at the battle of Sedgemore, and of running away at the first charge. He after-

\* Rapin.

† We are informed by a late author, that "At Whittington, a village on the edge of Scarsdale, in Derbyshire, the Earls of Devonshire and Danby, and the Lord Delamer, privately concerted the plan of the revolution. The house in which they met is at present a farm-house; and the country people distinguish the room where they sat, by the name of the plotting-parlour."—Dr. Akenaide's "Ode, addressed to the Earl of Huntingdon," p. 26.

ward compounded for his life at a very high rate, and upon inglorious conditions; for he was a witness for the conviction of others, though it is said a promise was made him, that none should die upon his evidence. He got into favour with William III. who created him earl of Tankerville, and viscount Grey, of Glendale, in 1696; and soon after he was appointed first lord commissioner of the treasury and lord privy-seal. *Ob.* 1701. He left in MSS. "The secret History of the Rye-house Plot," which was published in 1754. See "Royal and Noble Authors."

JOHN, lord CHURCHILL, who was raised from a page to the rank of a baron of England, by James II. and afterward raised himself to much greater honours than could be conferred by any titles, deserted his royal benefactor, and went over to the Prince of Orange. But this was not to be wondered at, when the king's own children forsook him. He had before rent asunder the ties of government and religion, which were stronger than those of gratitude or filial affection. There are many portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne. See Noble's Continuation.

### SCOTCH PEERS.

GEORGE, marquis of Huntly (first duke of Gordon); *in a large oval; with arms. J. Sauve sculp.* "OFFEREBAT JACOBUS GORDON;" *very rare; in the collection of Alexander Sutherland, esq.*

George, the fourth marquis of Huntly, was restored to his estate, which had been forfeited during the time of the civil war, and in 1661 was, by King Charles II. created duke of Gordon. His grace, besides other employments, was governor of Edinburgh Castle, and one of the twelve knights of the most noble and ancient order of the Thistle. At the revolution, the duke held out the castle for King James; but Burnet says, "He had neither the spirit, nor the courage, which such a post required at that time." He at last thought it advisable to commit himself and the garrison to King William's discretion. His grace married the Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Henry, duke of Norfolk. *Ob.* 1716.

PATRICK, earl of Strathmore, *Æt.* 42. *Kneller p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

Created  
10 July,  
1606.

This nobleman, who with the consent of Charles II. changed his title from Kinghorn to Strathmore, was one of the privy council in this and the preceding reign. In 1695, he was succeeded by his son John, who was one of the privy council to Queen Anne.

KENNETH, earl of Seaforth, lord Mackenzie, and Kintail, &c. one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and knight of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle.\* *R. White ad vivum del. et sc. large h. sh.†*

Created  
3 Dec.  
1623.

The Earl of Seaforth followed King James into France, at the revolution, and afterward into Ireland. He was by that prince created a marquis; an honour never ratified in these kingdoms. He died in 1701, and was succeeded by his son William, who was very active in the rebellion in 1715. A reward of 6000*l.* was offered by proclamation for apprehending him.

JOHN, earl of Melfort. *Kneller p. Vanderbank† sc. There is a print of him by the same engraver, after the same painter, which was done when he was Laird of Lundin. Æt.* 34.

The Earl of Melfort. *Kneller p. Becket f. large 4to. mezz.*

John Drummond, earl of Melfort, was secretary of state, and privy-counsellor, in the reign of James. Soon after the accession of that prince, he, together with his brother, the Earl of Perth, and the Earl of Murray, became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. He adhered to the king in his exile, and was sent ambas-

\* This order was revived by the king, in 1687.

† Mr. Pennant, at p. 141, of his "Tour in Scotland," 8vo. mentions "a portrait of the Earl of Seaforth, called from his size, Kenneth More," at Castle Braan, the seat of Lord Fortrose.

‡ He generally spelt his name Vandrebanc.

sador by him to the pope. He died abroad, in 1713, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His relict, who survived him many years, lived to near ninety. She had the privilege of a faro-table granted her by the King of France, which was thought to be worth about eight hundred pounds a year.\* There were but two more privileged tables of this kind in that kingdom. There were in the possession of the late Philip Carteret Webb, esq. three volumes in folio, of the earl's letters, written during his embassy to the pope; among which are several addressed to Robert Nelson, esq. who at that time corresponded with him. These letters were bought at Paris, in 1744, of the Countess of Melfort, who married the earl's grandson, by Mr. Barbutt, late secretary of the post-office.

JOHN LOWTHER, viscount Lonsdale. *Rivers direct. From a picture at Longleat.*

Sir John Lowther, grandson and heir to Sir John Lowther (who, in 1640, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia), possessed great accomplishments, and eminently distinguished himself by his zeal for the Protestant interest at the time of the revolution. He was greatly in favour with King William and Queen Mary; who constituted him vice-chamberlain, and made him likewise lord privy-seal. He was twice one of the lords justices for the government of the kingdom, during the king's absence; and, in 1696, was advanced to the dignity of a peer, by the title of Baron Lowther, of Lowther, and Viscount Lonsdale. He died July 6th, 1700, and was buried in the church of Lowther; where a monument, descriptive of his virtues, &c. is erected to his memory.

JOHN, viscount Dundee. *R. Williams f. in armour; h. sh. mezz.*

The VISCOUNT DUNDEE. *Smith f. small; mezz.*

JOHN, viscount Dundee, *in armour; h. sh.*

JOHN, viscount Dundee; *fol. Drapentier; prefixed to his "Memoirs."*

\* From the information of a lady who knew her.

**VISCOUNT DUNDEE.** *R. Smith. In Tom Brown's Works.*

His head is prefixed to the "Memoirs of Lord Viscount Dundee, the Highland Clans, and the Massacre of Glenco."

His portrait is at Longleat.

John Graham, who was created viscount Dundee by King James, was major-general of the Scottish army, and a privy-counsellor in the reign of Charles II. He was then employed in reducing the west of Scotland, and in forcing the dissenters to comply with the constitution of the established church, by imposing heavy taxes upon them, which was one of the methods of making proselytes in that kingdom. But he was a man of too noble a nature to execute his orders in their full rigour. At the time of the Prince of Orange's invasion, he was commanded to march with his regiment into England. He advised the king to three things. One was, to fight the prince; another, to go to him in person, and demand his business; and the third, to make his way into Scotland. James had once resolved to pursue the last advice; but that, in the fluctuating state of his mind, was soon followed by another resolution. Upon the king's departure, Dundee applied himself to the Prince of Orange, to whom he spoke with all that frankness which was natural to him; but met with a very cool reception. He afterward sat in the Scottish convention, from which he suddenly absented himself, declaring that he had discovered a plot against his own life. He soon after retired into the Highlands, with about forty horse, which he had formerly commanded, and presently assembled a numerous army. He marched to Gillicranky,\* where he engaged a large body of forces commanded by General Mackay, but was mortally wounded in the engagement. The Highlanders, animated by their commander, gained a signal victory. Upon his asking how things went, he was told that all was well: "then," said he, "I am well," and presently expired. He was a man of an enterprising genius, and his conduct was equal to his courage. He had a good deal of the spirit of his uncle, the famous James Graham, marquis of Montrose. *Ob.* 27th July, 1689. See a characteristic account of him, and an excellent description of the battle of Gillicranky, in Sir John Dalrymple's "Memoirs," i. p. 342, &c. 2d edit.

\* Otherwise Killikranky.

## AN IRISH PEER.

ROGER PALMER, earl of Castlemain, *kissing Innocent the Eleventh's foot. Gio. Battista Lenardi del. Arnaldo Van Westerhout Fiam<sup>e</sup>. sc. fol. Frontispiece to a pompous account of his embassy, published in Italian, and afterward in English, by Michael Wright, painter, and major-domo to the earl. The prints in this book are well executed.*

The Earl of Castlemain, in open violation of the law, was sent on an extraordinary embassy to the pope, "to reconcile the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the holy see; from which they had more than an age fallen off by heresy." Innocent, who was a better politician than James, and well knew that he had undertaken what he could not possibly perform, received his ambassador with great coldness. The generality of the cardinals treated him with no less disregard, which occasioned his hastening from Rome as soon as possible, to avoid the slights and mortifications which he daily received at that court.\* *Ob.* 1705. See the reign of CHARLES II.

\* "Castlemain, says Dr. Welwood, had several audiences of the pope, but to little purpose; for whenever he began to talk of business, the pope was seasonably attacked with a fit of coughing, which broke off the ambassadors discourse for that time, and obliged him to retire. These audiences and fits of coughing continued from time to time, while Castlemain continued at Rome, and were the subject of diversion to all but a particular faction at that court."—Welwood's "Memoirs," p. 185.



## CLASS IV.

## THE CLERGY.

## ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

GULIELMUS SANCROFT, &c. archiepiscopus Cantuariensis. *R. White sc. 4to.*

GULIELMUS SANCROFT. *Ob. 24 Nov. 1693; Æt. 77.*

WILLIAM SANCROFT, &c. *One of the seven bishops.\* D. Loggan sc.*

WILLIAM SANCROFT, &c. *Elder sc. 8vo.*

WILLIAM SANCROFT, &c. *Vander Gucht; 8vo.*

WILLIAM SANCROFT, &c. *Loggan ad vivum, 1679. The date was afterward altered to 1680, with the address of Overton.*

WILLIAM SANCROFT, &c. *Sturt.*

Consec.  
27 Jan.  
1677.

Dr. Sancroft, who, according to Bishop Burnet, made a much more considerable figure in his college than in the chair of Canterbury, was promoted from the deanery of St. Paul's to that dignity, upon the demise of Archbishop Sheldon. He had several good,

\* There are prints of the seven bishops engraved altogether by White, Vandrebanc,† Sturt, Robinson, Smith, Gribelin, and Vander Guest. The two last, with the seven candlesticks, have a reference to the Apocalypse, Ch. I. verse 20. These venerable prelates were sent to the Tower the 8th of June, 1688, for refusing to distribute the king's declaration for liberty of conscience, in their respective dioceses, in order to be read by the inferior clergy.

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† Sold by Loggan. It is copied from White's print.

but seems to have had few or no amiable qualities. His piety did not sit easy on him; and his reservedness made his learning appear to be much less than it was in reality. He was slow, timid, and irresolute; though he acted with firmness in refusing to read the declaration for liberty of conscience, and to take the *new oaths* enjoined at the revolution. He was placed at the head of the church, because he was like to do no great service to it. It was reasonably supposed, that a man of so recluse and speculative a turn, was very unlikely to disturb the court in their designs upon the religious liberties of the people. His deprivation was probably a matter of no great mortification to him; as he had raised an estate in the see of Canterbury, which was more than sufficient for one of his retired disposition. Such is the character of this prelate, as drawn by a contemporary writer, who would have considerably softened the harshness of the features, if he had been more like Sancroft, who had a *generous and enlarged heart* to objects of *benevolence*. He was highly respected, and great deference was paid to his judgment by the prelates, his fellow-sufferers, in that difficult and dangerous conjuncture for the church which preceded the revolution: his conduct was indeed judicious and exemplary upon that trying occasion.\* He gave 1000*l.* towards rebuilding the deanery house of St. Paul's, and was very assiduous in procuring the coal act for rebuilding the cathedral. He bequeathed his valuable library, which he once intended to leave to his successors in the archbishopric, to Emmanuel College, in Cambridge, where he received his education, and of which he had been master. Some of these pieces will set his character, as a writer, in a fair point of light. Such are, "Modern Policies;" but such more particularly, his "Familiar Letters to Mr. North; both before, but principally after his Deprivation, and his Retirement to the place of his Nativity in Suffolk," Lond. 1757, an octavo pamphlet. See the Index to the State Letters of Henry, earl of Cla-

\* After the archbishop had left Lambeth, and retired to a private house in town, Thomas, earl of Ailesbury, went thither to make him a visit. The prelate received him at the door of his apartment, which was opened by himself. The earl, struck with this circumstance of humiliation, and the total change of the scene in which he had frequently seen him at his palace, burst into tears. As soon as he recovered the power of speech, he told him how deeply he was affected with what he saw, and of his inability to suppress his grief. "Oh, my good Lord," replied the venerable confessor, "rather rejoice with me; for now I live again." This anecdote was communicated by John Loveday, esq. who had it from the earl himself.

rendon, sub. voc. Canterbury. See more of him in Burnet's "History," i. p. 392, and in Birch's "Life of Tillotson," 2d edit. p. 147, et seq.

THOMAS LAMPLUGH, archiepiscopus Eboracensis, &c. *Æt.* 74. *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

*The face of this print was rubbed out, and that of Archbishop Tennison was substituted.*

THOMAS LAMPLUGH, &c. in the "*Oxford Almanack*," 1748.

His portrait is at Queen's College, in Oxford.

Dr. Lamplugh, who was a native of Thwing, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, was some time a taberder of Queen's College, of Oxford. In 1672, he was preferred to the deanery of Rochester; and, in 1676, advanced to the bishopric of Exeter. Upon the landing of the Prince of Orange in the West, he, in a public address to the clergy and gentry of his diocess, exhorted them to adhere to King James: but, upon the approach of the Prince of Orange, he fled with precipitation from Exeter to London, and was presently after made archbishop of York. It was with great probability supposed, that the see had been kept vacant for Father Petre,\* the king's confessor; and especially as "a dispensation of the Jesuits order to Father Peters to enjoy a bishopric" had, at his majesty's request, been actually granted by the pope.† This prelate, who set the crown upon the Prince of Orange's head, died May 5, 1691. Mr. Wood tells us, that *he sat several years, with due commendations*, in the see of Exeter. There is nothing extant of his writing but a Sermon on Luke ix. 55, 56; preached the 5th of Nov. 1678. The curious reader may see an anecdote of him in "*Baxter's Life*," fol. part iii. p. 178.

Tr. from  
Exeter  
Dec. 1688.

HENRY, bishop of London. *J. Riley p. J. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

HENRY COMPTON, &c. *an etching (Claussin).*

\* Vulgo Peters.

† Welwood, p. 186.

HENRY COMPTON, &c. *mezz.* *Hargrave; J. Simon sc.*

HENRY COMPTON, &c. *mezz.* *J. Smith; 4to.*

HENRY COMPTON, &c. *in the "Oxford Almanack," 1742.*

Henry Compton, youngest son of Spencer, earl of Northampton, who was killed in the civil war, was educated at Queen's College, in Oxford. Having stayed about three years at the university, he made the usual tour of Europe. After the restoration, he became a cornet in the royal regiment of guards, commanded by Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford: but a military life not suiting his disposition, he entered into holy orders, and was, in a few years, advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, and afterward to that of London. He strongly expected to be promoted to the see of Canterbury; and was greatly disappointed when it was given to Dr. Sancroft, but more, when Dr. Tillotson was preferred to it. His learning was superficial, but his great diligence in discharging the duties of his function was truly exemplary. He is said to have been "an humble, modest, generous, and good-natured man; but weak, wilful, much in the power of others, and strangely wedded to a party."\* He was emphatically called *The Protestant Bishop*, for the noble stand he made in defence of the rights of the church in this reign, when spirit and resolution were much more necessary than learning.† He patronised converts from popery, and was a generous friend to the French Protestants who fled hither from the persecution of Lewis XIV. He appeared in arms at Nottingham, a little before the revolution, and declared his readiness to fight for the Prince of Orange. He was a true son and brave champion of the church, and a most munificent benefactor to it. Whatever imperfections

Translated  
from Oxford, 18 Dec.  
1675.

\* See Birch's "Life of Tillotson," second edit. p. 185.

† The following is a remarkable instance of his spirit. King James discoursing with him on some tender point, was so little pleased with his answers, that he told him, "He talked more like a colonel than a bishop." To which he replied, "that his majesty did him honour in taking notice of his having formerly drawn his sword in defence of the constitution; and that he should do the same again, if he lived to see it necessary." Accordingly, when matters were coming to extremity, he carried off the Princess Anne to Nottingham, and marched into that town at the head of a fine troop of gentlemen and their attendants, who had formed a guard for her highness.

there might be in his character, he was allowed to be much a gentleman, and no less a Christian. *Ob.* July 7, 1713, *Æt.* 81.

NATHANAEL CREW, Dunelmensis episcopus, &c. *Kneller p. Loggan sc. large h. sh. Another by Francis Place; large h. sh. mezz. There is also a mezzotinto of him without the engraver's name.*

NATHANIEL CREW; *4to. Dorrell sc.*

Translated  
from Ox-  
ford, 22  
Oct. 1674.

Dr. Nathaniel Crew, bishop of Durham, was considerable for his birth,\* and more considerable for his preferments; but vain† and ambitious, unsteady and insincere. He was of all the prelates the most compliant with the king's measures, and was justly esteemed the *grand inquisitor* of the ecclesiastical commission. He expressed great satisfaction upon his admission into this court, that his name would be recorded in history;‡ and so indeed it will to his dishonour, even as long as his munificence to the university of Oxford is commemorated. He was hospitable, generous, and charitable; but his charity was sometimes observed to be too ostentatious. He offered to resign his bishopric to Dr. Burnet, and trust to his generosity for the payment of 1000*l.* a year out of it: but he was of too scrupulous a conscience to accept it upon any such terms. Dr. Crew was excepted by the act of indemnity; but found means by his submission, by the mediation of Dr. Tillotson, and by parting with some of the appendages of his bishopric, to procure his pardon. He died 18 Sept.§ 1721, aged eighty-eight, having been upwards of fifty years a bishop.

In 1690.

PETER MEWS, bishop of Winchester, who had borne arms for Charles I. in the civil war, acted once more in a military character against the rebels in the West, under the command of the Duke of Monmouth. After the Prince and Princess of Denmark had de-

\* He was fifth son of John, lord Crew, of Stene, in Northamptonshire; and, upon the death of his elder brother in 1691, he became Baron Crew.

† He gave Dr. Mangey, a prebend of Durham, for a flattering dedication prefixed to a *Sermon*, which, as Dr. Richard Grey, then his domestic chaplain, assured Mr. George Ashby he never read. He was fully satisfied with the dedication.

‡ Burnet, i. p. 676.

§ "Biographia:" according to Dr. Birch, in his "Life of Tillotson," 12 Sept.

serted the king, and he was in the utmost perplexity and distress, not being able to distinguish his friends from his foes, he was inclined to put himself into the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury, or the bishop of Winchester. He accordingly sent a certain lady, in whom he could confide, to these prelates, to know *if they would receive and secure him*; but they neither accepted nor rejected the motion.\* See the reign of CHARLES II.

THOMAS BARLOW, S. T. D. episcopus Lincolnensis. *Henne p. R. White sc. Before his "Cases of Conscience," 8vo.*

"Herculeas ultra quem jactat rauca columnas  
Fama, (nec officio par tamen illa suo);  
En tibi Barloun potuit quà sculptor, at ipsa,  
Arte licet claram, vincit ut umbra manum!  
Ora venusta vides; at nobilis atria mentis,  
Quod nitet interius, nulla tabella dabit."

THO. TULLIE, D. D.

THOMAS BARLOW, &c. in the "*Oxford Almanack*," 1762.

His portrait is in the Bodleian Library, of which he was chief librarian, and at Queen's College, in Oxford, of which he was provost. The above print is not like these portraits: that by Loggan has a nearer resemblance of him.

This learned prelate, whom nature designed for a scholar, and who acted in conformity with the bent of nature, was perhaps as great a master of the learned languages, and of the works of the celebrated authors who have written in these languages, as any man of his age.† The greatest part of his writings, of which Mr. Wood has given us a catalogue, are against popery; and his conduct, for some time, like that of other Calvinists, appeared to be in direct opposition to the church of Rome. But after James ascended the

Consec.  
27 June,  
1675.

\* See Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 178.

† The Earl of Anglesey, in his "Memoirs," p. 20, saith, "I never think of this bishop, and his incomparable knowledge both in theology and church history, and in the ecclesiastical law, without applying to him in my thoughts the character that Cicero gave Crassus; viz. 'Non unus e multis, sed unus inter omnes, prope singularis.'"

throne, he seemed to approach much nearer to popery than he ever did before. He sent the king an address of thanks for his *declaration for liberty of conscience*; and is said to have written *reasons for reading that declaration*. His compliances were much the same after the revolution. His moderation, to call it by the softest name, was very great; indeed so great as to bring the firmness of his character in question. But casuistry, which was his most distinguished talent,\* not only reconciles *seeming* contradictions, but has also been known to admit contradictions themselves. He was, abstracted from this laxity of principles, a very great and worthy man.† Ob. 8 Oct. 1691.

WILLIAM LLOYD, &c. *one of the seven bishops.*

WILIELMUS LLOYD, episcopus Asaphensis. *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

Consec.  
3 Oct.  
1680.

William Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph,‡ was son of Richard Lloyd, vicar of Sunning, and rector of Tilehurst, in Berkshire. He was master of as much, and as well digested knowledge, as any clergyman of his time. Whatever he knew, he generally knew better than other men; and was better able to display it to advantage. He was never desultory in his studies, but always mastered one branch of science before he applied himself to another. His memory was prompt, his imagination was lively, and his judgment exact. He seemed to be as great a proficient in philology, history, philosophy, and divinity, as if each of these had been the sole object of his application. He was a principal reformer of the language and method of sermons; and was an admirable master of the historic style. It is much to be regretted, that so excellent a pen should have been chiefly employed in subjects of controversy, the most perishable

\* So John Dunton informs us, in his "Own Life," p. 224.

† Circumstances, in themselves trivial, become interesting when they are a part of the personal history of men of eminence. I shall therefore be excused when I mention his *smoking tobacco*, in which he was almost as regular as in his meals. He had a very high opinion of its virtues, as had also Dr. Barrow, Dr. Aldrich, and other celebrated persons who flourished about this time, and gave much into that practice.

‡ There were two bishops, of both names, contemporary with this prelate; one was successively bishop of Landaff, Peterborough, and Norwich; and the other of Killala and Achonry, in Ireland.

of all writings. He supplied a great part of the materials for Dr. Burnet's "History of the Reformation," and had a great hand in polishing that excellent work. His "Chronologia Universalis," in folio, which was the most laborious of all his performances, was partly printed, but never published.\* It hath already been remarked, that his Index to Bishop Wilkins's "Real Character" is a masterpiece in its kind. It should also be observed, that his various studies never broke in upon his parochial or episcopal duties, in which he was remarkably conscientious and exemplary. His prophecies, which were but his dotages, have been the subject of much ridicule. There are several portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne. He was then bishop of Worcester. Ob. 30 Aug. 1717.

**FRANCIS TURNER**, bishop of Ely; *one of the seven bishops before described.*

Francis Turner, was son of Dr. Thomas Turner, dean of Canterbury, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Windebank, principal secretary of state to Charles I. He received his education at New College, in Oxford, was some time chaplain to the king, when duke of York, and a residentiary of St. Paul's. In 1670, he was preferred to the mastership of St. John's College, in Cambridge; in which preferment he succeeded Dr. Peter Gunning, and was himself succeeded by Dr. Humfrey Gower. He was afterward preferred to the deanery of Windsor, which he held together with the bishopric of Rochester. He was deprived for not taking the new oaths, 1 Feb. 1689-90. The next year he was accused of being a conspirator in a plot of nonjurors for restoring King James, for which some of that party were imprisoned; but he thought it prudent to abscond. A proclamation was soon after issued for apprehending him, Graham, and Penn, as traitors.—Dr. Turner, who was an affected writer, was author of "Animadversions on a

Consec.  
11 Nov.  
1683.  
Translat.  
from Ro-  
chester,  
Aug. 1684.

\* I shall mention it here, as a fact scarce known, that he was concerned in the magnificent work called by the name of "Pitt's Atlas;" which, according to the proposals, was to be printed in eleven volumes in folio, at forty shillings a volume to the subscribers. I think only four were printed. This laborious and expensive work not meeting with encouragement, was the ruin of Moses Pitt, the printer and bookseller, who was before one of the most thriving and intelligent persons of his profession in London.



Pamphlet, entitled, *The Naked Truth* ;" of several sermons ; and " *Letters to the Clergy of the Diocese of Ely.*" But the most remarkable of his pieces is his " *Vindication of the late Archbishop Sancroft and his Brethren, the rest of the deprived Bishops, from the Reflections of Mr. Marshall, in his Defence of our Constitution.*" He maintained the strictest intimacy with the following pious person, who was his school-fellow.

THOMAS KENN, bishop of Bath and Wells ; *one of the seven bishops.*

There is a portrait of him at Longleat, but unlike his head in any of the plates of the seven bishops. The prints engraved by Vertue are not so just a resemblance of him as they ought to be.

THOMAS KENN, &c. *Dundas.*

THOMAS KENN, &c. *Æt. 73. T. Scheffer ; G. Vertue. Prefixed to his " Life," by Hawkins, 1713 ; 8vo.*

THOMAS KENN, &c. *G. Vertue. Prefixed to his " Works," 1721 ; 8vo.*

THOMAS KENN, &c. *12mo.*

Consec.  
25 Jan.  
1684.

Thomas Kenn, a man respected in the court of Charles II. for his unaffected piety, was sometime chaplain to that prince, as he had been before to the Princess of Orange.\* The openness of his countenance corresponded with the simplicity of his character. His sermons and his other writings had a good effect, as they were well known to be the genuine effusions of his heart. Almost all

\* While he was chaplain in the Prince of Orange's court, he obliged one of his highness's favourites to perform his contract, by marrying a young lady of the princess's train, whom he had seduced by means of that contract. This gave great offence to the prince. But Charles II. was not offended at his religious intrepidity, in peremptorily refusing to admit Nell Gwynn into his lodgings, when the court was at Winchester : on the contrary, he soon after made him a bishop. The king's good sense told him, though the Prince of Orange's did not, that if a man is really a Christian, his conduct ought to be uniformly consistent with that character ; and that principles of conscience are of too stubborn a nature to yield, even in courts, to modes of complaisance.

his works have a tendency to promote practical religion. He lived, after his deprivation, with Lord Weymouth, at Longleat; where he spent the greatest part of his time in retirement, which he well knew how to enjoy. When he was afflicted with the colic, to which he was very subject, he frequently amused himself with writing verses. Hence some of his pious poems are entitled "Anodynes, or the Alleviation of Pain." There is a prosaic flatness in his heroic poem called "Edmund;" but some of his Hymns, and other compositions, have more of the spirit of poetry, and give us an idea of that devotion which animated the author. *Ob.* 19 March, 1710-11.

Suspended  
1 Feb.  
1689-90.

JOHANNES LAKE, *Cicestrensis episcopus. Loggan sc.* 1688.

JOHN LAKE, bishop of Chichester; *one of the seven bishops.*

JOHN LAKE, &c. *Sturt.*

JOHN LAKE; *a circle. Overton.*

Dr. John Lake, who for several years bore arms for Charles I. in the civil war, was educated at St. John's College, in Cambridge.\* He rose, by the usual gradations, to the bishopric of Man; to which he was nominated by William, earl of Derby, in 1682, and consecrated in December, the same year. He had not sat two years in this see, before he was removed to that of Bristol, whence he was translated to Chichester. Though he was imprisoned with the other bishops, for refusing to cause the declaration for liberty of conscience to be read in his diocese, he is said to have entertained very high notions of regal power; and to have "declared upon his death-bed, that he had been educated in, and also taught others, the great doctrine of passive obedience; which he looked upon as the distinguishing character of the church of England; and that he would not have taken *the oath*, though the penalty had been loss or life." Upon this declaration, a person of quality in the North, published "A Letter concerning Bishop Lake's Declaration of his dying in the Doctrine of passive Obedience." *Ob.* 30 August, 1689.

Tr. to Bristol, 12 Aug. 1684.  
Tr. from Bristol, Oct. 1685.  
Suspended, 1689.

\* His portrait is at that college.

THOMAS SPRAT, episcopus Roffensis, &c. *Loggan sc. large h. sh. Another, a small oval, without the engraver's name.*

THOMAS SPRAT, &c. in the "*Oxford Almanack*," 1738.

Consec.  
2 Nov.  
1684.

Thomas Sprat, bishop of Rochester, was a man of wit, and a polite scholar; and one of the most generally admired of our English writers. It appears from his writings, as well as his conduct, that his principles were far from being stubborn. He has represented Cromwell as a finished hero,\* and Charles I. as a glorified saint.† He sat in the ecclesiastical commission, and was by no means averse from the revolution. His "*Account of the Rye House Plot*" is little better than a romance; but his "*History of the Royal Society*," his Charge to his Clergy, his Sermons, and his *Account of Cowley*, are excellent performances. His style in general, which has been greatly applauded, has neither the classic simplicity of Hobbes, nor the grace of Sir William Temple. His poetry is unequal, and sometimes inharmonious. He has, however, been justly ranked with the best writers in the reign of Charles the Second. See the article of *SORBIERE* in the Appendix to that reign.

THOMAS WHITE, bishop of Peterborough; *one of the seven bishops, engraved in one plate. Vander Banc. Sold by Loggan.*

THOMAS WHITE, &c. *J. Drapentier; la. fol.*

THOMAS WHITE. *J. Golc.*

THOMAS WHITE; *with the candlestick. S. Gribelin; la. 4to.*

*The first impression was published by P. Vansomer, with English and French quotations from the Revela-*

\* See his pindaric Ode to the memory of Oliver Cromwell.

† See his Sermon on the 30th of Jan. where he styles him "a godlike man."

*tions: these were erased, and the address of Jeffrey and Herbert put at the bottom.*

THOMAS WHITE; *with Dutch verses. Mortier; A. Haelweg.*

THOMAS WHITE; *mezz. J. Oliver.*

THOMAS WHITE, &c. *mezz. Robinson.*

THOMAS WHITE, &c. *with the candlestick; mezz. J. Smith; 1688.*

THOMAS WHITE, &c. *J. Sturt; fol.*

THOMAS WHITE. *R. White; 1688; la. fol.*

THOMAS WHITE, &c. *small fol. R. White. Prefixed to their "Trial."*

Thomas White, bishop of Peterborough, was, together with Nathaniel Crew, bishop of Durham, and Thomas Sprat, bishop of Rochester, appointed to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the diocese of London, upon the suspension of Dr. Henry Compton. He was one of the seven bishops who were tried at the King's Bench, for petitioning the king against distributing and reading his declaration for liberty of conscience. He was deprived for refusing the oaths, in the next reign.

Consec.  
25 Oct.  
1685.

Deprived,  
1 Feb.  
1689-90.

JONATHAN TRELAWNEY, bishop of Bristol;  
*one of the seven bishops.*

JONATHAN TRELAWNEY, &c. *4to.*

His portrait is at Christ Church, in Oxford, where he received his education.

Jonathan Trelawney was a younger son of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, of Pelynt, in Cornwall. But his elder brother dying in 1680, he inherited the title of baronet. He was a man of polite manners, competent learning, and uncommon knowledge of the world. He was a true son and friend of the church; and exerted

Consec.  
8 Nov.  
1685.

himself with courage and alacrity, with magnanimity and address, in defence of her just rights and privileges. He was friendly and open, generous and charitable; was a good companion, and a good man. He was successively bishop of Bristol, Exeter, and Winchester. He had as much personal intrepidity as his predecessor in the last of these sees,\* and was, in all other respects, much his superior. The masterly dedication before Dr. Atterbury's Sermons, is addressed to this prelate. The reader may see it in some traits of his character, without the exaggerations which are too often found in compositions of this kind; and which bring the sincerity of authors in question, before we have read the first page of their works. *Ob.* 19 July, 1721.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, episcopus Cestriensis.  
*Soest p. J. Becket f. large h. sh. mezz.*

Consec.  
 17 Oct.  
 1686.

Thomas Cartwright, who had been a forward and confident preacher at the time of the Interregnum, and proceeded in exact conformity with the powers then in being, struck in with the royal party at the restoration, and was no less forward upon all occasions to express his loyalty. He was made one of the king's chaplains; was successively a prebendary of St. Paul's and of Durham, and had a hard struggle with Dr. Womack, for the bishopric of St. David's. In the reign of James, he enlisted himself on the side of the prerogative,† and was made bishop of Chester for boldly asserting in one of his sermons, that the king's promises to his parliament were not binding. It is probable, that on such slavish terms he might have been made archbishop of Canterbury, if that prince had continued on the throne. He sat in the *ecclesiastical commission*, and was one of the judges sent by the king to intimidate

\* Bishop Mews.

† Dr. Welwood tells us,‡ that "Charles II. was the first king of England that ever aimed at any thing like a dispensing power." But it is certain that Sir Edward Coke allowed that there is a dispensing power in the crown. Perhaps he durst not have asserted the contrary in the reign of a prince so jealous of his prerogative as James I. was. But, be that as it may, the constitution was visibly changed on the side of liberty, since that period. See Hume's "History," under the reign of James II.

the fellows of Magdalen College, in Oxford, in the affair of Dr. Parker, whom they had refused to elect their president, according to the royal mandate. Upon the revolution, he fled into France, where he officiated as minister to the Protestant part of the king's household. Upon the death of Seth Ward, he became titular bishop of Salisbury. James, who looked upon him as neither Protestant nor Papist, had little or no esteem for him. He died of the flux in Ireland, whither he had followed the royal adventurer, the 15th of April, 1689. His "Speech spoken to the Society of Magdalen College," and several of his sermons, are in print. He is misrepresented in Richardson's "Godwin," as having publicly professed the faith of the church of Rome. See the contrary, in "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 830.

### IRISH PRELATES.

MICHAEL BOYLE, &c. Armachanus archiepiscopus, &c. *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

"MICHAEL BOYLE, archbishop of Armagh, primate, and metropolitan of all Ireland, lord high-chancellor for twenty years, and several times one of the lord-justices of the said kingdom. *Ob.* 1702, *Æt.* 93." *Zoust p. R. Purcelle f. h. sh. mezz.*

MICHAEL BOYLE, &c. *oval; mezz. without the engraver's name.*

Michael Boyle was son of Richard Boyle, a cousin-german of the great Earl of Cork,\* and some time archbishop of Tuam. He received part of his education at Christ Church, in Oxford, whence he removed to Dublin, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity. In January, 1660, he was preferred to the bishopric of Cloyne, Cork, and Ross. In 1663, he was advanced to that of Dublin, and in 1678, was translated to Armagh. He was lord-almoner, and one of the privy council, in this, and the preceding reign. He expended a large sum in repairing and adorning the

Translated  
from Dub-  
lin, 1678.

\* See his genealogy, in Birch's "Life of R. Boyle," paragraph 2d.

archbishop's palace at Dublin, and gave 200*l.* towards erecting the front gate of Trinity College, near that city. Murrough, his son, who was created viscount Blessington by Charles II. was one of the privy council in this reign, and in the reigns of Anne and George I.

**NARCISSUS MARSH**, bishop of Ferns, 1682; Cashel, 1690; Dublin, 1694; Armagh, 1701: *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1738, 1748.

Narcissus Marsh was born at Hunnington, in Wiltshire, in 1638. He was made principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, 1673, but removed to the provostship of Dublin College, and promoted to the bishopric of Ferns, and successively to Cashel, Dublin, and Armagh. He was learned and accomplished; built a noble library, and furnished it with valuable books, and settled a provision for two librarians. He repaired, at his own expense, several decayed churches; presented a great number of oriental MSS. to the Bodleian Library, and performed other munificent acts. *Ob.* 1713.

**EZEKIEL HOPKINS**, episcopus Derensis. *Before his Works, fol.*

**EZEKIEL HOPKINS**, &c. *R. White sc. Before his "Exposition of the Ten Commandments;" 4to.*

**EZEKIEL HOPKINS**, &c. *Sturt sc. 8vo. Before his Sermons.*

**EZEKIEL HOPKINS**, &c. *M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

Ezekiel Hopkins, who was son of an obscure clergyman in Devonshire, was some time a chorister of Magdalen College, in Oxford, and usher of the adjoining school. He was, in the early part of his life, inclined to the Presbyterians, among whom he was extolled as an excellent preacher; a character which he well deserved, and in which he had very few equals. John, lord Roberts, happening to hear him preach, was so taken with his discourse, his person and his manner, that he retained him as his chaplain, when he was sent in quality of lord-lieutenant into Ireland; and pre-

ferred him to the deanery of Raphoe. When that nobleman was recalled, he so strongly recommended Mr. Hopkins to Lord Berkeley, his successor, that he was soon preferred to the bishopric of Raphoe, whence he was translated to Derry. During the war under the Earl of Tyrconnel, at the revolution, he withdrew into England, and was chosen minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in London; where he died on the 19th of June, 1690, and lies buried in that church. His "Sermons," his "Exposition of the Ten Commandments," and that on the "Lord's Prayer," were in good esteem. His works were printed together, in 1710, fol. He was father of Mr. Charles Hopkins, several of whose poetical pieces are in Dryden's "Miscellanies." See more of him, in Prince's "Worthies of Devon."

## DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, &c.

JOHN TILLOTSON, dean of Canterbury,\* who had distinguished himself by his polemical writings in the late reign, helped to carry on the war against popery in the present. The greatest divines that ever appeared in controversy were formed about this period. Such were Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Patrick, Sherlock, and Wake. These were more than sufficient for a whole army of Jesuits; but the king thought that a well-appointed army of soldiers, and a vigorous exertion of his prerogative, was a surer and a more expeditious method of opposing the enemies of his religion. He, in a letter addressed to the archbishop of Canterbury, enjoined the clergy to preach a good life, and never to meddle with controversy in their sermons. At this time, popish books were publicly sold, and much holy trumpery was imported from Italy. See the reign of Charles II. Almost all the portraits of him belong to that of William III.

RICHARDUS MEGGOT, S. T. P. decanus Wintoniensis. *Kneller p. Loggan sc. large h. sh.*

\* There is a good picture of him, by Mrs. Beale, among the portraits of the deans, at the Deanery House, at Canterbury, where there is a series of these dignitaries, from Dr. Nicholas Wotton, the first dean, to the present time, Dr. George Eglington only excepted.



RICHARDUS MEGGOT, &c. *Kneller p. White sc. large h. sh. Idem: White sc. 8vo.*

Installed  
9 Oct.

Richard Meggot, who received his education at Queen's College, in Cambridge, was some time canon of Windsor, rector of St. Olave's, in Southwark, and vicar of Twickenham, in Middlesex. In 1679, he was preferred to the deanery of Winchester, in which he succeeded William Clark. He died Dec. 7, 1692, and was buried at Windsor. Ten of his sermons were published in 8vo. 1696. Several others are mentioned in Letsome's "Historical Register."

SYMON PATRICK, decanus Petroburgensis.\* *R. White sc. Before his "Paraphrase on the book of Job." 1685; 8vo.*

Installed  
1 Aug.  
1679.

Dr. Patrick, who was a consummate master of the popish controversy, and had distinguished himself by his writings and his discreet zeal against the church of Rome, was sent for by the king, who did his utmost to mollify him, and prevail with him to lay down his pen. But he told his majesty, with a resolution that never failed him when he thought his duty was concerned, "that he could not give up a religion so well proved as that of the Protestants." He and Dr. William Jane had afterward a conference in the king's presence with Giffard, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and Mr. Tilden, who went by the name of Dr. Godden. The subject of this dispute was, "The rule of faith, and the proper judge of controversy." The popish doctors were pursued through all the intricacies of sophistry, and so closely pressed by their antagonists, that they were fairly put to silence. The king left them very abruptly, and was heard to say, that "he never saw a bad cause so well, nor a good one so ill maintained."

Dr. WILLIAM SHERLOCK, who was justly esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of the London clergy at this time, is supposed to have written more pieces against popery than any of his contemporaries. His adversary, Dr. South, who afterward engaged with him in a very warm dispute concerning the Trinity, was forced, in an indirect manner, to acknowledge his merit in the

\* He was afterward bishop of Chichester, whence he was translated to Ely.

popish controversy, though he would allow it in nothing else.\* He was a more vehement writer than Dr. Patrick. See Noble's Continuation.

JOHN HOUGH,† afterward bishop of Worcester. His portrait belongs to several of the succeeding reigns.

I shall only observe here, that one Farmer, a man of little note, and less honesty, but a new convert to popery, was, by the king, proposed as president of Magdalen College, in Oxford; and that the fellows of that society, in direct opposition to the *royal mandate*, which was never before heard of in any election, chose Mr. Hough; who asserted his own right, and that of the university, with a firmness and spirit conformable to that dignity of character which he sustained through the whole course of his life. He was removed by the ecclesiastical commissioners, 22d June, 1687, the day on which he was admitted to his doctor's degree, to make room for Dr. Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford. See Noble's Continuation, vol. III.

GILBERTUS BURNET, S. T. P. *Æt.* 44, 1687.

*R. White sc. h. sh.*

Gilbert Burnet, some time chaplain to Charles II. incurred the resentment of the court, in the latter end of that prince's reign, by the openness of his conduct in regard to popery. This resentment was much increased by a sermon preached at the Rolls chapel, 5th Nov. 1684, on Psalm xxii. 21, "Save me from the lion's mouth; thou hast heard me from the horns of the unicorns." The text was thought to be a bold allusion to the supporters of the royal arms, though the conceit, as he tells us, was never intended. The sermon was also thought to be in as bold a strain; and especially where he mentioned the famous wish of James I. against any of his posterity that should endeavour to introduce the Roman Catholic religion. Upon the accession of James II. he very prudently left the kingdom, and travelled over Italy, Switzerland, and part of Germany. He returned to England with the Prince of

\* His words are, "This character I shall give of him, as a writer, that there is hardly any one subject which he has wrote upon (that of popery only excepted), but he has wrote for and against it too."—South's "Animadversions," &c. p. 18.

† Pronounced Huff.

Orange, and had no inconsiderable share in the revolution. See Noble's Continuation.

THOMAS BURNET, doctor of laws, the celebrated theorist, resolutely opposed an illegal attempt of James II. to impose one Andrew Popham, a Papist, as a pensioner upon the Charter-house, of which he was master. His portraits belong to the next reign.\* See Noble's Continuation.

The Reverend SIR GEORGE WHELER, *knt.* of Charing, in Kent. *Engraved by William Bromley, from a painting in the possession of Granville Hastings Wheeler, esq. In Surtee's "History of Durham," folio.*

Sir George Wheeler was descended from an ancient family, who had been possessed of property in the counties of Kent and Middlesex; his father, Col. Charles Wheeler, of the guards, suffered for his loyalty to King Charles I. and Sir George was born whilst his parents were, on that account, in exile at Breda, in Holland. In 1667 he became a member of Lincoln College, in Oxford, but before he had taken a degree, he went abroad with Dr. James Spon, of Lyons, and, embarking at Venice, sailed to Constantinople, and travelled through Lesser Asia and Greece. On his return he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1683, the degree of A. M. from the university of Oxford; he published an account of his travels, and of several antiquities in Greece and Asia Minor, in 1682, and presented several pieces of antiquity which he had collected to the university; his valuable casket of Greek medals he afterward gave by will to the Dean and Chapter Library of Durham. About 1683, Sir George entered into holy orders, contrary to the wishes of several powerful friends, who would willingly have supported his interest at court. In 1684,

\* In a tract, written by Dr. Thomas Comber, entitled "Frequent and fervent Prayer, according to Scripture and primitive Usage, as it is now practised by the pious Members of the Church of England," 1687, the author at p. 21, informs us, that the prayers of the church were "better frequented than ever;" and that the dissenters went to their places of worship with "diligence and zeal." This account of the state of religion is confirmed by Bishop Atterbury, in one of his Sermons, vol. i. p. 260, &c.

he was collated by Bishop Crewe to the second stall in Durham Cathedral; and in 1708, being then vicar of Basingstoke, in Hants, was promoted by the same patron to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring. An unworthy person, of Sir George's own numerous family, endeavoured to bring his venerable kinsman into disgrace and danger for some unguarded expressions of attachment to the unfortunate house of Stuart. But, whatever might be Sir George's feelings of compassion for the banished descendants of a prince, for whom his ancestors had fought and suffered, his sincere attachment to the church of England preserved him steady in his allegiance to that establishment, under which religious liberty had found shelter from the attacks of arbitrary power, and "the integrity of his heart and the innocence of his hands" defied suspicion.

Sir George Wheler died at Durham, Jan. 18, 1723, and was buried in the Galilee of Durham Cathedral, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory by his only surviving son Granville Wheler.

**JEREMIAH WHITE**, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell; *small quarto*.

**JEREMIAH WHITE**; *copy from the above. R. Grave sc. 8vo.*

Jeremiah White received a liberal education, and was brought up at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which house he became fellow. In the troublesome times of the war, Mr. White's politics led him to join the prevailing powers, and in time procured him to be made preacher to the council of state, and domestic chaplain to his highness, Oliver, lord-protector. He was a very sprightly and facetious man, despised the cant and hypocrisy of the puritanical party of his time, and was considered one of the chief wits of the Protector's court.—Possessing all the advantages of youth, and a fine person, he had the ambition to aspire to the hand of Cromwell's youngest daughter, the Lady Frances. The young lady appears by no means to have discouraged his addresses, but, in so religious a court, this gallantry could not be carried on without being taken notice of. The Protector was informed of it; and, having no inclination for such an alliance, was so much concerned,

that he ordered the person who told him to keep a strict look-out, promising, if he could give him any substantial proofs, he should be well rewarded, and White severely punished. The spy followed his business so close, that in a little time he dogged Jerry White (as he was generally called) to the lady's chamber, and ran immediately to the Protector, to acquaint him that they were together. Oliver, in a rage, hastened to the chamber, and going hastily in, found Jerry on his knees, either kissing his daughter's hand, or having just kissed it. Cromwell, in a fury, asked what was the meaning of that posture before his daughter Frances? White, with a great deal of presence of mind, said, "May it please your highness, I have a long time courted that young gentlewoman there, my lady's woman, and cannot prevail; I was, therefore, humbly praying her ladyship to intercede for me." Oliver, turning to the young woman, cried, "What's the meaning of this, hussy? Why do you refuse the honour Mr. White would do you? He is my friend, and I expect you would treat him as such." My lady's woman, who desired nothing better, with a very low courtesy, replied, "If Mr. White intends me that honour, I shall not be against him." "Sayest thou so my lass," cried Cromwell, "call Goodwyn,—this business shall be done presently, before I go out of the room."—Mr. White had gone too far to recede from his proposal; his brother parson came, and Jerry and my lady's woman were married in the presence of the Protector, who gave the bride 500*l.* to her portion, to the secret disappointment and indignation of the enraged dupe of his own making, but entire gratification and satisfaction of the fair Abigail, the moment they were made one flesh, who, by this unexpected good fortune, obtained a husband much above her most sanguine hope or expectation.

The restoration deprived White of all hope of preferment, if he refused to take the oaths, and offered him but faint prospects if he did; he, therefore, prudently chose to remain quiescent, for he was too pleasant a man to take up his abode in a prison, for preaching in a conventicle.—His wit and cheerfulness gained him many friends, but he would have found himself more at home in the palace of Charles II. than in that of Oliver. He survived not only the restoration and revolution, but the union, and died in 1707, aged seventy-eight.

When the story of his marriage was mentioned before Mrs. White (who survived her husband), she always simpered her assent to its truth. Jeremiah White printed the funeral sermon of Mr.

Francis Fuller, preached by him; but his "Persuasive to Moderation and Forbearance in Love, among the divided Forms of Christians," was published after his death. Others of his works were promised, but have not yet appeared.

## A SCOTCH DIVINE.

HENRY SCOUGAL, Theol. Prof. author of "The Life of God in the Soul of Man." *From the original in the College Hall, Aberdeen. Trotter sc. 8vo.*

Henry Scougal was the son of Patrick Scougal, bishop of Aberdeen, 1664 to 1682, and has the merit of being the first Scottish author, it is believed, who wrote a book of practical piety. Ecclesiastical disputes, so inconsistent with the meek spirit of Christianity, had first prevailed between the Catholics and reformers, then between the Presbyterians and Independents. Sermons and commentaries on Scripture were sometimes interposed; but the chief object, the practice of the Christian virtues, was unaccountably neglected; Durham's curious work, on Scandal, being rather a discussion of ecclesiastic discipline and polity, and a defence of the Presbyterians against the independent Jacobins of the day, than an ethical production.

Of Henry Scougal little is known. It is said that, being of an amorous complexion, he sometimes loved God, and sometimes loved women; and that having unfortunately become enamoured of a married lady at Aberdeen, he died in the struggles of virtue and passion. But he had grown so corpulent in his retreat in the steeple of the cathedral church of St. Machin's, at Old Aberdeen, that his executors were forced to extract the body through a window. These traditions seem rather inconsistent, as love is generally supposed rather to belong to the class of consumptions, than of dropsies; and it is rare that the amorous swain pines away into plenitude.

Scougal's "Life of God in the Soul of Man" was published by Bishop Burnet, in 1691, 8vo. and has since passed through many editions, being a work of eminent piety, without enthusiasm, and written in a clear, neat style.

## NONCONFORMISTS.

RICHARD BAXTER was tried by the Lord Chief-justice Jefferies for reflecting upon bishops, in his "Paraphrase on the New Testament;" for which he was fined five hundred marks, to lie in prison till the fine should be paid, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years. See the preceding reign.

CRESCENTIUS MATHERUS, *Æt.* 49, 1688.  
*Sturt sc. 8vo. The date on this print has been altered.*

*There are, at least, two more prints of him; one by White, another by Faber, both in 8vo.*

Increase Mather, minister of the Old Church, and president of Harvard College, at Boston, in New England, was an independent minister of considerable eminence. He was author of "Epistola ad Joannem Leusdenum, de Successu Evangelii apud Indos in Nova Anglia," 1688, 8vo. "Some important News about Conversion, delivered in sundry Sermons," 1674, 8vo. A "History of the Wars of New England," 1676, 4to. "An Essay for the recording of illustrious Providences," 1684, 8vo. "The Wonders of free Grace, or a complete History of all the remarkable Penitents executed at Tyburn, &c. for thirty years last past," 1690, 8vo. The writings of this author, and Cotton his son, relative to the New England Witches,\* made a great noise in the world, and are, to this day, matter of astonishment to those who read the history in detail, with the various attestations of the facts.†

\* The people of New England became (though late) sensible of the delusion, and that so much so, that a fast and humiliation was instituted to deprecate the vengeance of God from the shedders of innocent blood. The tide of this strange persecution was turned by the following singular incident: The wife of a clergyman being accused of witchcraft, the wives of all the clergy became alarmed, and soon convinced their husbands that they and their flocks had erred. See Noble's "Continuation."

† "The Wonders of the Invisible World," &c. written by Cotton Mather, contains an account of the trials of several witches executed in New England, together with many strange anecdotes concerning them. In this book, which is now before me, the author tells us, that the witches, according to their own confession,

## CLERGYMEN OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

There is a print, by Claude du Bosc, of BONAVENTURE GIFFARD, which was done in 1719, and in the 77th year of his age. Though it properly belongs to the reign of George I. it may, as a memorial of a person of merit, be placed in the reign of James, as he, during that period, was consecrated bishop of Madaura, a city of Africa,\* and was appointed, by royal mandate, president of Magdalen College, in Oxford, and accordingly took possession of his stall by proxy.† He was much esteemed by men of different religions, and especially by those who were most intimately acquainted with his character. It is certain, that he died at Hammersmith, in the reign of George the Second, aged about ninety. The dates of his age assigned by Dod and others, at the time of his death, differ considerably from the era on his print, which is very probably right. See Noble's "Continuation."

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"form themselves much after the manner of *congregational churches*, and they have a *baptism* and a *supper* and *officers* among them, abominably resembling those of our Lord." "In all the witchcraft," saith he, "which now grievously vexes us, I know not whether any thing be more unaccountable than the trick which the witches have to render themselves and their tools invisible."‡ "One of our bewitched people was cruelly assaulted by a spectre that, she said, ran at her with a spindle, though nobody else in the room could see either spectre or spindle. At last, in her miseries, giving a snatch at the spectre, she pulled the spindle away, and it was no sooner got into her hand, but the other people then present beheld that it was indeed a real, proper, iron spindle, belonging they knew to whom; which, when they locked up very safe, it was, nevertheless, by demons unaccountably stole away to do farther mischief." He mentions a similar instance of a woman who tore from the back of a spectre a piece of an invisible sheet, which immediately became visible before a room full of spectators.§ The same author saith, "Nineteen witches have been executed at New England; one of them was a minister, and two ministers more are accused. There are a hundred witches more in prison, which broke prison, and about two hundred more are accused: some men of great estate in Boston, have been accused for witchcraft. Those hundred now in prison, accused for witches, were committed by fifty of themselves, being witches; some of Boston, but most about Salem and the towns adjacent."||

\* In partibus Infidelium.

† "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 820.

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‡ "Wonders of the invisible World," latter part, p. 44.

§ P. 45.

|| P. 51.



FATHER PETRE, *with the devil tempting him to hang himself; Achitophel is representing hanging at a distance: a Dutch mezzotinto, small h. sh.*

*There is a print of Hugh Peters, with a wind-mill, &c. over his head, inscribed "FATHER PETERS."*

*There are many prints, published at the time by R. de Hooghe, &c. in which FATHER PETRE is introduced.*

Edward Petre, a man of an easy and insinuating address, was at the head of the Jesuits who frequented the court in this reign. He was not destitute of parts; but his vanity and ambition, rather than his bigotry, were much an overpoise for his judgment, and helped greatly to precipitate the king's ruin, especially after he was sworn of the privy council. This step was absolutely against the consent of the queen and the most judicious of the Catholics. James, in a letter to the pope, made it his request, that his holiness would raise him to the episcopal dignity, or bestow on him a cardinal's hat.\* He was at this time the king's confessor.

The Letters of Father Petre, La Chese (Chaise) and another Jesuit, concerning the affairs of England, appear to be apocryphal.

D. JOSEPHUS CARRERAS, Hispanus. *Pictura originalis in ædibus Johannis Roberts armigeri. Knel-ler p. 1686; Faber f. 1735; bald head; writing; mezz.*

The original was at Houghton in 1755.

This person was secretary and chaplain to Catharine of Braganza, the queen-dowager. He sometimes amused himself with poetry, in which he made a considerable proficiency.

There were other noted clergymen of the same communion at this period, but I have seen no portraits of them; particularly Father Fitzgerald, who was sent by James to convert the Duke of Buckingham in his sickness. The duke published an *Account of the Conference* betwixt them, in which the doctrine of Transubstantiation is

\* See what is said of him by Dod, iii. p. 422, 423; and by Dalrymple, i. p. 151, 164, &c.

humorously ridiculed. I lately met with "The first Sermon preached before their Majesties in English, at Windsor, on the first Sunday of October, 1685, by the Rev. Father Dom. P. B. Monk of the holy order of St. Benedict, and of the English congregation; published by his Majesty's Command," 1686; 4to. The next is Matt. xxii. 37. There are at least four more such sermons, preached in English before the king and queen, by Philip Ellis. Dr. Welbore Ellis, who died bishop of Meath, and was father to Welbore Ellis, esq. now living, was brother to this Philip Ellis. Justice Ellis of Westminster was another of the brothers. Philip Ellis is mentioned in "Athen. Oxon." ii. 362. 896.\*

FRANCIS COUPLET; *a whole length. Kneller p. Faber f. 1736, mezz. Under the print is this inscription:*† "Hanc Francisci Couplet, Societ. Jesu ad Fidem Christianam inter Sinenses propagandam missi, Imaginem, Anno 1687, a Gothofredo Kneller, Equite, pictam, et ex ipso Archetypo, in Arce Vindesoriana deposito, expressam, Richardo Mead. M. D. S. R. S. publicum suæ erga Virum clarissimum Observantiæ Testimonium, D. D. D. Johannes Faber."

The original, at Windsor, was, by the painter himself, esteemed the best of all his works. Mr. Walpole thinks, the portrait of Gibbons, the carver, at Houghton, a more capital performance.

Father Couplet, erroneously called "The converted Chinese," was a Jesuit who was sent as a missionary to China, where several of his fraternity had met with toleration, if not with encouragement. In the "Diary of Henry, earl of Clarendon,"‡ is the following article, dated the 10th of February, 1687-8.

"Le Pere Couplet supped with me: he is a man of very good conversation. After supper, we had tea, which, he said, was really as good as any he had drank in China. The Chinese, who came

\* For a farther account of the Ellis family, and, among them, of this Father Ellis, alias Jolly Phil, see the "Gentleman's Magazine," for 1769, p. 328. The account was communicated by the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, of Canterbury, whose father received it from Justice Ellis.

† This print may be placed here with the other Catholics, or at the end of the reign, where that of Count Dada may also be placed.

‡ P. 28.

over with him, and Mr. Fraser, supped likewise with us." In the Bodleian Library is "Tabula Chronologica Monarchiæ Sinicæ, juxta Cyclos Anporum LX. ab Anno ante Christum MMDCCCCLII. ad annum post Christum MDCLXXXIII. Par. 1686." Also "Dissertatio Proœmialis Confucii Scientiæ Sinensi præfixa." Both these folios are ascribed to *Philip* Couplet. This is most probably the same person with the missionary, as the date appears to coincide with his return from China.

### A MENDICANT FRIAR.

FRATER MENDICANS. *M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. cord, rosary, &c. One of the set of Cries.*

This plump Franciscan went begging about the streets in the reign of James. He was generally looked upon as a fore-runner of his brethren of the cord. Some would perhaps think him more properly placed in the twelfth class, together with the other vagrants that infested the metropolis.

### A LAY PREACHER.

JOHN BUNYAN. *Sadler p. 1685. Spilsbury f. h. sh. mezz.*

JOHN BUNYAN; *mezz. 4to. Sadler; J. Haid, 1782.*

The painting, to which the engraver has done justice, and which appears to be an original is now in the possession of Mr. Field, a watchmaker at Bath. See the reign of CHARLES II.

## CLASS V.

### COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR STEPHEN FOX. *J. Baker; R. Earlom; mezz. 4to.*

Sir Stephen Fox, who never hurt his conscience by acquiring his fortune in the late reign, and scorned to increase it in the present,

by betraying the interests of his country, was, for voting contrary to the king's inclination in the House of Commons, forbid his majesty's presence, and dismissed from his place of pay-master to the army, which was valued at 10,000*l.* per annum.\* His portrait was painted in the reign of William III.

## CLASS VI.

## MEN OF THE ROBE.

GEORGE, lord JEFFERIES, &c. lord high-chancellor, 1686. *Cooper; large 4to. mezz.*

GEORGE, lord JEFFERIES, &c. *inscribed*, "*The Lord-chancellor.*" *J. Smith exc. large 4to. mezz.*

The Lord-chancellor taken in disguise at Wapping.  
*He is surrounded by the mob; h. sh.*

There is a portrait of him in the possession of the earl of Winchelsea.

Sir John Reresby informs us, that he cut off his eyebrows to prevent his being known.

P. 17.  
4to. edit.

Law never wore so terrible an aspect, as when the pert,† the insolent, and cruel Jefferies sat upon the bench; who was, without exception, the worst judge that ever this, or perhaps any other nation was cursed with.‡ In the western assizes, after the defeat of

\* Reresby's "*Memoirs*," 4to. p. 127.

† "Than sharp L'Estrange a more admired prater,  
Wittier on bench, than he in *Observer*."—STATE POEMS.

‡ However bloody an instrument he was of arbitrary power; yet that he was no friend to popery will appear from the following anecdote, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Gosling, of Canterbury, which I give the reader in that gentleman's own words:

"One day, while he was chancellor, he invited my father home with him from the king's chapel, and inquired whether there were not a building at Canterbury

Monmouth, juries were overborne, judgment was given with precipitation; even the common legal forms were neglected, and the laws themselves openly trampled upon, by a murderer in the robes of a lord chief-justice.\* He returned triumphantly to London, and was received with open arms by the king,† who soon after placed him at the head of the highest tribunal in the kingdom.‡ He was taken in disguise at Wapping, 12th Dec. 1668. It was with difficulty that the mob were restrained from tearing him to pieces. He died soon after in the Tower. His seat, well known by the name of Bulstrode, was purchased by William, earl of Portland, in the reign of Anne.

called the Sermon-house, and what use was made of it. My father said it was the old Chapter-house, where the dean, or his representatives, might convene the choir once a fortnight, and hear the chanter's account how well the duty had been attended in that time. 'This,' said he, 'will not do;' and explained himself by saying, that the Presbyterians had then a petition before the king and council asking it, *as a thing of no use*, for their meeting-house. On this, my father told him, that, if it were made a chapel for the early prayers, and the choir reserved purely for cathedral service, this would be a great convenience, and the Sermon-house would be in daily use. 'This will do,' said the chancellor. 'Pray, let the dean and chapter know as soon as possible, that I advise them to put it to this use without delay;' adding, 'if the Presbyterians do not get a grant of it, others perhaps will, whom you may like still worse.' His advice was taken, and it has been the morning-prayer chapel ever since."

\* I have seen an old woman, who kept a little alehouse in the West, kindle into rage, and melt into pity, upon relating the cruelties of Jefferies, and the catastrophe of Monmouth. I concluded that she caught both these passions from her mother, who, she told me, "was an eye-witness of the shocking barbarities of those lamentable times." It is remarkable that the late Countess of Pomfret met with very rude insults from the populace on the western road, only because she was grand-daughter of the inhuman Jefferies.

† King James called the western circuit *Jefferies's campaign*.

‡ His behaviour, both in private and public, was very inconsistent with the character of a lord-chancellor. Sir John Reresby informs us, that he once dined with him, when the lord mayor of London and several other gentlemen were his guests; and having drank deeply at dinner, he gave a loose to that inclination to frolic which was natural to him. He called for Mountfort his domestic, who was an excellent mimic; and he, in a sham-cause, *took off*, as the modern phrase is, all the great lawyers of the age, in the most ridiculous manner. The same author adds, that he had like to have died of a fit of the stone, which he brought upon himself by a furious debauch of wine at Mr. Alderman Duncomb's; where he, the lord-treasurer, and others, drank themselves to such a pitch of frenzy, "that among friends it was whispered that they had stripped into their shirts; and that had not an accident prevented them, they had got up on a sign-post to drink the king's health; which was the subject of much derision, to say no worse."—Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 130, 131.

SIR GEORGE JEFFRIES, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, 1684. *R. White sc. large h. sh.*

He was made lord chief-justice of the King's Bench in September 1683, and lord-chancellor, on the 28th of that month, 1685. The next year he was appointed one of the ecclesiastical commission.\*

JOHN, lord JEFFRIES; *whole length, in his robes; from a drawing in the collection of Thomas Thompson, esq. M. P. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.*

John, lord Jeffries was the son of the noted chancellor, and succeeded to his title on the death of his father in 1689. He married the Lady Charlotte, daughter and heiress of Philip, earl of Pembroke, by whom he had a son, Herbert, who died an infant, and a daughter, Henrietta Louisa, who married Thomas, earl of Pomfret. On his lordship's death in 1703, the title became extinct: He was author of a Fable, &c. Vide "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.

SIR ROBERT WRIGHT, lord chief-justice of England, who tried the seven bishops, in 1688. *J. Riley p. R. White sc. large h. sh.*

Sir Robert Wright, who descended from a good family at Thetford, in Norfolk, was handsome in his person, of a voluble tongue, and plausible behaviour; but voluptuous, extravagant, and abandoned. Though he had much practice, he was but superficial in the knowledge of his profession. He mortgaged his estate for 1500*l.* to Mr. North, afterward lord-keeper, and again to Sir Walter Plummer, for 500*l.* before he had paid off the former mortgage; and made no scruple to swear, that the same estate was clear from all encumbrances. He was made a judge by the interest of Jeffries; though the lord-keeper had before told the king, that he was the

\* The death of Jeffries was accelerated in consequence of the blows and bruises he had received when taken by the mob. He had previously resided in Aldermanbury, and his body was there privately interred by his family. In 1810, the workman employed to repair the church of St. Mary, discovered his remains, in a vault, with the name of Chancellor Jeffries on a plate on the lid of the coffin.

most unfit person in the kingdom to act in that character.\* As he was the creature, so he was the tool of Jefferies. He had his share of the western massacre, in the visitation in Magdalen College, in the ecclesiastical commission, and other arbitrary and tyrannical proceedings. He died miserably in Newgate, in the beginning of the reign of William ; having been confined " for endeavouring to subvert the government."

NICHOLAS LECHMERE, *knt.* baron of the Exchequer, born 1613, died 1701 ; *from an original picture. V. Green sc. 4to. mezz.*

Baron Lechmere was appointed to his post in the Exchequer at the revolution. He was called to the bar as serjeant, May 4th, 1689, and made a judge the same day. One of his daughters was married to Mr. Neale, an eminent merchant of London, by whom she had, in 1668, Mr. Edmund Smith, the author of " Phædra and Hippolitus," who assumed the name of his maternal uncle, in gratitude for his care of him after his father's death.

SIR THOMAS JONES, lord chief-justice, &c. *R. White sc. 1685.* See the reign of Charles II.

It appears from Salmon's " Chronological Historian," that Sir Thomas Jones was appointed lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas, upon the accession of James. But there is a print of Sir Henry Bedingfield, *knt.* in which he is styled " lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas," though it is of the same date with that of Sir Thomas Jones. It was engraved by Robert White.

The bishops counsel. *Sir Francis Pemberton, knt.* lord chief-justice of England, anno 1681 ; *Creswell Levinz, justice of the Common Pleas, 1684 ; Sir Robert Sawyer, attorney-general, 1687 ; Henry Pollerfen, esq. counsellor at law ; Sir George Treby, recorder of London, 1683 ; the Honourable Heneage Finch, esq. soli-*

\* See North's " Life of the Lord-keeper Guildford," p. 247, 248.

*citor-general*, 1686; *John Somers, esq. counsellor at law*. Sold by *S. Baker*; large h. sh. 1689. *R. White*.

The bishops counsel, &c. *mezz.* *R. Williams*.

## SIR FRANCIS PEMBERTON.

See some account of him in the reign of Charles II.

## CRESWELL LEVINZ.

The portrait of Sir Creswell Levinz belongs to the reign of William III. See Noble's Continuation.

## SIR ROBERT SAWYER.

Sir Robert Sawyer, one of the ablest of his contemporaries in his profession, formed himself after the Lord Chief-baron Hale,\* under whom he practised, and of whom he was a just admirer. He, like that excellent person, was a man of general learning, and of an integrity that nothing could corrupt. His reputation in the Court of Exchequer, the business of which he perfectly understood, was superior to that of any other counsel. He was attorney-general from the year 1681, to 1687; during which period, he approved himself in some very delicate points, and upon many important occasions, a most judicious and expert lawyer, and a no less useful man. He was continued in his office by James, but was soon set aside by that prince, who presently perceived that he could not be prevailed with to mould the laws to such purposes as were never intended by the legislature. He has been justly censured for his harsh treatment of Lord Russel on his trial. Pemberton, on the contrary, treated him with a gentleness and candour that did him much honour. He died at Highcleer, in Hampshire, 1692. His only daughter married the Earl of Pembroke. She died the 17th of November, 1706.

\* See North's "Life of the Lord-keeper Guildford," p. 287.



## HENRY POLLEXFEN.

His portrait belongs to the next reign, when he was lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas. See Noble's Continuation.

## SIR GEORGE TREBY

Was lord chief-justice of the same court, in the latter end of the reign of William, in which his portrait should be placed. See Noble's Continuation.

## The HON. HENEAGE FINCH.

Heneage Finch, who was younger brother to Daniel, earl of Nottingham, was made solicitor-general, the 13th of January, 1678; from which office he was removed by King James, in April, 1686; and "one Powys was appointed in his stead, who was ready and willing to do what the other refused."\* He was, in this reign, member of parliament for Guildford, in Surrey. On the 26th of October, 1714, soon after the accession of George I. he was created earl of Ailesford. *Ob.* 22 July, 1719. See Noble's Continuation.

## JOHN SOMERS, esq.

It should be observed, that all the lawyers who pleaded as counsel for the bishops, were men of uncommon eminence in their profession. Mr. Somers, in particular, displayed an eloquence on that occasion, worthy of Athens or Rome, when they produced their most finished orators; and an honest zeal for liberty, no less worthy of those republics, when they produced their most distinguished patriots. See the next reign. Noble, vol. i.

The judges, Powell and Holloway, opposed the dispensing power, in the trial of the bishops, with a spirit worthy of the cause in which they were concerned. They had the honour of being dismissed from their employments, the next day after those venerable confessors were acquitted.

\* Rcresby's "Memoirs," p. 133.

THOMAS STREET, miles, justiciarius communis, banci, *Ætat.* 63. *R. White ad vivum del. et sc.* 1688; *large h. sh.*

THOMAS STREET, miles, &c. *Ætatis* 63. *W. Richardson.*

Sir Thomas Street was one of the twelve judges who gave his opinion against the king's dispensing power. The singularity of his being

—— faithful found .  
Among the faithless \* ——

is recorded on his tomb.† To say any more of his integrity in his public character‡ would be superfluous; to say any thing greater is impossible. He continued in his employment during the short reign of James.

SIR JOHN HOSKINS; *a bust in a niche. R. White sc.* 4to.

SIR JOHN HOSKINS. *Harding.*

SIR JOHN HOSKINS. *W. Richardson.*

Sir John Hoskins was grandson of Judge Hoskins, a noted poet and critic in the reign of James I. He was well known as a *master in Chancery*; was perfectly skilled in the knowledge and practice of that court, and deservedly esteemed for his invincible integrity in the discharge of his office. But he was much better known to the world as a philosopher than a lawyer; and especially in the latter part of his life, when he devoted the greatest part of his time to experiments. He was much admired for his general knowledge, and his ease and openness in the communication of it. There was nothing at all promising in his appearance: he was hard-favoured, affected plainness in his garb, walked the street with a cudgel in his hand, and an old hat over his eyes. He was often observed to be in a reverie: but when his spirits were ele-

\* Milton.

† In the cloisters of the cathedral church of Worcester.

‡ He was made a justice of the Common Pleas, 29 Oct. 1684.

vated over a bottle, he was remarkable for his presence of mind, and quickness of apprehension, and became the agreeable and instructive companion. He was some time president of the Royal Society.\*

An anonymous head of a Lawyer, *Æt.* 55, 1685. *At the bottom of the oval, "Viderit utilitas." R. White delin. et sc. Said to be the portrait of the Rev. Mark Hildesley.*

The portrait is prefixed to the following book, "Religio Jurisprudentis; or the Lawyer's Advice to his Son; in Counsels, Essays, and other Miscellanies; 1685;" 8vo.

### A SCOTCH ADVOCATE.

GEORGIUS MACKENZIUS, a valle Rosarum, causarum patronus. *Kneller p. White sc.* 1686; *h. sh.* See the reign of Charles II.

## CLASS VII.

### MEN OF THE SWORD.

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle, who made no figure as a soldier, was made captain of the life-guard, upon the disgrace of the Duke of Monmouth. When that rash and unfortunate adventurer appeared in arms in the West, he raised the militia of Devonshire and Cornwall, at the head of which he marched to Axminster: but when Monmouth approached he withdrew. It is probable that he never acted afterward in a military character.

\* Elected, 1682. He presided only one year.

The Portsmouth Captains. *The Hon. Col. John Beaumont ; the Hon. Capt. Thomas Paston ; Capt. Simon Pack ; Capt. Thomas Orme ; Capt. John Port ; Capt. William Cooke ; R. White sc. In six ovals, joined by as many hands, expressive of their union ; large h. sh. very scarce.*

The king, when he had resolved to introduce popery, thought it expedient to be in a military posture ; and that the army should be augmented with men of that religion. Great numbers of soldiers were accordingly brought over from Ireland. On the 10th of September, 1688, Lieutenant-colonel Beaumont, Captain Paston, and four other captains of the Duke of Berwick's regiment, were cashiered, by a council of war held at Windsor, for refusing to admit Irishmen into their companies. They soon after retired to Portsmouth, where they unanimously declared for the Prince of Orange.

JOHANNES CUTTS, armiger, de Childerley, &c. *W. Wissing p. R. Williams f. in armour ; mezz. h. sh. scarce.*

JOHN CUTTS, lord Cutts. *Harding.*

JOHN, lord Cutts ; *in a reclining posture, supposed to be dead ; Apollo, Minerva, and Cupid weeping, &c. "Laurindæ Tumulus ;" mezz. rare.*

This gallant person, who is well known by his title of Lord Cutts, signalized himself in a very extraordinary manner at the taking of Buda, by the Imperialists. That important place had been, for near a century and a half, in the hands of the Turks. 1686. Mr. Addison, in a Latin poem, worthy of the Augustan age,\* plainly hints at Mr. Cutts's distinguished bravery at the siege.

" Hic, ubi saxa jacent disperso infecta cerebro,  
Atque interruptis hiscant divortia muris,  
Vexillum intrepidus fixit, cui tempora dudum  
Budenses palme, peregrinaque laurus obumbrat."

Musæ Anglican. vol. ii. p. 2.

\* It was occasioned by the peace of Ryswick, 1697.

He returned to England with the Prince of Orange, at the revolution.

**ANDREW FLETCHER**, lord justice-clerk, and keeper of his majesty's signet, in Scotland; *from an original picture by Aikman, in the collection of the Earl of Buchan. Birrel sc. 8vo.*

Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, in East Lothian, was born in the year 1650; and in his early youth, having the misfortune to lose his father, was placed under the care of Dr. Gilbert Burnet, then rector of the parish of Saltoun, afterward bishop of Salisbury, from whom he received a most liberal and excellent education; after which he was sent to travel on the continent. He was, from his infancy, of a fiery and uncontrollable temper; but his disposition was noble and generous. He became first known as a public speaker, and a man of political energy, from being one of the commissioners in the Scotch Parliament, when the Duke of York was lord high-commissioner; connecting himself with the Earl of Argyle in opposition to the Duke of Lauderdale's administration, and the arbitrary designs of the court; which obliged him to retire, first into England, and afterward into Holland; on which he was summoned to appear before the lords of the council at Edinburgh; which not thinking it prudent to do, he was outlawed, and his estate confiscated.

He afterward joined the Duke of Monmouth in his ill-judged expedition; but having the misfortune to kill a man, whose horse he had taken for his own use, was compelled to quit the army, in order to stop complaints of the duke's English followers against him: this circumstance, however, was the means of preserving his life; as, had he continued in England but a few days longer, he must inevitably have shared the fate of the unfortunate duke, and that of many of his deluded followers.

After passing through a variety of adventures, Fletcher returned to England with the Prince of Orange, afterward William III. and filled a number of important situations in Scotland under the reign of that monarch, and his successor Queen Anne. *Ob.* in the year 1716.

**VICE-ADMIRAL BENBOW**, born 1650, died 1702. *D. Parks delin. 1818; from the original paint-*

*ing in the Grand Jury Room, in the Guildhall, Shrewsbury. J. Basire sc. In the "Gentleman's Magazine," July, 1819.*

John Benbow, who was born at Shrewsbury, became, at the age of thirty, master and part owner of the Benbow frigate. When attacked by a Salee rover, he defended himself bravely, though very inferior in number; at last the Moors having boarded him, were beat out of the vessel with the loss of thirteen men.\* On his return, James II. gave him the command of a ship in the royal navy. After the revolution, he rose to the first rank in his profession by pure merit, and had the command of the West India squadron, when he fell in with the French fleet commanded by M. de Casse. Several of his officers had taken some disgust, and permitted him almost alone to sustain the whole fire of the enemy. For four days did this intrepid seaman, assisted only by one ship, pursue and engage the fleet, while his cowardly officers behind remained spectators of his activity and bravery. In the engagement his leg was shattered by a cannon ball, and he soon after died of his wounds. Two of his officers, Kirby and Wade, were tried by a court-martial, and shot.

## CLASS VIII.

### SONS OF PEERS WITHOUT TITLES, KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

**WILLIAM CECIL**, esq. *Wissing p. J. Smith f. (1686) whole length; mezz. sitting, with a dog and a parrot.*

\* The men's heads be ordered to be cut off, and thrown into a tub of pork pickle. Upon his arrival at Cadiz, he refused to have his luggage examined by the custom-house officers, asserting that the bag contained only salted provision; but upon the magistrates insisting on seeing the contents, Benbow ordered his servant to empty them on the table, adding, "I told you they were salt provision, and, gentlemen, if you like them, they are at your service."

I take this gentleman to be brother to Lord Burghley, mentioned in the third Class. Wissing died at Burghley-house, in the reign of James II. soon after he had painted this, and several other portraits of the family. See Noble's Continuation.

**MR. CHARLES TOWNSHEND** (a child); *a parrot on his left hand. Kneller p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

He was afterward Lord Townshend, and was secretary of state, in the reign of George I. There is another print of him after a painting of Kneller, which belongs to that reign.

**SIR CHARLES COTTERELL**, knight, and master of the ceremonies to three kings, from 1641, to 1687; *Ætat. 72. Riley p. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

His portrait by Dobson, together with the portrait of the painter himself, and that of Sir Balthazar Gerbier, is at Northumberland-house.

Sir Charles Cotterel was son of Sir Clement Cotterel, of Wylsford, in Lincolnshire, groom-porter to James the First. He was, in the time of the Interregnum, steward to the Queen of Bohemia; and in 1670, when he was created doctor of laws in the university of Oxford, it appears that he was master of the Requests to Charles II. He possessed, in an extraordinary degree, the various accomplishments of a gentleman; and particularly excelled in the knowledge of modern languages. During the exile of his royal master, he translated from the French "*Cassandra, the famed Romance*," which has been several times printed.\* He had a principal hand in translating D'Avila's "*History of the Civil Wars of France*," from the Italian, and several pieces of less note from the Spanish. In 1686, he resigned his place of master of the ceremonies, and was succeeded by his son Charles Lodowick Cot-

\* This romance, and that of "*Clelia*," which was written by Monsieur, or as some will have it, by Madame de Scudery, were formerly much read and admired. The latter sold, for a considerable time, at a high price. They are medleys of history and fable; and are as much beyond ordinary life and manners, as the Patagonians are beyond the size of ordinary men.

terel, esq.\* He is celebrated by Mrs. Catharine Philips, under the name of Poliarchus. See more of him in "Athen. Oxon."

**SIR JOSIAH CHILD**, mercat. Lond. *Riley; M. Vr. Gucht.*

**SIR JOSIAH CHILD**, bart. *W. Richardson.*

Sir Josiah was son of Sir Richard Child, a merchant of London. He distinguished himself as a commercial writer in "A new Discourse on Trade;" to which is added a small Treatise against Usury, and which has passed through several editions. He was created a baronet, 1685. *Ob.* 1699, and was buried at Wansted, where is a superb monument to his memory.

**SIR JOHN COVENTRY**; *from the collection at Longleat, in Adolphus's British Cabinet. Harding sc. 4to.*

John Coventry was grandson of Thomas, first earl of Coventry, and nephew to Henry and Sir William Coventry. He was son of the Honourable John Coventry, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Colles, esq. of Barton, in Somersetshire, and widow of Herbert Doddington.

John Coventry was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles II. was a member in the Long Parliament, and in all the other parliaments in the reign of Charles II. for Weymouth.

He was distinguished for wit, and being often in opposition, a violent and cruel attempt was made on his person, on the 21st of December, 1670. Bishop Burnet gives the following account of the transaction:

"Sir John Coventry was one of those members who violently opposed the giving money; and it being then usual, after such bills had failed in the main vote, to lay the money on funds unacceptable and deficient, it was proposed to lay a tax on playhouses, which were then deemed nests of prostitution. This was opposed by the court; it was said, 'The players were the king's servants, and a part of his pleasure.' Upon which Sir John asked, 'Whether

\* The immediate predecessor of Sir Charles Cotterel was Sir John Finet.



did the king's pleasure lie amongst the men or women that acted? This was carried with great indignation to the court. It was said, 'This was the first time that the king was personally reflected on: if it was passed over, more of the same kind would follow; and it would grow a fashion to talk so. It was therefore fit to take such severe notice of this, that nobody should dare to talk at that rate for the future.' The Duke of York told Bishop Burnet, 'He said all he could to the king to divert him from the resolution he took; which was to send some of the guards, and watch in the streets where Sir John lodged, and leave a mark upon him.' The fact, by bills of indictment, was found to be committed by Sir Thomas Sandys, knight, Charles O'Bryan, esq. Sir Simon Parry, and Miles Reeves, who were fled from justice, not daring to abide a legal trial.—As Coventry was going home, they drew about him; he stood up to the wall, and snatched the flambeau out of his servant's hands; and with that in one hand, and his sword in the other, he defended himself so well that he got credit by it. He wounded some of them, but was soon disarmed, and then they cut his nose to the bone, to teach him (as they said) to remember what respect he owed to the king; and so they left him, and went back to the Duke of Monmouth's, where O'Bryan's wound was dressed. The matter was executed by orders from the Duke of Monmouth; for which he was severely censured, because he lived then in professions of friendship with Coventry; so that his subjection to the king was not thought an excuse for directing so vile an attempt on his friend, without sending him secret notice of what was designed. Coventry had his nose so well needled up, that the scar was scarce to be discerned. This put the House of Commons in a furious uproar: they passed a bill of banishment against the actors of it; and put a clause in it, that it should not be in the king's power to pardon them; and that it should be death to maim any person. This gave great advantages to all those that opposed the court; and was often remembered, and much improved by all the angry men of those times." The act thus obtained is still called "The Coventry Act."

Sir John Coventry died unmarried, and endowed an hospital at Wiveliscomb, in the county of Somerset, for twelve poor people.

**HENRY COVENTRY**; *from the collection at Long-leat, in Adolphus's "British Cabinet."* Harding sc. 4to.

The Honourable Henry Coventry was third son of Thomas, first earl of Coventry, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter to John Aldersey, of Spurstow, in the county of Chester, esq. and widow of William Pitchford, esq. He was educated at All Souls College, Oxford, where he received the degrees of bachelor of laws and master of arts. On account of his loyalty he was a great sufferer in the rebellion, and soon after the restoration of Charles II. was made a groom of the bed-chamber.

The king entertained the highest sense of Coventry's integrity, who possessed his entire friendship; he therefore sent him envoy extraordinary to Sweden, on the 4th of September, 1664. He met with a very honourable reception; the Swedes testified a sincere affection for the king, and the utmost willingness to unite in any thing which would not be destructive to themselves. Coventry remained in Sweden two years, and returned the 21st of June, 1666.

In the year following it was judged expedient to send ambassadors to Breda, for the purpose of treating for peace. Mr. Coventry had given so much satisfaction in his former embassy, that the chancellor proposed him as one of the properest persons to act in the treaty, and he was appointed with Denzil, lord Hollis, ambassador extraordinary. They were fitted out in a style worthy of the station they were to fill, and of the master for whom they acted. At Breda they concluded a peace with France, Denmark, and the States General.

In the year 1671, Mr. Coventry went again ambassador to Sweden, and returning the following year, was constituted secretary of state, and privy-counsellor. This office he filled with the strictest fidelity and honour upwards of six years; but his health no longer permitting him to undergo the fatigue, he requested leave to retire.

His resignation was announced by the following public notice in the Gazette: "Whitehall, February 11, 1679. His majesty was this afternoon pleased to declare in council, that Mr. Secretary Coventry has long solicited him, on account of his infirmity of body, for his leave to resign his place as one of his principal secretaries of state; that his majesty has at last been prevailed upon to grant it, though with some unwillingness, because of the great satisfaction his majesty has always had in his services; and that his intention was he should ever continue in his privy council."

After this time he never accepted of any public employment, but lived in a very retired manner till his death, which happened at his

house in the Hay-market, near Charing-cross, the 7th of December, 1686, in the 68th year of his age; he was unmarried.

**SIR WILLIAM COVENTRY**; *from the collection at Longleat, in Adolphus's "British Cabinet."* E. Harding sc. 4to.

William Coventry was the younger brother of Henry Coventry. At the age of sixteen he was a gentleman commoner of Queen's College, Oxford. He went to the university in 1642, and, after continuing some time, commenced his travels.

On his return he was appointed secretary to the Duke of York, and also to the Admiralty, and elected member of parliament for Yarmouth in 1661: he was also returned for the same town to the parliament summoned in 1678. In 1663, he was created a doctor of laws at the university of Oxford. He was sworn of the privy council, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, June 26, 1665. In 1667, he was made one of the commissioners of the Treasury.

Bishop Burnet observes, that he was "a man of great notions and eminent virtues; the best speaker in the House of Commons, and capable of bearing the chief ministry, as it was once thought he was very near it, and deserved it more than all the rest did." He engaged in a personal dispute with the Duke of Buckingham, which, terminating in a challenge, he was forbid the court, and he retired to Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire. There he lived privately, devoting himself to religion; and though considerable offices were afterward tendered to him, he constantly declined accepting them. He died unmarried, at Somerhill, near Tunbridge Wells, where he went for the benefit of the waters, the 23d of June, 1686, aged 60 years, and was buried at Penshurst, in Kent, where a monument is erected to his memory.

By his will he left 2000*l.* for the relief of the French Protestants, who had lately quitted their country from religious motives, and 3000*l.* for the redemption of captives from Algiers.

**CHARLES CÆSAR**, of Gransden, in the Co. of Huntingdon, esq. second son of Sir Charles Cæsar, master of the Rolls; born Feb. 7th, 1636, died in August, 1707. *R. Wilkinson exc.* 4to.

Mr. Charles Cæsar was born at Tottenham, in Middlesex, Feb. 7, 1635-6, and was an infant under six years of age at the time of the death of his father, the unfortunate circumstances attending which, not allowing time for deliberate arrangements, left him to the guardianship of the law, and the affection of a most kind mother. He was entered on the 3d of September, 1651, a fellow commoner of Jesus College in the university of Cambridge, and remained there upwards of five years. When he came of age he took possession of his estate of Great Gransden, in Huntingdonshire, which had been given to him by his father's hasty will; but, preferring a residence in his native county, disposed of the savings of his minority, March 17, 1659-60, in the purchase of lands at Much Hadham, in Herts, on which, not long before, had been erected a fair seat, by ———— Tompson, esq. For this property Mr. Cæsar paid 1700*l*. He kept it not long, for, his mother dying in the house within two years after, he conceived a distaste to it, and sold it to William Allen, esq. a neighbouring gentleman; and retired to Great Gransden, wisely preferring the calm respectability of the life of an honourable country gentleman to the uncertainty of public splendour, and the inevitable solitudes which attend it. He remained there for thirty years, improving his estate by neighbouring purchases, and in 1692 relinquished his principal seat, with its demesne, to his eldest son, and removed to the town of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where he died in August, 1707, leaving three children, Charles, Henry, and Dorothy.

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR; *from his monument at Maiden Bradley. Harding sc. 4to. in Adolphus's "British Cabinet."*

Sir Edward Seymour, the fifth of that name in lineal succession, was born in 1633. In the reigns of Charles II. James II. William and Mary, he was very conspicuous in all political transactions, and particularly in the House of Commons. He constantly served in parliament for the city of Exeter, except once for Hindon, and once for Totness.

In 1667, he distinguished himself in the impeachment of the Lord-chancellor Hyde, earl of Clarendon. In the House of Commons he made a long and severe speech against him, recapitulating all the supposed crimes and errors of his administration, and urged the propriety of arraigning him for high-treason; and he attended, in a

few days after, at the bar of the House of Lords with the accusation of the lower house, and there requested the lord-chancellor might be sequestered from that house, and his person secured.

On the resignation of Sir Job Charlton, Feb. 15th, 1672-3, he was unanimously chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and on the 9th of April following, made treasurer of the navy. On the 6th of March, 1678, he was again chosen speaker, but the king having occasion for his services, in a manner which he considered incompatible with that appointment, refused to confirm the election. The commons made three representations in Seymour's favour, but at length having been prorogued, and fearing dissolution, they elected Serjeant Gregory.

Seymour gave so much offence to the house by his attachment to the constitution, and his opposition to their extravagant views, that on the 20th of Nov. 1680, they voted his impeachment, and a motion was made for addressing the king to dismiss him from his presence and councils for ever; but the motion was abandoned, and no articles of impeachment exhibited. He opposed the bill of exclusion, and was a great promoter of the Habeas Corpus Act.

After the accession of James II. Seymour was a strenuous opposer of the Duke of Monmouth and his rebellious adherents in 1685. Afterward, considering the church of England in danger from the united efforts of the Catholics and Presbyterians, he joined in inviting the Prince of Orange, though he expected that he would only interpose as a generous mediator, and not attempt to seize the throne or change the succession. When William landed in 1688, such was the terror of the people, and their tardiness in joining him, that he would probably have been compelled to return, but Seymour waited on him at Exeter, and proposed forming an association to adhere to him till the religion, laws, and liberties of the kingdom, were secured by a free parliament. This candid declaration soon procured the Prince of Orange a great number of adherents.

Seymour disliking the subsequent proceedings, particularly the dethroning of King James, and disinheriting his son, opposed those measures and resisted the bill for forming the convention into a parliament. His efforts being over-ruled, he submitted and took the oaths of government. He continued his parliamentary exertions till the period of his death, which happened Feb. 17, 1707-8, at Maiden Bradley, where he was interred, and a beautiful monument erected to his memory.

**COOLING**, *in a full bottomed wig and laced neck-cloth ; mezz. In the Pepysian Collection.*

Richard Cooling, or Coling, was for a time secretary to Edward, earl of Manchester, and afterward served in the same capacity to Henry, earl of Arlington, while lord-chamberlain. He was also one of the clerks of his majesty's privy council in ordinary. He was originally of All Souls' College, and was created master of arts, 1665-6. See Ant. Wood's "Fasti. Oxon."

**SIR JAMES WORSLEY, &c.** *The painter's name torn off. Robinson f. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir James Worsley, of Pilewell, in Hampshire, was third and youngest son of Sir Henry Worsley, of Appledorecombe, in the same county. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Nicholas Stewart, of Hartley Mauduit, Hants, bart. by whom he left issue James, of Pilewell, and Charles, who was bred to the law.—There is a mezzotinto print of Thomas Worsley, esq. by Becket, after a painting of Kneller. This gentleman was probably of Hovingham, in Yorkshire, and ancestor to the present surveyor-general of the board of works.

**THOMAS COULSON**, esq. *Ob. 20 Junii, 1713 ; Æt. 68. Kneller p. 1688. Smith f. 1714 ; h. sh.*

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**ALDERMAN CORNISH** ; *in a large half-sheet, with seven others. Savage sc. Executed Oct. 23,\* 1685.*

**HENRY CORNISH** ; *8vo. W. Richardson.*

Henry Cornish, who in the year 1680, was sheriff of London, together with Slingsby Bethel, and had then been very active in the discovery of the popish plot, was sacrificed to the king's resentment

\* Rapin, by mistake, says the twenty-first.

soon after the death of Monmouth. He was apprehended while he peaceably pursued the business of his profession; and was, to his great astonishment, accused of conspiring against Charles II. together with Lord Russel, of whose party he undoubtedly was. He had scarce time to recover from his surprise, before he was brought to his trial, where he convinced every unprejudiced person of his innocence. The prosecution was carried on with such precipitation, that he was tried, condemned, and executed within a week. He behaved to his death with a decent fortitude, and persisted in denying the crime of which he stood convicted. The perjury of Goodenough and Rumsey, the witnesses against him, appeared so flagrant after his death, that, in 1688, they were committed to prison by order of parliament,\* and his estate was restored to his relations.†

**BENJAMIN HEWLING**, *without his name; oval frame, laced band; small 4to.*

I am informed that the print is very like him.

Benjamin Hewling, son of an eminent Turkey merchant in London, was a man of a good education, graceful person, untainted morals, and unaffected piety; and therefore of great popularity among his political brethren, the staunch Whigs in the city. He had the command of a troop of horse in the Duke of Monmouth's army, and behaved in several skirmishes with more courage and conduct than is usually seen in raw soldiers. He was sent with a detachment of his own troop, and two more, to fetch cannon from Minehead, in Somersetshire, a little before the battle of Sedgemore. As the best of Monmouth's men were in this detachment, the loss of the battle was supposed to be owing to their absence. He was executed for rebellion at Taunton, the 30th of Sept. 1685, in the twenty-second year of his age. He declared, a little before his execution, that he was not ashamed of the cause in which he was to suffer, and died with all the alacrity of a martyr. His brother William, a man of a similar character, was executed about the same time.

\* These fellows, who were witnesses by profession, had been retained before in the business of the Rye-house plot.

† Mr. Hume says that Cornish was an Independent. This is fully contradicted in the account of his trial. See the "State Trials," or the "Biographia," p. 1108, note (C).

What has been related by several writers, of the ill treatment of the sisters of these gentlemen, particularly of Hannah Hewling,\* is contradicted by Mr. Hewling Luson, in the third volume of the "Letters by John Hughes, esq. and other eminent Persons deceased," published by Mr. Duncombe.† Mr. Luson's account of the Cromwell family, in this volume, should be compared with that written by Dr. Gibbons, and subjoined to his Sermon on the death of William Cromwell, esq. July 9, 1772.

MR. WILL. RICHARDS, *in his own hair; collar open. Kneller p. Smith f. (1688); 4to. mezz.*

The original picture was in the collection of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A person of the name of Richards, who had been governor of Wexford in Cromwell's time, was placed at the head of a regiment by King James, when the Prince of Orange invaded the kingdom. This person is mentioned in Ludlow's "Memoirs," p. 300, 302, folio.‡ Quære if the same. It is possible that the portrait was done only because he was a fine figure of an old man. He appears to be about sixty years of age.

## GENTLEMEN IN INFERIOR CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

SAM. PEPYS,§ Car. et. Jac. Ang. regib. a secretis  
admirallæ. *G. Kneller p. R. White sc. 8vo.*

\* Major Richard Cromwell, son of Henry, and grandson of Oliver, married Hannah, sister of Benjamin and William Hewling. William Kyffin, father of Mrs. Hewling, their mother, was a merchant of eminence. This person, who was thought to have considerable influence in London, was therefore sent for to court by King James, who told him, that "he had put down his name as an alderman in his new charter." "Sir," replied Kyffin, "I am a very old man; I have withdrawn myself from all kind of business for some years past, and am incapable of doing any service, in such an affair, to your majesty or the city.—Besides, sir," the old man went on, fixing his eyes steadfastly upon the king, while the tears ran down his cheeks, "the death of my grandsons gave a wound to my heart which is still bleeding, and never will close but in the grave."—Hughes's "Letters," iii. p. 214, 215.

† P. 211.

‡ He is also mentioned in Swift's "Presbyterian's Plea of Merit."

§ Commonly pronounced Pepes.



SAMUEL PEPYS, &c. *Kneller p. R. White sc.*  
*Motto over his head, viz. "Mens cujusque, is est quisque."\** The former of these portraits represents him in the manner of a painting, in a carved oval frame; the latter is a print upon a piece of paper: this is not common. They are both well executed.

Samuel Pepys, secretary to the admiralty in this and the former reign, was descended from the ancient family of that name, seated at Impington, near Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire. He was, in the early part of his life, introduced into the service of the state by his kinsman the famous Earl of Sandwich. It is well known that the naval history of Charles II. is the most shining part of the annals of his reign; and that the business of the navy was conducted with the utmost regularity and prudence, under Charles and James, by this worthy and judicious person. He first reduced the affairs of the admiralty to order and method; and that method was so just, as to have been a standing model to his successors in his important office. His "Memoirs," relating to the navy, is a well written piece; and his copious collection of manuscripts, now remaining, with the rest of his library, at Magdalen College, in Cambridge, is an invaluable treasure of naval knowledge. He was far from being a mere man of business; his conversation and address had been greatly refined by travel. He thoroughly understood and practised music; was a judge of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and had more than a superficial knowledge in history and philosophy. His fame among the virtuosi was such, that he was thought a very proper person to be placed at the head of the Royal Society, of which he was some time president.† His prints have been already mentioned. His collection of English ballads, in five large folio volumes, begun by Mr. Selden, and carried down to the year 1700, is one of his singular curiosities;‡ as is also the pedigree of Edward IV. from Adam. That of Charles V. has been

\* Cicero.

† He was elected president Dec. 1, 1684, and presided two years.

‡ "The Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," published by Dr. Thomas Percy, in three volumes, 12mo. 1765, are, for the most part taken from this collection. Several of these ballads illustrate Shakspeare, and other celebrated authors.

also deduced from Adam by a Spanish genealogist.\* It would be very amusing to compare the works of these capital triflers. *Ob.* 26 May, 1703. See more of him in Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 291.

JAMES BONNEL, esq. *before his "Life," by William Hamilton; 8vo. J. Nutting sc.*

JAMES BONNEL, esq. *R. White sc.*

James Bonnel was *accountant general of the revenue* in Ireland, in the reign of Charles II. James II. and William III. He was a man of uncommon knowledge, of amiable manners, and a just pattern of private and public virtue. He was charitable without ostentation, religious without bigotry; and so acquitted himself in the several duties and relations of life, as not only to avoid evil, but even the appearance of it; not only to escape censure, but to gain and deserve praise and honour. Such a character may perhaps be overlooked by some, because there is nothing *remarkably striking* in it. But the man who is *uniformly good*, and that to such a degree as Mr. Bonnel was, ought to stand high in our opinion, and to be esteemed what he certainly was, *a great man.* *Ob.* 28 April, 1699. See his life in the "Biographia."

SIR JOHN JOHNSTON; *a wood-cut, prefixed to his "Life," 1690; 8vo.*

SIR JOHN JOHNSTON; *copied from the above; 8vo.*

Sir John Johnston was born at Skickaldy, in Fifeshire; but his father, who had a good estate, having diminished it by a too generous way of living, Sir John went young into the army to raise his fortune; and, being at the siege of Maestricht, under the command of the Duke of Monmouth, he so behaved as to obtain a captain's commission, but both that and his personal estate were too scanty for his way of living. While he was at Utrecht, in Holland, he was charged with committing a rape on a young woman, and likewise of a similar offence near Chester, while in England.

\* It was alleged, in honour of this pedigree, that Adam was a king as well as Charles V. and that his reign commenced at the birth of his eldest son.

After this he went to Ireland, where he thought to better his circumstances by marriage; and getting acquainted with a gentleman named Magrath, in the county of Clare, he, by the manner of his conversation, so gained his good opinion, that he frequently invited him to dinner. This gentleman having a daughter who had 10,000*l.* to her portion, Sir John took every opportunity to insinuate himself into her company, and so far gained upon her affections as to obtain her consent to elope with him; but the father having some hints given him of their private courtship, kept a very watchful eye over their actions, and at last being confirmed in his suspicions, forbade Sir John his house, and kept his daughter close. She being very uneasy under her confinement, and being deprived of the sight of Sir John, whom she loved to distraction, made a kinswoman her confidant, and intrusted her with a letter to Sir John, to let him know how uneasy her life was; and that if he would come to such a place, at such a time, she would endeavour to make her escape, and meet him; but the lady, thinking she should gain most by obliging her uncle, delivered the letter to him, instead of Sir John: Mr. Magrath having read it, sealed it up again, and sent it to Sir John, who received it with a great deal of satisfaction, and immediately wrote an answer, and sent it back by the same messenger. But on repairing to the place of rendezvous, instead of meeting the lady, he fell into an ambuscade of fellows with sticks and clubs, who beat him so unmercifully that he promised to relinquish his pursuit.—Leaving those parts, he repaired to Dublin, where, having before contracted some debts, he was arrested and thrown into prison; he however effected a composition with his creditors, obtained a discharge from his debts, and returned shortly after to England.

Having been here some small time, and spent the remainder of his money, he was obliged to be beholden to some of his countrymen for support: when Captain James Campbell, brother to the Earl of Argyle, having a design to steal an heiress, Miss Mary Wharton,\* he engaged Sir John Johnston and a Mr. Montgomery

\* Miss Wharton was daughter of Philip Wharton, esq. and at the age of thirteen, by his death, inherited 1500*l.* per annum, besides a personal property to the amount of 1000*l.* This young lady resided with her mother in Great Queen-street; when Captain James Campbell, brother to the Earl of Argyle, wishing to possess so rich a prize, determined to marry her per force, and for that purpose prevailed upon Sir John Johnston and Archibald Montgomery to assist him in conveying Miss Wharton from her home. The enterprise succeeded but too well, to Johnston's

to assist him in the enterprise, which was accomplished to their wish. But a reward of 100*l.* being offered for the apprehending Captain Campbell, and 50*l.* each for Sir John and Mr. Montgomery, when Sir John being betrayed by the person with whom he lodged, was apprehended and indicted for the share he had in the transaction, on the 11th of December, 1690. The evidence was in substance, that Miss Mary Wharton, being an heiress of considerable fortune, and under the care of her guardian (Mr. Bierly), was decoyed out on the 10th of November, and being met by Sir John Johnston, Captain Campbell, and Mr. Montgomery, in Queen-street, was forced into a coach with six horses (appointed to wait there by Captain Campbell), and carried to the coachman's house, and there married to Captain Campbell, against the consent of herself, or knowledge of her guardian. The jury finding the prisoner guilty, he received sentence of death.

At the place of execution, he addressed the spectators in a long speech, in which he not only endeavoured to make it appear he was blameless in the transaction for which he suffered, but that he had been greatly wronged by printed papers, in which he was charged with a rape at Chester, and a similar crime at Utrecht, in Holland. He was executed at Tyburn the 23d of December, 1690.

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cost. Campbell, who was the real culprit, escaped punishment, and married Margaret Leslie, daughter of David, lord Newark, after parliament had dissolved his first marriage; but every effort to save Johnston proved ineffectual. Miss Wharton afterward married Colonel Bierly, who commanded a regiment of horse in the service of William III.

Previous to this unpleasant affair, an act for preventing clandestine marriages had been introduced into the House of Commons, which met with considerable opposition; and, although Campbell's violence was a strong argument in favour of the measure, the house rejected it, but annulled his marriage, much against the wish of the Earl of Argyle, who earnestly petitioned that it might be confirmed.

## CLASS IX.

## MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING, &amp;c.

## PHYSICIANS.

FRANCIS BERNARD, M. D. *in an oval, laurel foliage, h. sh. The plate, which was never finished, and has neither the name of painter or engraver, is supposed to have been done by Robert White. I should rather think Vandrebanc.*

Dr. Francis Bernard, who was physician to King James, was a man of learning, and well versed in literary history. He had the best private collection of scarce and curious books that had been seen in England, and was a good judge of their value. He died on the 9th of February, 1697, in the 70th year of his age. The catalogue of his books, which were sold by auction, is dated 1698. The amount of this auction, clear of all expenses of sale,\* was upwards of 1600*l.* a large sum at that time, when the passion for rare books was much more moderate than it is at present. If all Dr. Mead's books were now to be resold, they would fetch an incomparably greater sum than they did soon after his death. Mr. Charles Bernard, brother to Francis, and surgeon to the Princess Anne, daughter of King James, had also a curious library, which was sold by auction, in 1711. The "*Spaccio della Bestia trionfante*," by Jordano Bruno, an Italian Atheist, which is said, in Numb. 389 of the "*Spectator*," to have sold for 30*l.* was in this sale. The late Mr. James West is erroneously said to have possessed the individual copy. An English edition of it was printed in 1713.†

\* These expenses were about four shillings in the pound.

† See Ames's "*Typographical Antiquities*," p. 356. We are there assured, that the book was sold, at Mr. Charles Bernard's sale, to Walter Clavel, esq. for 28*l.* It also appears in the same page, that Mr. West had not the copy which was sold at Mr. Bernard's auction. Ames, at p. 352, informs us, upon the authority of Mr. Thomas Baker, that Jordano Bruno's book was printed in England, by Thomas Vautrollier, in the year 1584.

SIR WILLIAM PETTY, knt. F.R.S. *ob.* 16 Dec. 1687, *Ætat.* 63. *J. Closterman p. Smith f.* (1696); *h. sh. mezz.*

This head may be placed in the preceding class. The original was very probably painted by Costerman in this reign. See the reign of Charles II.

## EMPIRICS.

DANIEL KENRICUS, medicus; *Æt.* 32; 1685. *R. White sc. small 4to.*

*The plate was in the possession of John Ives, junior, esq. of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.*

Dr. Kenrick practised as a physician at Worcester. He seems to have been no graduate, nor very able in his profession; but was esteemed a man of wit, and a jolly companion. These lines, "Upon a Giant angling," printed in the fifth volume of Dryden's "Miscellany," are said to have been written by him:

" His angle rod made of a sturdy oak,  
His line a cable that in storms ne'er broke,  
His hook he baited with a dragon's tail,  
And sat upon a rock and bob'd for whale."\*

The Effigies of GEORGE JONES, to whom God hath given the gift of healing. *Drapentier f. 4to.*

GEORGE JONES. *W. Sherwin; 8vo. scarce.*

GEORGE JONES; *wood-cut.*

I have heard different accounts of Jones, which I know not how to reconcile, and therefore shall not attempt it. It is certain, that

\* From the information of Dr. John Wall.—Kenrick, like many others, seems to have fathered some lines which he never wrote, and probably borrowed wit as freely as he did receipts. He appears to have adopted the two last verses, which are thus printed, in a poem called "The Mock Romans," published with several others, at London, in 1653:

" His hook was baited with a dragon's tail,  
And then on rock he stood to bob for whale."

his head is prefixed to a long account of his "Friendly Pills," which, as he tell us, are "the true Tincture of the Sun," and make patients of all complexions laugh at the time of taking them, and cure all curable distempers.

JOHANNES CASE, M. D. *natus Limæ in com. Dorset.*

JOHANNES CASE, M. D. *in a sexangular frame.*

John Case, a native of Lime Regis, in Dorsetshire, was many years a noted practitioner in physic and astrology. He was looked upon as the successor of the famous Lilly, whose magical utensils he possessed. These he would sometimes expose in derision to his intimate friends; and particularly "the dark chamber and pictures, whereby Lilly used to impose upon people, under the pretence of shewing them persons who were absent."\* The doctor is said to have got more by this distich than Dryden did by all his works :

" Within this place  
Lives Doctor Case."

He was doubtless very well paid for composing that which he affixed to his pill-boxes :

" Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence,  
Enough in any man's own con-sci-ence."

I think he was living in the reign of Anne. He was author of "The Angelical Guide, shewing Men and Women their Lot and Chance in this elementary Life," in four books, 1697, 8vo.†

\* "Biographia," p. 2968.

† This is one of the most profound astrological pieces that the world ever saw. The diagrams would probably have puzzled Euclid, though he had studied astrology. I have seen the doctor's head pasted into a portfolio, amidst these strange diagrams, with the following motto :

"Thron'd in the centre of his dark designs."

Immediately after the unintelligible hieroglyphic, inscribed "Adam in Paradise,"‡ is this passage, which I have selected as a specimen of the work :

"Thus Adam was created in that pleasant place *Paradise*, about the year before Christ 4002, viz. on April 24, at twelve o'clock, or midnight. Now, this place Pa-

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‡ The "philosophical figure, deduced by an angelical hand astrologically," seems to be equally unintelligible. See this figure at p. 254.

## POETS, HISTORIANS, &amp;c.

DRYDEN, who had a panegyric for all characters, and religion for all changes of the times, turned Roman Catholic upon the accession of James. He displayed all the zeal of a new convert in

*radice* is in Mesopotamia, where the pole is elevated 34 deg. 30 min. and the sun riseth four hours sooner than under the elevation of the pole at London. Now, our curious reader may be inquisitive concerning this matter. If you will not credit *these reasons* laid down, pray read Josephus; there you will see something of this matter, viz. of the *first primum mobile*, or *moving posture* of the world, and place of Paradise, and elevation of its pole. Many controversies have been about the time and season of the year, therefore I shall not trouble my reader any farther with them. Let the Scripture be our guide in this matter: *Let there be* (saith the word), *and there was*; and also the fifth day's work of the creation, when the grasshoppers were, and the trees sprang out; this may give us to understand that the time of the creation must have its beginning in the spring. Now for the place or centre of the earth, from whence we may observe the poles as aforementioned in Mesopotamia, where God placed Adam: so the spring is two months sooner there than here with us, under the elevation of the pole at London.\*

This passage is unconnected with any thing else, except we suppose some abstruse meaning in the hieroglyphic, that it must be presumed to be self-evident, or else the author must have acted like James Moore,† as it is intimated in the following dialogue between that author and his reader:

R. What makes you write and trifle so?

M. Because I've nothing else to do.

R. But there's no meaning to be seen.

M. Why that's the very thing I mean.

It is certain that his book suited some men of an heteroclite genius, who fancied that they discovered strange mysteries in many parts of it. The following authentic anecdote of Case was communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. Gosling, in these terms:

“ Dr. Maundy, formerly of Canterbury, told me, that, in his travels abroad, some eminent physician, who had been in England, gave him a token to spend at his return with Dr. Radcliffe and Dr. Case. They fixed on an evening, and were very merry, when Dr. Radcliffe thus began a health: ‘ Here, brother Case, to all the fools, your patients.’ ‘ I thank you, good brother,’ replied Case; ‘ let me have all the fools, and you are heartily welcome to the rest of the practice.’ ”‡

\* P. 47, 48.

† Author of “ The Rival Modes.”

‡ It is observable, that, in Mr. Pope's account of the frenzy of John Dymnis, Dr. Case is sent for to attend him. It should also be observed, that, as his name was Latinized to *Caseus*, it was, upon no slight ground, supposed by some foreigners to have been *Cheese*.



his "Hind and Panther," in which he paid extravagant compliments to the church of Rome, and spoke altogether as contemptuously of the church of which he lately professed himself a member. It was remembered at this time, that he, but few years before, wrote the tragi-comedy of the "Spanish Friar." See the preceding reign.

*An anonymous portrait, to the knees, of a man crowned with laurel, writing at a table. On his forehead is a maggot. Underneath are these verses :*

" In's own defence the author writes ;  
Because, when this foul maggot bites,  
He ne'er can rest in quiet ;  
Which makes him make so sad a face,  
He'd beg your worship, or your grace,  
Un sight, unseen, to buy it."

This print represents SAMUEL WESLEY, who was, in early life, *possessed* with the spirit of poetry, as he, in 1685, published in 8vo. a collection of his juvenile compositions, entitled "Maggots, or Poems on several Subjects never before handled." He afterward entered into holy orders, and was rector of South Ormesby, in Lincolnshire, when he published "The Life of our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ," an heroic poem, 1693, fol. with various cuts, said to have been engraved by Faithorne. He, in 1695, published *Elegies on the death of Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson*.<sup>\*</sup> It is to be regretted that his vein of poetry was not exhausted when he published his "Maggots," as he incurred the censure of Garth in his "Dispensary," who severely lashes him in these lines:

" Had Wesley never aim'd in verse to please,  
We had not rank'd him with our Ogilbys.  
Still censures will on dull pretenders fall :  
A Codrus should expect a Juvenal."

He, however, made ample amends for his bad poetry, by his good life, and his *Dissertations upon the Book of Job* in Latin, which were published after his decease. He was father of John Wesley, well known to the world by his preaching and writings.

<sup>\*</sup> See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 963.

SIR PAUL RYCAUT, many years consul at Smyrna, and his late majesty's resident at Hamburgh, and F. R. S. *M. Vandergucht* sc. 8vo. See the reign of CHARLES II.

SIR ROGER L'ESTRANGE, *Æt.* 69, 1685. *Kneller* p. *R. White* sc. *Another* in 8vo. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES CHARDIN, miles, *natus* 18 Nov. 1643. *Loggan* sc. *Before* his "*Travels*," 1686; fol.

JOHANNES CHARDIN, miles. *J. Gole* sc. *Before* his "*Travels*," in French, 12mo. *This is copied from the former. There is another head of him in an oval, supported by two Eastern figures. S. Thomassin* sc.

JOHANNES CHARDIN; 12mo. *Penninge*.

John Chardin, a French Protestant, sheltered himself in England, soon after the revocation of the famous Edict of Nantz by Lewis XIV. He was treated here with uncommon respect, and received the honour of knighthood from Charles II. His "*Travels to Persia*," of which there are abstracts in Harris's and other Collections of Voyages, are well worth the reader's perusal. He died at London, the 5th of January, 1713.

WILLIAM WINSTANLEY; *a bust betwixt two pyramids. Before* his "*Lives of the Poets*," 1687; 8vo. See an account of him in the preceding reign.

DR. BRADY. *E. Harding* sc. 4to. in *Adolphus's "British Cabinet."*

Robert Brady was born in the county of Norfolk, and admitted in Caius College, in Cambridge, Feb. 20, 1643. He took his degree of bachelor of physic in 1653, and was created doctor in that faculty

Sept. 5th, 1660, by virtue of the king's mandatory letters. On the 1st of December the same year, he was, in pursuance of King Charles's mandate, elected master of his college, upon the resignation of Dr. Bachcroft. About the year 1670, he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London; in which office, how well he employed himself in perusing those valuable documents in his possession, is obvious from his historical works. Some time after he was chosen regius professor of physic in the university of Cambridge. In 1679, he wrote a letter to Dr. Sydenham, which is published among that learned person's works. But his largest and most considerable performance was, "An Introduction to the old English History," and "A Complete History of England, from the first entrance of the Romans, unto the end of the reign of King Richard II." in three vols. folio; about which he was employed several years. It is asserted by Dr. Gilbert Stuart, that this work formed the basis of Hume's "History." Dr. Brady also wrote a treatise on Burghs, in thin folio. In the year 1681, he was chosen one of the representatives for the university of Cambridge, in that parliament which met at Oxford; and again, in 1685, in the parliament of King James II. He was likewise physician in ordinary to that king; and, on the 22d of October, 1688, was one of those who gave in their depositions concerning the birth of the pretended prince of Wales.

He died on the 19th of August, 1700. He was an accurate writer, and a curious and diligent searcher into our ancient records.

**WILLIAM MOLLINEAUX.** *P. Simms sc. Prefixed to his "Treatise on Ireland," 1725.*

William Mollineaux, or Molyneux, a gentleman of great learning and accomplishments, was born April 17th, 1656. He was joint engineer and surveyor-general of Ireland, with William Robinson, esq. member of parliament for the university of Dublin; and commissioner for stating the accounts of the army, and for inspecting into all forfeitures, with a salary of 400*l.* a year. He was also a master in Chancery. *Ob.* 1698. See a list of his writings in Harris's "History of the Writers of Ireland," page 259.

## PHILOSOPHERS.

ISAAC NEWTON, whom that innate modesty which usually attends on true genius had restrained from displaying his mighty talents, broke forth from his obscurity in the reign of James II. Then it was that he published his "Principia," a work that occasioned the greatest revolution that ever was made in the world of science. This performance is an illustrious proof of the power of the human mind; it being the highest instance that can, or probably ever will be given of the exertion of it. His portrait belongs to the reign of Anne.

There is a print of him engraved by Bickham, which may be placed as a memorial in this reign: it is a head *radiated like the sun*, in the midst of a planetary system. The following lines of Lucretius may without pedantry be affixed to it; they are much better suited to this character than to that of Epicurus.

"Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit, et omnes  
Perstrinxit stellas, exortus ut ætherius sol."

JOHN LOCKE, who was in metaphysics what Newton was in the higher mathematics, finished his "Essay on the Human Understanding" in the reign of James II. Newton led mankind to the knowledge of the material world with which they were surrounded; Locke to the knowledge of the ideal world within themselves.\* His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

THOMAS COWEL, *Æt.* 63, *Nov.* 1688; *oval frame, wig, neckcloth.*

I think he was author of a book on gardening: *quære*.—There were several other authors who flourished in this reign, but their heads would be more properly placed in the next.

\* The Cartesian philosophy began visibly to decline from this era.

## CLASS X.

## ARTISTS.

## A HISTORY PAINTER.

CHARLES DE LA FOSSE. *A. Walker sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

CHARLES DE LA FOSSE. *H. Rigaud p. Du Change sc. 1707.*

Charles de la Fosse, a celebrated French artist, was a disciple of Le Brun. He painted two ceilings for Ralph, duke of Montague,\* in which he represented the apotheosis of Isis, and an assembly of the gods. He was esteemed a better colourist than the generality of the French school. He returned to his own country at the revolution.

## PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

JOHN RILEY. The portrait of this artist belongs to the reign of William. See Noble, vol. I.

THOMAS MURRAY. *A. Bannerman sc. In Walpole's "Painters."*

THOMAS MURRAY. *T. Murray; M. Corsi; in "Mus. Florent."*

THOMAS MURRAY; *mezz. T. Murray; J. Smith, 1696.*

\* The magnificent house where these ceilings are, is now the British Museum: the plan of it was brought from Paris, where his grace was ambassador. It gives us a good idea of the finest French hotels.

Thomas Murray, a native of Scotland, born about 1666, was a scholar of John Riley. He was one of the most eminent painters of his time, and employed by the royal family, and many of the nobility. His pictures are said to have been faithful resemblance and chastely coloured. He died in 1724, aged 58.

HENRY TILSON; *ipse p. Chambrs sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

HENRY TILSON. *H. Meyer sc.*

Henry Tilson, a scholar of Sir Peter Lely, was esteemed a good painter of portraits both in oil and crayons; especially in the latter. He was about seven years in Italy, where he studied the works of the most celebrated masters. He was rising in reputation, when he conceived a violent passion for a woman who slighted him. This unhappy affair disordered his senses, and he, in a fit of frenzy, shot himself with a pistol. He died in the 36th year of his age.

## PAINTERS IN VARIOUS BRANCHES.

JOHN SYBRECHT. *N. Largilliere p. Chambrs sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

John Sybrecht, a noted painter of landscapes, was invited into England by the Duke of Buckingham, who employed him at Cliveden in this reign. He did several views of Chatsworth. *Ob. 1703, Æt. 73.*

WILLIAM VANDE VELDE, junior, a celebrated painter of sea-pieces. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES WYCK, &c. *Kneller p. 1685. Faber f. 1730; h. sh. mezz.* See the reign of CHARLES II.

HENRY GYLES; thus inscribed: "Glass-painting for windows, as arms, sundials, history, landscape,

&c. done by Henry Gyles, of the city of York." *F. Place f. 12mo. mezz.\**

HENRY GYLES; in *Walpole's "Painters,"* with *John Rowel.*

HENRY GYLES. *W. Richardson.*

This artist painted a window at University College, in Oxford, in the year 1687. It is well known that the art of painting on glass was commonly practised in England before the reformation; and it appears from a series of dates taken by Mr. Walpole from windows now in being, that it has been also practised in every age since that period. Peter Oliver painted on glass in the reign of Charles II. and the two following reigns; John Langton,† in the reign of Anne; Price and Rowell,‡ were practitioners of late years; and the art is

\* Mr. Thoresby, in the Catalogue of his Museum, numbers among his rarities "the picture of Mr. Henry Gyles, the famous glass-painter, of York, wrought in mezzotinto, when that art was known to few others, by the celebrated Mr. Francis Place." This, he says, he bought, with other curiosities, of Mr. Gyles's executor. Among Dr. Lister's papers, in Ashmole's Museum, is a letter written by Gyles, in which he complains with great sensibility of having been defrauded by some of the English nobility. He was once inclined to leave his country, which, as he says, had "spit in his face for forty years together."

† John Langton was an ingenious writing-master at Stamford, in Lincolnshire. In 1713, he presented a most curious piece of writing, in the ancient and modern hands, to Queen Anne. There is a fine copy of this at Burghley-house. It is said in a manuscript note belonging to this piece, that he retrieved the art of glass-painting.

‡ John Rowell, who was by profession a plumber, practised glass-painting at High Wycomb, in the county of Bucks, and afterward at Reading, in Berkshire. He was employed by the late Duke of Richmond at Goodwood, and executed many pieces for Dr. Maddox, late bishop of Worcester; particularly a history of Christ praying in the garden, after a design of Dr. John Wall, of Worcester.§ He painted a set of windows for Dr. Scawen Kenrick, in the church of Hambledon, in Buckinghamshire. He did the nativity of Christ, and the Roman charity, in two large windows: the former was purchased of his widow by Mr. Chute, of the Vine, in Hampshire; the latter by the late Lord Viscount Fane. The colours, in some of his paintings, stand very well; in others they have been observed greatly to fail. He discovered the beautiful red which is so conspicuous in our old windows; but this secret is supposed to have died with him, in the year 1756.

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§ Dr. Wall informs me, that his design is strangely altered in the execution. The truth is, that Rowell was very deficient in drawing.

now professed by W. Peckitt, of York.\* This kind of painting is admirably adapted to some Scripture histories. I can easily imagine, that the glory of the Transfiguration painted on glass by Raphael, must have had a much more astonishing effect, than the same subject, executed by the same hand, on an opaque ground.†

## AN ENGRAVER, &c.

PEARCE TEMPEST, engraver and printseller;  
*inscribed, "Cavete vobis principes;" small 4to. mezz.*

PEARCE TEMPEST; *in the habit of a nonconforming divine, without his name. One of the set of Cries by Lauron; h. sh.‡*

Pearce Tempest received some instructions in the art of engraving from Hollar, and assisted him in several of his works.§ But few of his performances are extant, though his name, with the word *excudit*, is often affixed to the prints which he sold, particularly to Lauron's Cries, and Barlow's Birds and Beasts. His name has been fre-

\* I have seen various materials used in glass-painting, and several pieces of painted glass, more or less finished, from the laying on of the colours, to the last operation of running them in the stove or furnace. I have also seen the process of enamelling at Birmingham; and am assured that the two arts are so much the same, that the former could never have been lost.

† This art has been brought to great perfection by Mr. James Pearson and his wife. Among other capital works, she executed the celebrated cartoons of Raphael, on seven large squares of glass, the colours entirely vitrified in the fire. They were sold to the Marquis of Lansdown for 600*l*. She has since painted another set much superior in style, which were sold to Sir Gregory Page Turner for 1000*l*. Mr. Pearson has executed some superior to any other artist: a window at Salisbury cathedral; the brazen serpent, after Mortimer; the *Nota*, after Corregio; the smiths, after Wright, of Derby; a view of the piazza, Covent-garden; a pier of ruins; and a pair of flowers, are in the best style of the art. Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, has some very fine specimens of Mr. Pearson's painting, &c.

‡ There are very few who knew, or even supposed, that this was the portrait of Tempest. A man, whose face is familiar to us, may easily escape us unknown in masquerade. The dress to which we are accustomed adds greatly to the resemblance; it is therefore absurd to be drawn in foreign habits, and assumed characters.

§ See the "Life of Hollar," by Vertue.



quently Italianized to Tempesta, in T. Osborne's "Catalogue," which has occasioned his being confounded with Antonio Tempesta, a famous painter and engraver, who flourished about a century before him. He was living in the reign of Anne.

### MUSICIANS.

DR. JOHN BLOW, organist of his majesty's chapel royal. *W. Reader p. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

Dr. John Blow, organist, composer, and master of the children of the chapel royal, in the reign of Charles II. and the three following reigns. His portrait was painted in that of William III.

GODEFRIDUS FINGER, Olmutius, Moravus, Regiæ Capellæ Musicus. *S. Gribelin sc. He is represented kneeling, and holding out a piece of music in a scroll. The bust of James II. is in the upper part of the print; ornaments; large 4to. Before his XII. Sonata, Lond. 1688.*

### A WRITING-MASTER.

N. STRINGER, writing-master, 1686.

"Nature writes short-hand too, for here we find  
True characters of an ingenious mind :  
In every feature of his modest face,  
Symbols of wit and industry we trace," &c.

*Before his book of short-hand.*

Nathaniel Stringer was author of "Rich redivivus, or Mr. Jeremiah Rich's Short-Hand improved ;" 8vo.\*

\* The curious in Calligraphy may see an account of the most eminent English writing-masters, in R. More's "Essay on the Invention of Writing," &c. prefixed to his copy-book, 1725, and Massey's new account of them.

## ACTORS.

THOMAS BETTERTON. *R. Williams exc. h. sh. mezz. scarce.*

THOMAS BETTERTON. *Prefixed to his "Life." V. Gucht sc. 8vo.*

Thomas Betterton was born in Tothill-street, Westminster, in 1635, and, after having left school, is said to have been put apprentice to a bookseller. The particulars of his early life, however, are not ascertained, but it is generally thought that he made his first appearance on the stage in 1656, at the opera-house in Charter-house-yard, under the direction of Sir William Davenant, and continued to perform here till the restoration, when King Charles granted patents to two companies, the one called the king's company, and the other the duke's. The former acted at the théâtre royal, in Drury-lane, and the latter at the théâtre in Lincoln's-Inn-fields. Betterton went over to Paris, at the command of King Charles II. to take a view of the French scenery, and at his return made such improvements as added greatly to the lustre of the English stage.

For several years both companies acted with the greatest applause, and the taste for dramatic entertainments was never stronger than whilst these two companies played. The two companies were, however, at length united, though the time of this union is not precisely known; Gildon placing it in 1682, and Cibber in 1684, and then it was that Betterton first shone forth with the greatest degree of lustre; for having survived the famous actors upon whose model he had formed himself, he was now at liberty to display his genius in its full extent.—His merit as an actor cannot now be very accurately displayed; but Cibber informs us, "Betterton was an actor, as Shakspeare was an author, both without competitors, formed for the mutual assistance and illustration of each other's genius! How Shakspeare wrote, all men who have a taste for nature may read and know; but with what higher rapture would he still be read, could they conceive how Betterton played him! Then might they know the one was born alone to speak what the other only knew to write! Pity it is that the momentary beauties, flowing from an harmonious elocution, cannot,

like those of poetry, be their own record! that the animated graces of the player can live no longer than the instant breath and motion that present them, or at best can but faintly glimmer through the memory or imperfect attestation of a few surviving spectators! Could how Betterton spoke be as easily known as what he spoke, then might you see the muse of Shakspeare in her triumph, with all her beauties in her best array, rising into real life, and charming her beholders. But alas! since all this is so far out of the reach of description, how shall I shew you Betterton? Should I therefore tell you that all the Othellos, Hamlets, Hotspurs, Macbeths, and Brutuses, you have seen since his time, have fallen short of him, this still would give you no idea of his particular excellence."

This admirable performer continued to play after he had reached the age of seventy, when the public remembering the pleasure he had given them, would not allow so deserving a man, after fifty years' service, to withdraw without some marks of their bounty; and in the spring of 1709, a benefit, which was then a very uncommon favour, was granted to him, and the play of *Love for Love* was acted for this purpose. He himself performed Valentine; Mrs. Bracegirdle, and Mrs. Barry, though they had quitted the stage, appeared on this occasion; the former in the character of Angelica, and Mrs. Barry in that of Mrs. Frail. After the play was over, these two actresses appeared leading on Betterton; and Mrs. Barry spoke an epilogue, written by Mr. Rowe.

Mr. Betterton died April 28, 1710, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Sir Richard Steele attended the funeral, and two days after published a paper in the "Tatler" to his memory.

**EDWARD KYNASTON;** *from an original picture by Sir Peter Lely. R. Cooper sc. 4to.*

Edward Kynaston, a very handsome youth, at the time of the restoration of Charles the second, in the year 1660, was engaged by Sir William Davenant to perform the principal female characters at that time represented on the stage, which he is reported to have done with extraordinary success, and was so much in vogue that the ladies of quality prided themselves in taking him with them in their coaches to Hyde-Park, in his theatrical habit after the play; which in those days they had sufficient time to do, as plays then

used to begin at four o'clock. Kynaston continued to perform in female attire, long after he had reached manhood; and the occasion of his giving up that cast of characters was in consequence of the king's coming a little before his usual time to a tragedy, who found the actors not ready to begin; when his majesty, not choosing to have as much patience as his good subjects, sent to learn the cause of the delay; upon which the master of the company went to the royal box, and rightly judging that the best excuse for the default would be the true one, fairly told his majesty that the queen was not yet shaved. Charles, whose good humour loved to laugh at a jest, as well as to make one, accepted the excuse, which served to divert him, till the male queen could be effeminated.

After resigning the petticoats, Kynaston assumed the male parts in the first line of tragedy. His handsomeness was very little abated, even at the age of sixty; his teeth were all sound, white, and even as a reigning *toast* of twenty. He had something of a formal gravity in his mien, which was attributed to the stately step he had been so early confined to, in female characters. But even that, in characters of superiority, had its proper graces; it misbecame him not in the part of Leon, in Fletcher's *Rule a Wife, and have a Wife*; which he executed with a determined manliness, and honest authority, well worth the best actor's imitation. He had a piercing eye, and in characters of heroic life, a quick imperious vivacity, in his tone of voice, that painted the tyrant truly terrible. There were two plays of Dryden in which he shone with uncommon lustre; in *Aureng-Zebe* he played Morat; and in *Don Sebastian*, Muley Molech; in both these parts, he had a fierce, lion-like majesty in his port and utterance, that gave the spectator a kind of trembling admiration!

He continued on the stage until the latter end of the reign of King William, or the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne, the time of his death is uncertain.

CAVE UNDERHILL, in the character of Obadiah in Ben Jonson's Play of the Alchymist. *Faber fecit*; 8vo. *mexz*.

CAVE UNDERHILL; copied from the above. R. Grave sc. 8vo.

Cave Underhill, a low comedian, contemporary with Betterton, played the principal Grave-digger to that excellent performer's Hamlet. Colley Cibber, who knew him personally, commends him highly for his acting in several characters of a very different cast, and requiring a versatility of talent to fill them with propriety and with effect. He continued on the stage a long time; longer indeed than he should have done, as his powers were considerably diminished during the last years of his performance there: this appears evident from the following severe critique on his acting, given by Tony Aston in his brief Supplement to Cibber's Life; where, noticing Cave Underhill, he says, "Though not the best actor in precedency, was more admired by the actors than the audience; there being no rivals in his dry, heavy, downright way in low comedy. His few parts were, the first Grave-digger in *Hamlet*, Sancho Pancha, in the first part of *Don Quixote*, Ned Blunt in the *Rover*, Jacomo in the *Libertine*, and the Host in the *Villain*: all which were dry, heavy characters, except Jacomo, in which when he aimed at any archness, he fell into downright insignificance. He was about fifty years of age, the latter end of King William's reign; about six feet high; long, and broad-faced, and rather corpulent, his face very like the *Homo Sylvestris*, or *Champanza*; for his nose was flattish and short, and his upper lip very long and thick, with a wide mouth and short chin, a churlish voice, and awkward action (leaping often up with both his legs at a time, when he conceived any thing waggish, and afterward hugging himself at the waggish thought). He could not enter into any serious character, much less into tragedy; could scarce be brought to speak a Latin sentence in *Don Quixote*, and was the most confined actor I ever saw."

Cave Underhill lived for a short time a pensioner on the theatrical superannuated fund, and died at a very great age; but the particular time is not ascertained: his last benefit, was announced in Steele's popular paper "The Tatler."

## CLASS XI,

## LADIES, &amp;c.

The Dutchess of MONMOUTH, the Earl of Doncaster, and the Lord Henry Scot, her sons; *whole length. Kneller p. Smith f. (1688); large h. sh. mezz.*

The Dutchess of MONMOUTH and her sons; *without inscription; large h. sh. mezz.*

See an account of the Dutchess of Monmouth, in the reign of CHARLES II.

James Scot, earl of Doncaster, who, after the attainder of his father, was called earl of Dalkeith, espoused Henrietta, second daughter of Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester. He died in 1705, and left issue three sons and two daughters; of whom Francis, the eldest, became duke of Buccleugh, upon the demise of his grandmother, the Dutchess of Monmouth.

Henry Scot, the younger of the two surviving sons of the Duke of Monmouth, was, in the reign of Anne, created earl of Deloraine. He was, in the next reign, register of Scotland, captain and colonel of the second troop of horse-grenadier guards, and colonel of a regiment of foot. He was also gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales, and one of the sixteen peers for Scotland. He married, in 1706, Anne, daughter to William Duncomb, of Battlesden, in the county of Bedford, esq. by whom he had issue two sons.

March 29,  
1706.

The Countess of DERBY. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. large 4to. mezz.*

This lady is most probably Elizabeth Butler, who was daughter of Thomas, earl of Ossory, wife of William Richard George, the ninth earl of Derby, and sister to James, duke of Ormond.

The Countess of LICHFIELD. *G. Kneller p. J. Becket f. a whole length; her right hand is held out to a dog; mezz.*

The Countess of LICHFIELD. *Kneller p. J. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

The Lady LICHFIELD. *S. Varelst p. P. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

Charlotte, natural daughter of Charles II. by Barbara, countess of Castlemain, who became afterward dutchess of Cleveland. She was married to Sir Edward Henry Lee, of Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, who, in 1674, was created earl of Lichfield. He was lord of the bed-chamber to James II. and colonel of his majesty's first regiment of foot-guards. He died the 14th of July, 1716, and was survived by his countess, by whom he had twelve sons, and six daughters.\* She died February 17, 1717-18. She was much handsomer than her sister Barbara, who became a nun at Pontoise, in France.

The Countess of DORCHESTER. *Kneller p. J. Smith arc. (1688); h. sh. mezz.*

CATHARINE SEDLEY, countess of Dorchester. *Ob. 1717. W. Richardson.*

Her portrait, by Dahl, is at Strawberry-hill.

Created 2  
Jan. 1685-6

Catharine Sedley was a woman of a sprightly and agreeable wit, which could charm without the aid of beauty, and longer maintain its power. She had been the king's mistress, before he ascended the throne; and was, not long after, created countess of Dorchester. Sir Charles Sedley, her father, looked upon this title as a splendid indignity, purchased at the expense of his daughter's honour.† The king continued frequently to visit her, which gave

\* Collins's "Peerage," edit. 1768.

† Sir Charles, who was very active against the king about the time the revolution; said, that in gratitude he should do his utmost to make his majesty's daughter a queen, as he had made his own a countess.

great uneasiness to the queen, who employed her friends, and especially the priests, to persuade him to break off his amorous correspondence. They remonstrated to him the guilt of such a commerce, and the reproach it would bring on the Catholic religion. She, on the contrary, employed the whole force of her ridicule against the priests and their counsels; but without success. They, at length, prevailed with him to forsake her; and he is said to have "sent her word, either to retire into France, or to have her pension of 4000*l.* a year withdrawn."\* It was then, probably, that she repented of having been the royal mistress:

"Yet Vane could tell what ills from beauty spring;  
And Sedley eurs'd the form that pleas'd the king."

S. JOHNSON.

She understood dress, and was expensive in it to a degree of extravagance. She had by the king a daughter named Catharine, who was first married to James, earl of Anglesey, and afterward to John Sheffield, duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby. This lady has drawn her own character to as great advantage as that of the duke her husband is drawn in the dedications of Dryden, and other panegyrics of his contemporary poets.† The countess, her mother, who was "a spy to government," and in danger of being impeached for treason in the reign of William,‡ espoused David, earl of Portmore, by whom she had issue two sons. She died at Bath, 26 Oct. 1717.

**LADY HENRIETTA BERKELEY**; *from an original picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, at Strawberry-hill.* H. R. Cooke sc. 4to.

This unfortunate lady, whose beauty and attractions proved her ruin, was fifth daughter to George, first earl of Berkeley. Mary, her eldest sister, was married in the reign of Charles II. to Ford, lord Grey, of Warke; who became so notorious by his treacherous desertion of the Duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemore, though he himself had invited the duke to this rash attempt to dethrone James II. and had accompanied him from Holland on his fatal enterprise.

\* Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 131.

† See this character in vol. VIII. of Mr. Pope's Works, published by Dr. Warburton.

‡ Appendix to Dalrymple's "Memoirs," part ii. p. 108, 186.



From the evidence that was given on Lord Grey's trial for seducing the Lady Henrietta Berkeley, it appeared that he had encouraged a passion for her when she was a girl, and basely taking advantage of the opportunities which his alliance with her family afforded, had succeeded in seducing her when she was but little more than seventeen. After she had acknowledged an affection for him, the intrigue was continued about a twelvemonth without discovery, but with great risk; and on one occasion, as he himself confessed, he "was two days locked up in her closet, without food or drink, but only a little sweetmeats." At length, the suspicions of the Countess of Berkeley being excited by some trivial accident, she commanded her third daughter, the Lady Arabella, to search her sister's room, on which the latter delivered up a letter she had just been writing to Lord Grey, to this effect:—"My sister *Bell* did not suspect our being together last night; for she did not hear the noise. Pray come again Sunday or Monday; if the last, I shall be very impatient." This disclosure took place at Berkeley-house, in London; and every precaution was taken to prevent any correspondence or clandestine meeting between the parties; notwithstanding which, Lady Henrietta contrived to elope from *Durdants* (a seat of the Berkeleys, near Epsom), and to join Lord Grey in London, with whom she resided for a short time in a lodging-house, at Charing-cross.

The Earl of Berkeley indicted him, and several other persons, for conspiring to ruin his daughter, by seducing her from her father's house, and soliciting her to commit whoredom and adultery with the said Lord Grey. The trial came on in November, 1682, at Westminster Hall; and after a most affecting scene, the Lady Henrietta being herself present, and making oath that she had left home of her own accord, the jury were preparing to withdraw to consider of their verdict, when a new turn was given to the proceedings, by the lady's declaring, in opposition to her father's claim of her person, "that she would not go with him; that she was married, and under no restraint, and that her husband was then in court."

Sir Francis Pemberton, the lord chief-justice, then desired to see her husband: on this a Mr. Turner came forward, and stating himself to be "a gentleman, sometimes resident in town and often in Somersetshire," claimed her as his wife, and affirmed that he had two witnesses present to testify the marriage. Under these circumstances Lord Grey was admitted to bail; but Lord Berkeley

again claiming his daughter, and attempting to seize her by force in the hall, a great scuffle ensued, and swords were drawn on both sides. At this critical moment the court broke up, and the judge passing by, ordered his tip-staff to take Lady Henrietta into custody, and convey her to the King's Bench; whither Mr. Turner accompanied her. On the last day of term, she was released by order of the court; and the business being in some way arranged among the parties, during the vacation, the law-suit was not persevered in. Lady Henrietta, herself, is stated to have died, unmarried, in the year 1710; consequently, the claim of Turner must have been a mere collusion to save Lord Grey.

The LADY ELIZABETH WILMOT. *Wissing and Vandervaaert p. Smith f. (1688); h. sh. mezz.*

This lady was the second of the three daughters and coheirs of John Wilmot, earl of Rochester. She was married to Edward, the third earl of Sandwich, who dying in 1729, left her a widow. She lived to a very advanced age, and died, not many years since, at Paris, where she spent the latter part of her life. I was told by an honourable person who knew her well, that she inherited a large portion of her father's wit and vivacity.\* The Earl of Rochester had a son named Charles, who died 12 November, 1681; upon which the title became extinct. It was afterward conferred upon Laurence, viscount Kenelworth, a younger son of Edward, earl of Clarendon.

The LADY HENRIETTA, and the LADY MARY HYDE, daughters of the Right Honourable the Earl of Rochester. *Wissing p. Smith f. whole lengths; large h. sh. mezz. They are represented young.*

The Lady Henrietta Hyde was second daughter of Laurence, earl of Rochester. She espoused James, earl of Dalkeith, eldest surviving son of James, duke of Monmouth. See the Dutchess of MONMOUTH, &c. in this Class; and the Earl of DONCASTER in Noble.

\* She is mentioned in Pope's Works by Warburton, VII. p. 121, edit. 1751.

LADY MARY HYDE, with her sister Lady Henrietta Hyde. *mezz. Wissing pinxit. J. Smith sc.*

Lady Mary was third daughter of Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester; she married Francis Seymour, earl of Conway, 1703, and died 1709, leaving four daughters.

HENRIETTA MARIA, LADY WENTWORTH, baroness of Nettlestead, the only daughter and heir of Thomas, lord Wentworth, grandchild and heir of Thomas, earl of Cleveland. *Kneller p. R. Williams f. whole length; large h. sh.\**

HENRIETTA MARIA, LADY WENTWORTH. *P. Lely, 1675. W. Richardson. From an original picture.*

Lady Harriot Wentworth, a woman of an elegant person and engaging manners, was well known to the world as the mistress of the Duke of Monmouth. This criminal attachment was, for a considerable time, supposed to have been maintained with constancy, at least on her side. The duke acknowledged, just before his execution, to two prelates and other divines who attended him, that "he had an affection for Lady Harriot, and prayed that if it were pleasing to God, it might continue; otherwise, that it might cease; and God heard his prayer." When he addressed himself to the people from the scaffold, he spoke "in vindication of the Lady Harriot, saying, she was a woman of great honour and virtue, a religious godly lady." He was told by some of the divines "of his living in adultery with her." He said, "that for these two years past he had not lived in any sin that he knew of, and that he was sure, when he died, to go to God, and therefore he did not fear death, which they might see in his face."†

\* I do not believe this was the Lady Harriot Wentworth, who was mistress to the Duke of Monmouth, who was always called Lady Harriot and not Lady Wentworth. I remember an old Lady Wentworth so called, who probably was niece to Lady Harriot, and who I suppose to be represented by this print.—LORD OXFORD.

† Bishop Lloyd's Letter; for an account of which see the note subjoined to the article of the Dutchess of Monmouth, in the reign of Charles II.

The LADY BRANDON. *Wissing p. Smith f.* (1687); *h. sh. mezz.*

The LADY BRANDON. *Wissing p. Sold by Cooper;* *h. sh. mezz.*

This lady was the wife of Charles Gerard, lord Gerard, of Brandon, son and heir of Charles, earl of Macclesfield. Lord Brandon, together with the Earls of Huntingdon and Shaftesbury, the Lords Grey of Werk, Russel, and Cavendish, and several gentlemen of distinction, in the late reign, presented the Duke of York as a popish recusant, at the King's Bench bar in Westminster Hall. He was one of the partisans of the Duke of Monmouth, and was tried and condemned for the concern he had in his rebellion; but was reprieved by the king the 2d of December, 1685: the 5th of that month had been assigned for his execution. This was the most signal, if not the only act of James's clemency. He was tried and condemned but few years before, for breaking a boy's neck in a drunken fit; but found means to procure the king's pardon.\*

The LORD CHURCHILL's two daughters. *Knel-ler p. Smith f.* (1688); *whole lengths; mezz.*

HENRIETTA and ANNE CHURCHILL, &c. *Paulus Mignard Avenionensis p. Londini; Van Somer f. whole lengths; h. sh. mezz.*

The two eldest of the four beauteous daughters of the Lord Churchill, better known by the title of the Duke of Marlborough. The personal charms of these ladies were afterward deservedly celebrated. They were indeed powerful enough to subdue as great heroes as their father.

LADY MARY OSBORNE, with her brother William Henry, lord Osborne; *mezz. J. Hill; R. Williams.*

Lady Mary was daughter to Peregrine, duke of Leeds. She was first married to Henry, duke of Beaufort, 1711, and secondly to John Cochrane, fourth earl of Dundonald.

\* See Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 126, 127.

MADAM ELIZABETH BROWNLOW, a child.  
*Wissing p. Smith f. whole length; h. sh. mezz.*

LADY ELIZABETH BROWNLOW; *with a flower-pot; mezz. Browne.*

LADY BROWNLOW; *mezz. whole length; with a dog. J. Smith.*

The LADY BROWNLOW, a child. *Soust p. Becket f. whole length; h. sh. mezz.*

The original portrait is in the possession of Sir Brownlow Cust, and is now at Belton, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire.

Elizabeth Brownlow was eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, bart. She espoused John Cecil, earl of Exeter, by whom she was mother of Brownlow Cecil, who succeeded his father in title and estate.

MADAM JANE SKEFFINGTON. *W. Wissing p. J. Smith f. (1687); h. sh. mezz.*

This young lady was descended from an ancient family, long seated at Skeffington, in the county of Leicester. She was, as I am informed, daughter of Sir William Skeffington, bart. and sister to Sir John, who was created viscount Massareen, of the kingdom of Ireland, by Charles II.\* He was one of the privy council to King James, who made him governor of the county of Londonderry, and the town of Colerane.

MADAM ANNE WINDHAM; *a girl sitting by a vase of flowers. W. Wissing p. J. Becket f. mezz.*

Quære if a daughter of Sir William Windham, who was advanced to the dignity of a baronet by Charles II. This gentleman was father of Sir Edward, and grandfather of Sir William, who was

\* I suspect, from her youthful appearance, that she might be a daughter of Lord Massareen: quære.

deservedly celebrated for his parliamentary talents. I have heard it remarked by a person who was well acquainted with the history of the family, that he never knew a poor man, or a plebeian, of the name of Windham.

It has been conjectured, that the lady represented by the print may be a daughter, or of the family of Mrs. Anne Windham, who, in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. published an account of that prince's concealment, at the house of Colonel Wyndham, her husband, at Trent, in Somersetshire, soon after the battle of Worcester. The relation was written by the colonel, and is subjoined to "Boscobel, or the compleat History of his Sacred Majesty's most miraculous Preservation," &c. the third edition, 1680. I mention these circumstances as some of them may, perhaps, lead to a discovery of the person.

DOROTHY, second wife of Charles, viscount Townshend. *W. N. Gardiner del. From an original at Rainham. E. Harding sc. In Coxe's "Memoirs."*

DOROTHY, sister to Robert, earl of Orford; *Ob. 1726, Æt. 40.*

MADAM SOAMS. *G. Kneller p. J. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

In the Pepysian Collection this print is inscribed in MS. "Lady Somes:" if this was her proper title, it makes it almost certain that she was Joan, daughter of George Shute, of Stockwell, in Surrey, wife of the second Sir Peter Soames, who died in 1709; because she would only be titled "Madam" during the life of his father, when probably the print was done; and became lady before the death of Mr. Pepys in 1703. *From a note by Sir William Musgrave, bart.*

MADAM BAKER. *Kneller p. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

Probably of the family of Sir George Baker, of Crooke, near Durham; from which family the learned and ingenious Mr. Thomas Baker, of St. John's College, in Cambridge, was descended.

There is very little probability of her being a descendant of Sir Richard Baker, the historian, as he left his children in very mean circumstances.

MADAM DOROTHY MASON. *Wissing p. Smith* (1686); *h. sh. mezz.* Afterward Lady Brandon.

\* \* \* \* \*

CATHARINE DARNLEY, daughter of King James II. and of Catharine Sedley, countess of Dorchester and Portmore, married first to James Annesley, third earl of Anglesea, and secondly to John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham and Normanby. *R. Grave sc. 8vo.*

Catharine Darnley was married to James Annesley, third earl of Anglesea, in King Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster Abbey, on the 28th of October, 1699, by whom she had a daughter, born Jan. 7, 1700, who was married in Sept. 1718, to William Phipps, esq. son and heir to Sir Constantine Phipps, lord-chancellor of Ireland, in the reign of Queen Anne. Lady Anglesea lived a very unhappy life with her husband, from whom she was separated by consent of parliament, for his cruelty and causeless ill-treatment. She married secondly John Sheffield, first duke of Buckingham of that name, by whom she had issue a daughter, Sophia, who died very young; a son, John, who lived but a few weeks; Robert, born Dec. 11th, 1711, and another son, Edmund, born in 1716, who became second duke of Buckingham, who died in his minority in 1735, and with him ended the honours of the Sheffield family.

ARABELLA CHURCHILL; *from the collection of the Right Hon. Lord Falmouth. J. J. Vanden Berghe sculpt. In Adolphus's "British Cabinet;" 4to.*

Arabella Churchill was daughter of Sir Winston Churchill, of Wotton Bassett, in the county of Wilts, and sister of the renowned John Churchill, duke of Marlborough. She was born the 16th of March, 1648. Miss Churchill was maid of honour to the Dutchess of York; and the duke had for some time made his addresses to

her, notwithstanding the ridicule of the court. A party of pleasure having been formed into Yorkshire by the duke and dutchess, Miss Churchill, as maid of honour, attended; the duke persevered in his suit; but his passion was thought to be on the decline, when it was revived and strengthened by the following incident.

The royal party went out a coursing; the dutchess was in a carriage, and all the ladies on horseback. The maids of honour, in general, were indifferently mounted; but Miss Churchill, in compliment to the duke, was provided with a spirited horse, a preference which afforded her no satisfaction, as she was a very bad horse-woman. The duke, who rode by her side, expressed discontent at her awkwardness, and terror had so increased her natural paleness, that his disgust was complete. He spurred his horse forward, intending to have joined some other ladies, when Miss Churchill's palfrey, animated at the example, and impatient of the rein, sprang forward at a full gallop. The lady screamed out, and, after some awkward efforts to retain her seat, fell just as the duke came up to her assistance. She sustained no injury from the accident; but the derangement of her dress discovered a figure so exquisitely proportioned, as to make ample compensation for the want of a more beautiful face. The duke renewed his attentions with the redoubled ardour, and it was soon perceived that his assiduities were not unsuccessful.

The offspring of this attachment were two sons and two daughters. The eldest son was the celebrated James Fitz-James, duke of Berwick; the younger, Henry Fitz-James, was grand-prior of France, and after the revolution in England was, by his father, created duke of Albemarle. Henrietta, the eldest daughter, married Lord Waldegrave; and the younger daughter, whose name is not preserved, took the veil.

Miss Churchill was afterward married to Colonel Charles Godfrey, comptroller of the household, and master of the jewel-office, by whom she had two daughters. She died in May, 1730, at the age of eighty-two.

JOANNA CÆSAR, wife of Ch<sup>r</sup>. Cæsar of Great Gransden, in the county of Huntingdon, esq<sup>r</sup>. second daughter of Sir Thomas Leventhorpe of Shingey-hall, in Herts, bart. married June 26th, 1662. *R. Wilkinson exc. 4to.*



Joanna Cæsar was the second and youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Leventhorpe, of Shingey (or Shingle) Hall, in the parish of Sabridgeworth, in Herts, by Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Giles Allington, of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, bart. She was married to Mr. Charles Cæsar, second son of Sir Charles Cæsar, master of the Rolls, in the reign of Charles I. June 26th, 1662. He with his lady retired to Great Gransden, in Huntingdonshire, wisely preferring the calm respectability of the life of an honourable country gentleman, to the uncertainty of public splendour, and the inevitable solitudes which attend it. He remained there for thirty years improving his estate by neighbouring purchases, and in 1692 relinquished his principal seat, with its demesne, to his eldest son, and removed to the town of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where he died in August, 1707. By his lady, of whose virtues and charms, both of mind and person, he speaks of in the highest terms in the diary which he left in MS. he left three children; Charles, Henry, and Dorothy. The time of Mrs. Cæsar's death is not recorded.

MRS. TURNOR, (first inscribed Madam Turner).  
*Kneller pinxit. (1686); 4to. mezz. by Becket.*

This lady was the only daughter, and sole heir of the Honourable Algernon Cecil (sixth son of William, second earl of Salisbury), by Dorothy, daughter of Sandford Nevile, of Chevet, in Yorkshire. She married John, the eldest son of Sir Edmund Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, knight, and surviving her husband, she resided at her relations the Dacres, of the Church-house at Leatherhead, where she died in 1736, aged seventy-three, and was buried in the porch of that church. Her descendant, Edmund Turnor, esq. of Stoke Rochford, is in possession of the original portrait by Kneller, in which the flowers in the hands are painted by Verelst.

DOROTHY, wife of John Wentworth, Esq. of Somerly-hall, in Norfolk; eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Leventhorpe, bart. died Jan. 13, 1723. *R. Wilkinson exc. 4to.*

This lady was eldest sister to Joanna, the wife of Charles Cæsar, of Gransden, in the county of Huntingdon, esq. and became the

wife of John Wentworth, of Somerley Hall, in Suffolk, near Yarmouth, in Norfolk, esq. She died, aged above ninety, on the 13th of January, 1722-3, and left by Mr. Wentworth a daughter, Mary, who was married on the 27th of February, 1686-7, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Westminster, to Charles Musters, esq. son of Sir John Musters, of Hornsey, in Middlesex, knight. See a Poem to her memory by Mr. Charles Cæsar, in Lodge's Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, with Memoirs of his Family and Descendants. 4to. London, 1810.

### IRISH LADIES.

The Countess of KILDARE. *Wissing p. Smith f.* (1686); 4to. mezz.

The Countess of KILDARE; mezz. *C. Allard.*

The Lady Elizabeth Jones, eldest daughter of Richard, earl of Ranelagh, and second wife of John Fitzgerald, the eighteenth\* earl of Kildare. She was one of the most amiable women of her time, and is deservedly celebrated by Lord Lansdown, in his "Progress of Beauty."

MADAM LOFTUS. *J. Smith f. Sold by Becket; h. sh. mezz.*

This lady was second wife of Adam Loftus, lord Lisburne, in the kingdom of Ireland, and mother-in-law to Lucy, lady Wharton.

MADAM LUCY LOFTUS; *without the name of painter or engraver; h. sh. mezz.†*

Lucy, daughter of Adam Loftus above-mentioned. She was the second wife of Thomas, marquis of Wharton, by whom he had one

\* Perhaps the seventeenth : quære.

† There is a mezzotinto of Lord Wharton's first wife from a painting of Sir Peter Lely, which belongs to the preceding reign.

son, Philip, afterward duke of Wharton; and two daughters, Jane, married first to John Holt, of Redgrave, in Suffolk, esq. and afterward to Robert Coke, esq. and Lucy, married to Sir William Morice, bart. Dr. Swift, in his character of Lord Wharton, tells us, "that he bore the gallantries of his lady with the indifference of a stoic; and thought them well recompensed by a return of children to support his family, without the fatigues of being a father."

**ELIZABETH ELSTOB**; *a small head; in the initial letter G. for her "Translation of an Anglo-Saxon Homily, on the birth of St. Gregory." S. Gribelin sc. (1709). The same letter is in the English Saxon Grammar.*

Elizabeth Elstob was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1683. Her mother, who was a great admirer of learning, especially in her own sex, observed the particular fondness which her daughter had for books, and omitted nothing that might tend to her improvement; but having the misfortune to lose this indulgent parent, when about eight years of age, she was left to the care of a guardian, who imagined *one tongue was sufficient for any woman*. With some difficulty, however, she obtained leave to learn French; and in time, by incessant study, became an excellent linguist, being not only mistress of her own and the Latin, but also of seven other languages.

Mrs. Elstob translated from the French, Madame Scudery's "Essay on Glory."—In 1713, she published "Some Testimonies of learned Men, in favour of an intended edition of the Saxon Homilies." A few of these homilies were printed at Oxford, in folio; but she did not find encouragement to go on with the work. In 1715 she published a Saxon Grammar; but on the death of her brother she was reduced to poverty, and kept a school at Evesham. Queen Caroline gave her a pension, which ceased at the death of her majesty. After this she was taken into the family of the Dutchess of Portland as a governess. She died of a cancer in 1756.

## CLASS XII.

PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM A SINGLE  
CIRCUMSTANCE IN THEIR LIVES.

TITUS OATES, *in the pillory*; over his head is the anagram of his name, "*Testis ovat*," sarcastically applied; *h. sh.*

*There are two prints of him in the pillory. At the bottom of one is a vignette, in which is a representation of the whipping of him at the cart's tail: about him are the Jesuits whom he caused to be executed. In the other, which is a half-sheet mezzotinto, is the gallows with the devil on it, at a little distance from the pillory.*

TITUS OATES, *in the pillory.* W. Richardson.

TESTUS OVAT, *standing in the pillory*; twenty-four Latin and English verses; very scarce. Hindmarsh, 1695.

TESTIS OVAT; *six English verses*:

"Behold ye heroe, who has done all this,  
In a small triumph stand, such as it is,  
A kind of an ovation only, true,  
But those for bloudlesse victories are due;  
His were not such; he merits more than eggs,—  
Let him in triumph swing and ease his legs."

*In its first state; very scarce.*

The notorious Titus Oates was, soon after the accession of 8 May, James, convicted of perjury, upon the evidence of above sixty re- 1685.  
putable witnesses, of whom nine were Protestants. He was sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand marks, to be stripped of his

canonical habit, to be whipped twice in three days by the common hangman, and to stand in the pillory at Westminster Hall gate, and at the Royal Exchange. He was, moreover, to be pilloried five times every year, and to be imprisoned during life. The hangman performed his office with uncommon rigour. The best thing James ever did, was punishing Oates for his perjury; and the greatest thing Oates ever did, was supporting himself under the most afflictive part of his punishment with the resolution and constancy of a martyr. A pension of 400*l.* a year was conferred upon this miscreant by King William. He was, for a clergyman, remarkably illiterate; but there have been published under his name, "A Narrative of the Popish Plot;" "The Merchandise of the Whore of Rome;" and "Eikon Basilike, or a Picture of the late King James." It is well known that he was the son of an Anabaptist; and he probably died in the communion in which he had been educated.\*

The Squire of Alsatia. *M. Lauron del. Tempest exc. a whole length; in a hat and feather, and laced neckcloth, sword, cane, &c. The print belongs to the set of Cries, published by Tempest.*

The Squire of Alsatia; in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."

The 'Squire of *Alsatia*, which was very probably done from the life,† means one of the gamesters of *White Friars*, which was notorious for these pests of society, who were generally dressed to the extremity of the mode. Their phraseology abounded with such words as are sometimes introduced by pretenders to politeness and "dunces of figure," whom Swift reckons among the principal corrupters of our language. The reader may see much of this jargon, which indeed requires a glossary to understand it, in Shadwell's comedy, entitled "The 'Squire of *Alsatia*," which was brought upon the stage in this reign.

\* See Z. Grey's "Examination of Neale's fourth vol. of the History of the Puritans," p. 378.

† This portrait (from the information of the late George Steevens) is said to represent Bully Dawson, a notorious gambler and black-leg of his time.

HANS BULING, *inscribed*, "*Mountebank*," &c.  
*M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. One of the set of*  
*Cries; h. sh.*

*There is a poor mezzotinto of him, with verses at the*  
*bottom of the print.*

HANS BULING. *M. Lauron; G. Walker.*

Hans Buling, a Dutchman, was well known in London as a mountebank in this and the succeeding reign. He was an odd figure of a man, and was extremely fantastical in his dress. He was attended by a monkey, which he had trained up to act the part of a jack-pudding; a part which he had formerly acted himself, and which was much more natural to him than that of a professor of physic.

Merry Andrew, *with a prominent belly, and large*  
*buttons to his doublet; arch look, and antic posture.*  
*M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. One of the set of*  
*Cries; h. sh.*

————— "*Major subnectit fibula vestem,*

*Et referunt vivos errantia lumina motus :*

*In ventrem tumet immodicum," &c.*

*Addison de Homuncione, vulgo dict. Punch.*

Merry Andrew on the stage; *playing on a bass-*  
*viol; hood with ass's ears. M. Lauron delin. P. Tem-*  
*pest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries. Both these*  
*prints represent the same person.*

PHILIPS, the merry-andrew. *M. Lauron; W. J.*  
*Taylor sc.*

This man, whose name was Philips, was some time a fiddler to a puppet-show; in which capacity he held many a dialogue with Punch, in much the same strain as he did afterward with the doctor his master upon the stage. As this zany was regularly educated, he had confessedly the advantage of the generality of his

brethren.—I shall take the liberty to observe here, that some sagacious critics have discovered very evident traces of the ancient drama in the dialogue betwixt *Punch* and the *fiddler*; in which the former answers to one or more of the actors, and the latter to the chorus. The origin of farce has been attributed to the “entertainment exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in the open street, to gather the crowd together.”\*

**HUGH MASSEY**, inscribed “*The Merry Fiddler*.”  
*M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

**HUGH MASSEY.** *Caulfield.*

This fellow, who was a vile scraper upon as vile an instrument, picked up a much better subsistence by playing about the streets of London, than several of his brethren of the string. There are many to whom bad music is accommodated: it is no more necessary to play well to please the ears of the common people, than it is to write well to hit the level of their understandings.

**CLARK**, the English posture-master; *standing on one leg, his heel touching the hind part of his head; his monkey in the same position. M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

**JOSEPHUS CLERICUS**, posture-masterius. *M. Lauron p. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries. He is represented extremely distorted.*

**JOSEPH CLARK**, the posture-master. *M. Lauron; W. J. Taylor.*

Joseph Clark, of Pall-mall, was undoubtedly the most extraordinary posture-master that ever existed. Though a well-made man, and rather gross than thin, he exhibited, in a most natural

\* See Chambers's Dictionary, article **FARCE**.

manner, almost every species of deformity and dislocation. He frequently made himself merry with the tailors, whom he employed to take measure of him in one posture, which he changed for another when his clothes were brought home.\* He dislocated the vertebræ of his back, and other parts of his body, in such a manner, that Molins,† the famous surgeon, before whom he appeared as a patient, was shocked at the sight, and would not so much as attempt his cure. He often passed for a cripple upon persons with whom he had been in company but a few minutes before. Upon these occasions he would not only change the position of his limbs, but entirely alter the figure of his countenance. The powers of his face were more extraordinary than the flexibility of his body. He would assume all the uncouth faces that he saw at a Quaker's meeting, the theatre, or any other public place. He died about the beginning of King William's reign.‡

The famous Dutch Woman ; *two prints ; one represents her dancing on a strained, the other vaulting on a slack rope. M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

When the Dutch woman first danced and vaulted on the rope in London, the people beheld her with pleasure mixed with pain ; as she seemed every moment in danger of breaking her neck. She was afterward exceeded by Signora Violante, who not only exhibited many feats which required more strength and agility of body than this woman was mistress of, but she had also a stronger head, as she performed at a much greater distance from the ground than any of her predecessors. Signora Violante§ was no less excellent as a rope-dancer.|| The spectators were astonished, in the late

\* See the "Guardian," No. 102. See also the "Philosophical Transactions," No. 242, for July, 1698, Art. iv.

† Or Mullens.

‡ It appears from Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 277, that he was dead in 1697.

§ I have seen the performance of this woman ; she was of an athletic form, but quitted the stage, and kept a dancing-school at Edinburgh, where she died.—  
LORD HAILES.

|| "Signora Violante," says an author who wrote in the reign of George I. "has taken possession of the king's own parish church, in order to shew her skill to multitudes of admiring spectators."—Touchstone, p. 110.



reign, at seeing the famous Turk dance on the rope, balance himself on a slack wire without a pole, and toss up oranges alternately with his hands; but their admiration was considerably abated when one of the oranges happened to fall, and appeared by the sound to be a ball of painted lead. Signor and Signora Spinacuta are not inferior to the Turk. The former danced on the rope not long since,\* at the Little Theatre in the Hay-market,† with two boys tied to his feet. But what is still more extraordinary, a monkey has lately performed there, both as a rope-dancer and an equilibrist, such tricks as no *man* was thought equal to, before the Turk appeared in England.‡

“The portraiture of JOHN WORMBERGH, by birth a Switzer, by religion a Protestant; his height not exceeding two feet seven inches, aged thirty-eight years; who had the honour to be exposed to view of most princes in Europe, and since to the king of Great Britain, and chiefest of the nobility: the like not hitherto seen, being the strangest prodigy in nature, and great astonishment of all beholders. He is at present to be seen in Fleet-street.” *Sold by Issac Oliver, on Ludgate-hill; h. sh.*

JOHN WORMBERGH, *Æt.* 38; *with Dutch, English, and French verses. J. Drapentier.*

JOHN WORMBERGH, *Æt.* 38, (1688); *a small etching.*

JOHN WORMBERGH, *Æt.* 39; *mezz. J. Gole.*

JOHN WORMBERGH, *Æt.* 39, (1689); *standing with James Hanson, eight feet high.*

HANS WORMBERGH, *w. l. mezz. P. Schenk fec. et excud.*

\* In 1768.

† Now called a Theatre Royal.

‡ In the reign of James II. there was a very noted rope-dancer in London, whom Mr. Evelyn calls, “the famous Funamble Turk.” See “*Numismata*,” p. 277.

**COLLY MOLLY PUFF.** *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

**COLLY MOLLY PUFF.** *M. Lauron; W. J. Taylor.*

This little man, who had nothing at all striking in his appearance, and was but just able to support the basket of pastry which he carried upon his head, sung, in a very peculiar tone, the cant words which passed into his name.\* This singularity was very advantageous to him, as it rendered him one of the most noted of the cries in London.

The Cryer of poor JACK, *attended by his lame wife, supported by two sticks. M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

The wife of this man, who was scarce able to limp after her husband, and never carried any fish, was, for many years, his constant attendant through the streets. I have been informed that jealousy was the reason commonly assigned for her attendance.

The merry Milk Maid. *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

This pretty sprightly girl, whose name was Kate Smith, is represented dancing with her milk-pail on her head. The pail is hung round with cups, tankards, porringers, and other pieces of borrowed plate. She is dressed in a white hood; over which is a narrow-brimmed black hat; on each shoulder is a knot, and she holds a white handkerchief in her right hand. The London milk-maids still continue to decorate their pails in this manner, on the 1st of May; when they generally receive small contributions from their customers.

**ROGER TEASDELL, and MRS. PARKER,** ballad-singers; *inscribed "A merry new song." M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

\* He was called *Colly Molly Puff*. See the "Spectator," No. 25.

Roger Teasdell and Mrs. Parker were many years inseparable companions, and partners in trade. Mrs. Parker wore her hat exactly horizontal; Roger's hung so much to one side, that it seemed every moment to be falling off his head. This was the only instance in which this *harmonious* couple disagreed. Each is represented singing, and holding out a single ballad.

" ————— Jam poscunt undique chartas  
Protensæ emptorum dextræ, quas ille vel illa  
Distribuit, cantatque simul: neque ferreus iste  
Est unquam auditor, dulcis cui lene camæna  
Non adhibet tormentum, et furtivum elicit æscum."

V. BOURNE.

SEYLEY, the chimney-sweeper and his boy; *the print is inscribed, "Chimney-sweep." M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

The bass and treble voices of Seyley and his boy were generally heard in the streets, about six o'clock in the morning. None of our diurnal novelists or biographers have yet given us any real or imaginary memoirs of chimney-sweepers. But they have given us the lives of persons who, in the eye of reason, were of a much lower rank. Devil Dick was, in the strictest propriety of speech, of a much *blacker*, and consequently a meaner character than any chimney-sweeper.\* There is one of this occupation now living in Great Windmill-street, who keeps his one-horse chaise: I expect every day to hear that he has purchased a country house.

The true Effigies of JAMES WHITNEY, the notorious highwayman; *whole length; seated in irons; scarce; small h. sh.*

The true Effigies of JAMES WHITNEY, &c. *copy; 8vo.*

James Whitney was born at Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, and, when fit for servitude, was apprenticed to a butcher, with whom he

\* See "The Adventures of William B—ds—w, commonly styled Devil Dick;" two vols: 12mo. 1754.

continued until the expiration of his time; but no sooner did he become his own master, than he gave way to a very irregular course of life; and committed numerous depredations on the public previous to commencing a confirmed highwayman.

Meeting a gentleman on Bagshot-heath, he commanded him to stand and deliver, to which the other replied, " 'Tis well you spoke first; for I was just going to say the same thing to you." "Why, are you a gentleman thief, then?" quoth Whitney. "Yes," said the stranger, "but I have had very bad success to-day." Whitney upon this wished him better luck, and took his leave, really supposing him to be what he pretended.—At night it was the fortune of Whitney and this person to put up at the same inn, when our gentleman told some other travellers, by what stratagem he had escaped being robbed on the road. Whitney had so altered his habit and speech, that the gentleman did not know him again; so that he heard all the story, without being taken notice of. Among other things, he heard him tell one of the company softly, that he had saved 100*l.* by his contrivance. The person to whom he had whispered this, was going the same road the next morning, and said, he had also a considerable sum about him, and if he pleased, should be glad to travel with him for security.

When morning came, the travellers set out, and Whitney in about a quarter of an hour, after them; all the discourse of the gentlemen was about cheating the highwaymen, if they should meet any. When Whitney, at a convenient place, had got before them, and bid them stand, the gentleman whom he met before, not knowing him, he having disguised himself in another manner, briskly cried out, "We were going to say the same thing to you, Sir." "Were you so?" quoth Whitney, "and are you of my profession, then?" "Yes," said both. "If you are," replied Whitney, "I suppose you remember the old proverb, 'two of a trade can never agree,' so that you must not expect any favour on that score. But to be plain, gentlemen, the trick will do no longer; I know you very well, and must have your 100*l.* Sir; and your considerable sum, Sir, turning to the other, let it be what it will, or I shall make bold to send a brace of bullets through each of your heads. You, Mr. Highwayman, should have kept your secret a little longer, and not have boasted so soon of having outwitted a thief; there is nothing for you to do, but deliver or die."—These terrible words put them both in a sad consternation; they were loath to lose their money, but more loath to lose their lives; so, of two evils they chose the

least; the telltale coxcomb disbursing his 100*l.* and the other a somewhat larger sum, professing that they would be careful for the future not to count without their host.

Whitney always affected to appear generous and noble: meeting one day with a gentleman on Newmarket-heath, whose name was Long, and having robbed him of 100*l.* in silver, which was in his portmanteau, tied up in a great bag, the gentleman told him he had a great way to go, and, as he was unknown upon the road, should meet with many difficulties, if he did not return as much as would bear his expenses. Whitney opened the mouth of the bag, and holding it to Mr. Long, "Here," says he, "take what you have occasion for." Mr. Long put in his hand, and took as much as he could hold: to which Whitney made no opposition, but only said with a smile, "I thought you would have had more conscience, Sir."

After running a course of adventures on the road for upwards of thirteen years, he was apprehended on the information of Mother Cozens, who kept a house of ill-fame in Milford-lane, near St. Clement's church. The magistrate, who took the information, committed him to Newgate, where he remained till the next sessions at the Old Bailey, when he was brought to trial and found guilty. The recorder in passing sentence of death on him, exhorted him to a sincere repentance, as it was impossible for him to hope for any reprieve, after such a course of villanies; and, on Wednesday, the 19th of Dec. 1694, he was carried to the place of execution, which was at Porter's Block, near Smithfield, where he hung, being about thirty-four years of age.

**WILLIAM FULLER**; *prefixed to his "Life;"* 8vo.

**WILLIAM FULLER**; *copied from the above; in "Memoirs of Remarkable Persons;"* 8vo.

William Fuller was the son of Robert Fuller, the second son of Dr. Thomas Fuller, and was born at Oxford in the year 1634. His mother was the daughter of the Honourable Charles Herbert, esq. of Montgomeryshire, in Wales.

Being of an intriguing and ambitious nature, he was guilty of many tricks and frauds, to obtain those expensive habits, which fortune had not enabled him honestly to acquire; the most remarkable of which was a pretended correspondence with King James the Second, after his abdication; for which he was censured by

the votes of both houses of parliament, and ordered to be prosecuted; on which he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced, "That he should go to all the courts in Westminster, with a paper pinned on his hat, expressing his crime; that he should stand three times in the pillory, two hours at a time, on Friday following, at Charing-cross; on Saturday, at Temple-bar; and on Monday, before the Royal Exchange; that he should be sent to Bridewell the Friday after, and there be whipt; and afterward kept to hard labour, until the second day of the next term; and be fined a thousand marks."

Whatever might have been the extent of his guilt, his punishment bore pace with it; being, according to the following account (written by himself), far worse than death itself. "All this was executed; and at my standing in the pillory, never was man, amongst Turks or Barbarians, known to be worse used. I was sadly abused at Charing-cross; but at Temple-bar I was stifled with all manner of dirt, and rotten eggs; and my left eye was so bruised, with a stone flung, that it swelled out of my head immediately; the blow deprived me of my senses, and I fell down and hung by the neck. Three times was I served in that kind, losing all manner of sense, though I fell down but twice; and being almost dead, I was by order taken out, but felt not my release; nor was I sensible of any thing for some hours after. I was a miserable object to behold, and hardly any that saw me thought it possible for me to survive. I was all over bruised from head to heel; and on the small of my back, as I was stooping, a stone struck me, which being taken up, was found to weigh more than six pounds. On Monday, in the city, I was more tenderly used; after having made a complaint to Sir James Bateman, then sheriff.

The days of punishment were, Friday the 25th, Saturday 26th, and Monday the 28th of June, 1702.

**RICHARD DUGDALE**; *a wood-cut; 4to. prefixed to a tract, entitled, "The Surey Démoniack, or the wonderful dealings of Satan, about the person of Richard Dugdale," &c.*

In a very artful narrative, drawn up by several confederated Puritans, it appears that Richard Dugdale, by profession a gardener, at a merry-making, called the Rush-burying, or Rush-bearing, held

on the James-tide, at Whalley, in Lancashire, in the year 1688, had offered himself to the devil, on condition of his becoming an expert dancer;—from which time he was dreadfully troubled with strange fits; dancing in a most uncommon manner on his knees, and in other ways, greatly superior to the most expert dancers; at which times he would be so light in weight, as to be lifted from the ground by the buttons of his clothes; and the next instant so heavy, that seven men could not stir him.

Every physical method was tried on him, without effect; and it was not until one year after, that he obtained relief, from the united efforts of a Mr. Jolly, and five other puritan divines. The account of which, together with the affidavits of many witnesses, was published in the year 1697, in a tract, entitled, “The Surey Demoniack, or the wonderful dealings of Satan, about the person of Richard Dugdale.”—In the same year, Zachary Taylor answered it in a tract, called “The Surey Impostor,” in which he most clearly proves the whole to be a cheat, and compares the story to that of William Summers and the Boy of Bilson. This produced a third tract by T. Jolly, called “A Vindication of the Surey Demoniack, as no Impostor,” which is little more than a revisal of the first; with an addition of Richard Dugdale’s confession, sworn nine years after his being first afflicted; but the whole is too weak in all its evidences not to be seen through as a contrivance to raise the reputation of the Puritans.

NAN MILLS, and her two Children; *one of whom hangs at her back. The print is inscribed, “The London Beggar.” M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

Nan Mills was not only a good physiognomist; she was also an excellent mimic. She knew who were the likeliest persons to address herself to, and could adapt her countenance to every circumstance of distress.

MARY HOBRY, French midwife; *in the act of cutting off the limbs of her husband.*

*A copy by J. Caulfield.*

She was arraigned at the Old Bailey, Feb. 22, 1687-8, pleaded guilty of the murder of her husband Dennis Hobry, and was sentenced to be burnt. The print is prefixed to "A Hellish Murder, committed by a French Midwife on the body of her Husband;" 4to. 1688.

I shall conclude this reign, with observing, that Lord Bacon has somewhere remarked, that biography has been confined within too narrow limits; as if the lives of great personages only deserved the notice of the inquisitive part of mankind. I have, perhaps, in the foregoing strictures, extended the sphere of it too far: I began with monarchs, and have ended with ballad-singers, chimney-sweepers, and beggars. But they that fill the highest and lowest classes of human life, seem, in many respects, to be more nearly allied than even themselves imagine. A skilful anatomist would find little or no difference, in dissecting the body of a king and that of the meanest of his subjects; and a judicious philosopher would discover a surprising conformity, in discussing the nature and qualities of their minds.\*

\* The print of Count Dada, mentioned in a note subjoined to the article of the Duke of Somerset, in the third class, and that of Father Couplet, in the fourth, may come in here, by way of Appendix to this reign.



THE  
FOLLOWING LIST  
OF  
CURIOUS PORTRAITS,

Some of which, at least, it is hoped, will be engraved, was communicated by Mr. WALPOLE to the author, who has taken the liberty to methodize it according to his own plan.

ARTICLE I.

JAMES the Third, king of Scots, and his Queen; ancient originals, at Kensington palace.

ROBERT VERE, duke of Ireland;\* at Penshurst, in Kent.

GEORGE, duke of Clarence, is at the same place. The Earl of Huntingdon has another.

The great TALBOT, earl of Shrewsbury, and his Countess; two most ancient pictures on board, at the Earl of Northampton's, at Castle Ashby, in Northamptonshire.

\* Created by Richard II. See his article in the history of the Vere family, in the "Biographia Britannica," vi. p. 4024.

The first Duke of Norfolk, who was killed at Bosworth-Field; at Worksop, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk.

## REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

QUEEN CATHARINE PARR; at the Earl of Denbigh's, at Newnham, in Warwickshire.

At the Queen's House, in the library, are the curious portraits of the Court of Henry VIII. &c. by Holbein.\*

The whole of these inimitable drawings, by Holbein, have been exquisitely engraved by Bartolozzi, in the same size as the originals, and published by the late Mr. Chamberlain. There is likewise a set done by several eminent engravers, quarto size.

JAMES V. king of Scots, and his Queen; at the Duke of Devonshire's, at Hardwick. Mr. Walpole has a copy of it in water-colours.

CHRISTIANA, dutchess of Milan, who refused to marry Henry VIII.† at Worksop.

\* Some of these have been mentioned in another place, as having been etched and published by Mr. Dalton. Among those which are not yet published, are Queen Anne Bolen; Queen Jane Seymour; the Lady Mary, afterward Queen; the Lord-chancellor Rich; the Earl of Surrey; John Colet, dean of St. Paul's; Sir Thomas Wyatt; John More, son of Sir Thomas; the Dutcheess of Suffolk; the Countess of Surrey; and Lady Elyot.

† As the dutchess was never in England, her portrait, in strict propriety, cannot be placed in the English series. When a marriage with Henry was proposed to her, she declined the overture, declaring, that if she had two heads, one of them should be at his highness's service.

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‡ May 12, 1774.

· PRINCE ARTHUR ; at Mr. Sheldon's, Weston, Warwickshire.

The Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII. at Strawberry-hill.

SIR THOMAS WYATT ; at Mr. Walpole's.

### REIGN OF EDWARD VI.

The Marquis\* of Winchester ; at Mrs. Pawlet's.

ANNE STANHOPE, dutchess of Somerset, the Protector's wife ; at Strawberry-hill.

### REIGN OF MARY.

JOHN DUDLEY, the great duke of Northumberland ; at the Duke of Dorset's, at Knowle, in Kent.

ELEANOR, countess of Cumberland, sister to the Dutchess of Suffolk, mother of the Lady Jane Grey ; at Lord Strafford's, at Wentworth Castle, in Yorkshire.

CATHARINE GREY, sister of Lady Jane ; at Warwick Castle.

\* Created by Edward the Sixth. Mr. Tyson has etched his portrait from another picture, done when he was far advanced in years. The print is not sold in the shops.

## REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

Mr. Walpole has seen a picture of Lord-treasurer BURGHLEY, and three other Lords, playing at cards, which would make a large print; but does not recollect where he saw it.

SIR JOHN PERROT, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, supposed natural son of Henry the Eighth; at Strawberry-hill. The original is at Sir Henry Packington's.

THOMAS, earl of Southampton, Lord Essex's friend; at the Dutchess-dowager's of Portland; at Bulstrode, Bucks.\*

MARY, the learned countess of Arundel; at Mr. Sheldon's, at Weston, in Warwickshire.†

## REIGN OF JAMES I.

HENRY HOWARD, earl of Northampton; at Lord Carlisle's, Castle-Howard, Yorkshire. There is another at Knowle, in Kent.

\* In the picture is represented his cat, which went with him to the Tower.

† Wife of Henry Howard. The reader is referred to Ballard's "Memoirs" for an account of her translations from Greek into English, and from English into Latin. The same author mentions her collections from Plato, Aristotle, and Seneca. These pieces, which were never printed, are, as he informs us, preserved in the royal library.

The great Earl of Clare;\* at the Duke of Portland's, at Welbeck.

CECIL, viscount Wimbledon; at Lord Craven's. There is a print of him, but it is very scarce.

SIR THOMAS CHALONER, governor of Prince Henry; at Lord Orford's, at Houghton, Norfolk.

SIR HENRY SAVILE; at Mr. Sheldon's, at Weston, in Warwickshire.†

The Countess of Suffolk; at Gorhambury.

LADY ARABELLA STUART; at Welbeck. Mr. Walpole has a copy in water-colours. There is a very scarce print of her.

### REIGN OF CHARLES I.

The PRINCESS ELIZABETH, daughter of Charles the First; at the Duke of Northumberland's, at Sion.

LADY ALICE EGERTON, countess of Carberry; the lady in "Comus," at Ashbridge-abbey, Bucks.

THOMAS, youngest son of the first earl of Bridgewater. He died young. The second brother in "Comus," at Ashbridge-abbey.

\* Created 22 Jac. I. See an account of him, under the name of HOLLIS, in the "Biographia Britannica."

† There is another portrait of him in the picture gallery at Oxford.

**PRINCE RUPERT**, and **PRINCE MAURICE**, in one picture ; at Lord Craven's, at Combe, in Warwickshire.

The Queen of Bohemia, and all her Children, in different pictures, are at the same place.

**HENRY DANVERS**, earl of Danby ; at Lord Orford's, at Houghton, Norfolk.

**LORD BROOK**, who was killed in the civil war ; at Warwick Castle.

**SIR GEORGE VILLIERS**, father of the first duke of Buckingham (Lord Clarendon's Ghost) ; at Strawberry-hill.

**SIR SAMUEL LUKE** (the Hudibras of Butler) ; at Mr. Barber's, at Adderbury, in Oxfordshire.

The Countess of Derby, who defended Latham-house ; at Mr. Walpole's.

**ANNE**, countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery ; at Mr. Walpole's, in Arlington-street. There is a very scarce print of her, which represents her young.

The Countess of Buckingham, mother of the duke ; at the Duke of Montagu's.

## REIGN OF CHARLES II.

HENRY JERMYN, earl of St. Alban's, supposed husband of Queen Henrietta Maria ; at Strawberry-hill.

SERJEANT MAYNARD ; at Strawberry-hill.

The famous Countess of Shrewsbury, mistress of the second duke of Buckingham of the name of Villers ; at the Duke of Montagu's.

The Beauties of Windsor, except two or three at most, have not yet been engraved.

Lady Chesterfield and Lady Southesk ; at the late Sir Andrew Fountain's, at Narford, Norfolk.

MRS. LUCY WALTERS, mother of the Duke of Monmouth ; at Strawberry-hill.

## REIGN OF WILLIAM III.

The Countess of Newburg, Lord Lansdown's Mira ; at the Duke of Montagu's. There is an uncommon mezzotinto of her.

## REIGN OF ANNE.

DR. ARBUTHNOT ; at the Earl of Bristol's, in St. James's-square.

## REIGN OF GEORGE I.

The Duke of Wharton ; at the Queen's House. There is a print of him by Simon, which has been copied by Vertue.\*

\* At Lord Paget's, at Beandesert, in Staffordshire, is a whole length picture, by Holbein, of William, lord Paget, who flourished in the reign of Mary. Lord Dartmouth has a good portrait of Charles Blount, earl of Devonshire, which answers to Fynes Moryson's description of his person.† I hear that it is now engraving under the direction of Mr. Boydell. I have lately seen a most rare print of him in the king's library. At Magdalen College, in Oxford, are two paintings of the pious and munificent Dr. John Warner, bishop of Rochester.‡ At the same place is a portrait of the excellent Dr. Henry Hammond. At the King's Arms, in Reading, is, or was very lately, an original picture of the charitable and public-spirited Mr. John Kyrle, the MAN of ROSS.

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† See p. 45, of Moryson's "Journal of the Irish Rebellion, in the Reign of Elizabeth."

‡ See "Athen. Oxon."

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\* \* \* *Most of the Pictures in the foregoing List, which was communicated to Mr. Granger, by the Honourable Horace Walpole, soon after the publication of the first edition of this work, in 1769, have since been engraved, and the Prints introduced in their proper places throughout the work.*





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Note, that Art. I. signifies the First Article, or that part of the work which precedes the reign of Henry VIII. App. the Appendix to any Reign. Int. the Interregnum; and N. the Notes.—Persons and things incidently mentioned, are distinguished by *Italic Characters*.\*

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\* The Author has paid great attention to the correctness of this Index: but if after all his care any number should be misprinted, the article sought for, may be found by attending to the reign and class.

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\* See what Dr. Johnson says of portraits, in "The Idler," No. 45.

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